

GUZOR FORT IN THE PERIOD OF BUKHARA EMIRATE

Ergashev Umar Kuzyevich
University of Economics and Pedagogy

Abstract:

The article talks about the Guzor principality during the Bukhara Emirate.

Keywords: Bukhara Emirates, Guzor Province.

BUXORO AMIRLIGI DAVRIDA G'UZOR BEKILIGI

Ergashev Umar Kuzyevich
Iqtisodiyot va Pedagogika Universiteti

Annotatsiya:

maqolada Buxoro amirligi davrida G'uzor bekiligi haqida gap borgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Buxoro amirligim G'uzor bekligi.

Introduction

The process of elucidating information about the strategic importance of the eastern regions of the Bukhara Emirate began in the second half of the 19th century, and such research can be found in the information and memories of the officials and soldiers of the Russian Empire. In addition, scientific research was carried out in the Soviet period and in the years of independence about the research area. In the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the collection of works and information belonging to the first period, created by the direct witnesses and participants of the historical events of this period, are now rare written sources in terms of their value and importance. Taking into account that they are recognized as written sources by the scientific community, we decided to include them as primary sources and used them as sources.

In writing this article, local written sources, the colonial period of the Bukhara Emirate and the Russian Empire are covered and historical research is organized on the topic created in that period. It is a collection of works and information created by eyewitnesses and direct participants of the events, and nowadays these works are considered to be at the level of rare manuscript sources and studies in terms of their value and importance. Among the local written sources are Muhammad Vafoyi Karminaghi's "Khan's Gift" or "Tarikhi Rahimkhani" (History of [Muhammad] Rahim Khan), Mulla Ibodulla and Mulla Muhammad Sharif's "Tarikh Amir Haidar" (History of Amir Haidar), Mir Olim Bukhari's "Fathnomayi Sultani" (Sultan Fathnama). "A short treatise on the history of the dynasty of the Mangits" by Ahmed Mahdumi Donish, "Biographical status of the emir of Bukhara (written after 1885)", "History of the



"Mangits" by Mirza Abdulazim Sami Bostaniy (after 1838/39-1914) "Mang The history of the dog kingdom, Mirza Salimbek's (full name: Mirza Salimbek ibn Muhammad Rahim's) —Salimi history,|| Muhammed Ali Baljuvani's —Useful history" were also used as historical sources.

Necessary information about the political, economic, social and cultural life of the oasis and the geography, topographical and ethnic names of the regions dominated by the Mangits are given in Mirzo Abdulazim Sami's work "History of the Kingdom of the Mangits" [1]. Mirzo Abdulazim Sami Bo'staniy [1839 - Bukhara, Bo'ston village (now Kyziltepa district) - 1908] - historian, scientist, calligrapher. He studied in Bukhara madrasas. With the advice of his teacher Qazi Sa'iddin Mahir, he received the nickname Sami - "noble, high" [2]. He first worked in the palace of Bukhara emirs, especially during the reign of Emir Muzaffar (1860-1885) and Emir Abdulahad (1885-1910) as a palace munshi.

According to Mirza Abdulazim Sami, after Amir Muzaffar established a friendly relationship with the Russian governor on the lands of Eastern Bukhara, he wanted to replace the lost Zarafshan oasis, secondly, Abdulmalik supported the network, and thirdly, the area was strategic. taking into account the point, he started his military campaigns. In order to take revenge on the bells and court tribes of the Sherabad principality, he first appointed Karshi Beg as Abdumomintora and Yaqub Koshbegi as the governor of Guzar and sent them to Sherabad with an armed army.

In many places of this work, Mirza Abdulazim Sami also provides information about local rulers, beks and landowners. We can see positive opinions about historical figures in the works of local historians. It aims to illuminate the history of socio-political, economic, military and cultural life in the center of Bukhara Emirate. This situation requires a critical evaluation and analysis of most of the information and conclusions in the literature belonging to the third group. In these studies, the role of the Bekliks of the Surkhan oasis in the political, socio-economic life of the Bukhara Emirate at the end of the 19th - beginning of the 20th century (based on the materials of the Bukhara-Koshbegi archive) is poorly covered, and some of them are part of the subject under study. is important in illuminating aspects. The main part of the scientific researches related to the Soviet era is the research conducted on the eastern regions of the Bukhara Emirate, i.e. eastern Bukhara.

One of the greatest representatives of the historiographical school of this period is the enlightener Ahmad ibn Nasir ibn Yusuf al-Hanafi al-Siddiq, known by the pseudonym Ahmad Donish. Ahmad Donish Makhdam ibn Nasir (1827 - Bukhara -1897) is a writer, artist, calligrapher, scientist, enlightener. He was born in a Mudarris family. In the 19th century, Bukhara played an important role in the emergence of a progressive environment. He thoroughly mastered the religious and secular sciences of his time. In the 1850s, he worked as a calligrapher and architect in the palace of Amir Nasrullah (1826-1860), and later rose to the rank of chief architect. Ahmad Donish, who has visited the Russian Empire three times, compares the society of Bukhara, which has entered a new stage of development, with Russia, which is a relatively advanced country, and is going through depression, and decides that reforms should be carried out in the emirate. He wrote a work called Risola dar nazmi tamaddun



va taovun (A treatise on culture and mutual assistance) and presented it to the emir. Researchers called this work "Political treatise". In his pamphlet, the idea of reforming the state and society of Bukhara on the basis of legality and humanity was boldly put forward. Naturally, the emir did not like these advanced ideas of Ahmad Donish and appointed him as a judge in Guzor in 1882, accusing him of "teaching the mind". With this, Ahmad Donish will be removed from the capital. After the death of Amir Muzaffar, Ahmad Donish, who returned to Bukhara, devoted the rest of his life only to creativity.

Ahmadi Makhdum Donish's work on the history of the Bukhara Emirate "Treatise or Summary of the History of the Mangit Dynasty" is also called "Historical Treatise", and the thinker's political, social and educational views are expressed in great detail. This treatise is the first part of the work that the scientist could not finish. Due to the incompleteness of the work, according to its content, the researchers left the names "History" and "Biography of Mangit Amirs". About twenty works of the scientist on history, catastrophes, geography and other sciences are kept in the manuscript treasury of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Donish's works —Navodir al-waqae (Rare events) and —Biography of the Amir of Bukhara Sharif az Amir Daniyal to asri Amir Abdulahad (biographies of the emirs of Bukhara from Amir Daniyal to Amir Abdulahad) occupy the main place in his scientific and literary heritage. Philosophical, political and historical views of the author are reflected in these works. "Risola ya mukhtasare az tarikhi sultanati khanadoni mangitiya" was written by the end of his life, i.e. in the 90s of the 19th century. —The historical treatise is full of interesting and important information. For example, the proposed project for the economic development of the country, thoughts about water supply to Bukhara and its surroundings, memories of his trip to Russia are among these [6]. This work presents the rulers of the Mangit dynasty in the Emirate of Bukhara, their policies in managing the state, the lifestyle of the population in the territory of the Emirate, and other interesting information.

Mirzo Badi' Devon, one of the representatives of the Bukhara school of historiography, in his book "Majma'ul-Arqam" extensively covered the administrative, financial, tax system, treasury inflows and outflows, wills and applications in the Emirate of Bukhara. In this work, the author described the actions and positions in the emirate, the duties and obligations of their owners, and left important information for the researchers. Majma' ul-Arqam was specially studied by the orientalist A.B. Vildanova and published in Russian with the necessary commentary, preface and other studies. One of the historians who lived and worked in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century was Mirza Salimbek ibn Muhammad Rahim, who was born in Bukhara in 1850. At the age of 20, he became known for his knowledge and was hired as the secretary of Narpay and later Ziyavuddin governor. Six months later, Salimbek was sent to Tashkent under the guise of a tea merchant by order of Amir Muzaffar to observe the activities of the Russian authorities and collect information. He lives here for 12 years. Mirza Salimbek was considered a major official of the emirate until the Bukhara revolution and served in various high positions. After the revolution, he was included in the membership of "Anjumani Tarikh" (History Society) established in Bukhara. Mirza Salimbek died in 1930.



There are several historical, literary and religious works of Mirza Salimbek. His historical works are known as "Kashkuli Salimiy" and "Tarihi Salimiy". —The history of Salimiy was studied by N. Norkulov as part of the research in 2009 and published in Russian [8:6]. —History of Salimiy is of incomparable importance in the study of the socio-economic and political history of the Bukhara Emirate in the late 19th - early 20th centuries. The book "History of Salimiy" by the Bukhara historian Mirzo Salimbek (1850-1930) is devoted to the history of the reign of the last representatives of the Mangit dynasty in the Bukhara Emirate.

It contains various information on socio-economic and political history, ethnography, culture, historical geography and other materials. This work serves as an important source for the illumination of the historical events that took place in the Surkhan oasis. Also, in the work, the author described the events in which he participated, in particular, the political, economic and cultural life of Sherabad district and neighboring regions.

Mirza Salimbek was the ruler of Yakkabog, Nurota, Boysun, Sherabad and Shahrisabz principalities in different years. In his work, Mirza Salimbek wrote the history of the Surkhan oasis at the end of the 19th - beginning of the 20th century, especially in Boysun and Sherabad districts, about what he experienced, saw and witnessed in a beautiful and understandable language. The author gives brief information about himself and gives the following historical information about the administrative structure of Boysun and Sherabad region at that time: "Boysun region consists of five estates, the area of which is four farsakhs. it was enough. In addition, there were 3 estates divided into ten villages, which extended to 10 farsakhs. There were also three estates on Kiyik mountain, their length was 10 farsakhs. It also provides information about local rulers, beks and landowners.

- The length of the Sherabad province was six farsakhs from the Qibla to the east, and seven farsakhs from the north to the south. The province consists of five estates. A river called Jayhun flows through its qibla, facing south. The distance between Chochkhaguzar and Pattakesar is seven farsakhs. Turkmen tribes live along the banks of the river. Even if they live outside the above-mentioned properties, they pay the fixed land tax to the mayor of Sherabad every year. In the work, he wrote about the agriculture of the people of the oasis and its unique aspects. In general, Tarikh-i Salimi is an important guide for studying the history of the Bukhara Emirate in the 1860s-1920s.

Also, during the period when Mirzo Salimbek worked as a bek in Boysun and Sherabad, he provided a lot of information about the management of the Beliks, the expansion of agricultural fields, the fact that he himself received a lot of income by acquiring new lands, the climate of the oasis, and the irrigation system. [9]. Written by the last emir of Bukhara, Sayyid Olim Khan (1910-1920), the story of the sad history of the people of Bukhara, from the time when the emir's desire was knowledge, the time of the emirate, the Bolsheviks' forced occupation of Bukhara and the years of emigration far from the homeland his late life was clearly reflected in the mirror of the tragic and complicated historical period [10]. Based on the information presented in the work, at that time, the state of Bukhara was divided into twenty-eight provinces. For example, today's places like Nurota, Karakol, Chorjoi, Shahrisabz, Kitab, Guzor, Denov, Yakkabog were made up of beklik. Beklik corresponds to the rayon (district) in our



current usage. According to Amir Olimkhan, at that time, the land belonging to the state of Bukhara was 225,000 square kilometers. The population consisted mainly of Uzbeks, Turkmens, Kyrgyz, Kazakhs, Tajiks, Jews and Arabs. According to the author, "The khans of Bukhara were completely from the Uzbek category of Mangits." According to the Mongol customs, the kings of Bukhara were seated on a bed (made of white felt) and the Sayyids, Khojas and Mullahs lifted them from the ground. Carrying Turkish kings in white felt is a long-standing tradition.

It was a long-standing tradition. Muhammad Ali Baljuvani's "History of Nafei" provides important information about the Bukhara Emirate at the beginning of the 20th century. The state system of the emirate, the method of administration, the political events that took place during 1918-1922 were described by the witness [11]. The work contains important information about the political situation in the cities of Denov, Boysun, Sarijoi, Sariosia, and Sherabad. The literature created during the Soviet period dedicated to the history of the Eastern Bukhara provinces is the second group. It should be noted that during this period, a number of scientific researches were conducted on the history of the Bukhara Emirate in the early 19th-20th centuries, but in the published scientific studies, the topic was approached on an ideological basis. In them, the influence of the policy of the Russian Empire on the socio-political and economic life of Eastern Bukhara was assessed mostly positively. Also, the main attention is focused on the history of socio-political, economic, military and cultural life in the center of Bukhara Emirate [12]. In these studies, the history of socio-political and economic relations in the Eastern Bukhara provinces in the early 19th-20th centuries is poorly covered, and some of them are important because they cover some aspects of the subject under study.

Conclusions and Suggestions

The works written by local historians are of particular importance in the study of the history of Eastern Bukhara provinces, which are part of the Bukhara Emirate. Sources related to the history of the Eastern Bukhara province during the period we are researching can be divided into the following groups: works of local historians; archival materials; information, memories and reports written by Russian officials, military, tourists, geographers; Also, this work presents the rulers of the Mangit dynasty in the Bukhara Emirate, their policies in managing the state, the lifestyle of the population in the territory of the Emirate, and other interesting information; Mirza Salimbek was the ruler of Yakkabog, Nurota, Boysun, Sherabad and Shahrissabz principalities in different years. In his work, Mirza Salimbek wrote the history of the Surkhan oasis at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, especially in Boysun and Sherabad districts, about what he experienced, saw and witnessed in a beautiful and understandable language.



REFERENCES

1. Baxronovna, R. M. (2023). Developing teacher's skills in using scientific methodological articles in science teaching. *International Journal of Advance Scientific Research*, 3(09), 122-127.
2. Ne'matovna, R. Z. (2024). Problems of emotional intelligence stability in the formation of individual values. *Academia Repository*, 5(3), 218-220.
3. Rakhmonova, Z. N. (2019). Problems of studying intelligence in the world psychological science. Turkish Conference, 1(1), 174-175.
4. Hayitmuradova, N. A. (2022). Positive influence of physical activities on the organism of young athletes. *Science and Innovation*, 1(8), 641-644.
5. Hayitmuradova, N. (2022). Yosh sportchi qizlar organizimiga jismoniy mashqlarning ijobiy ta'siri. *Science and innovation*, 1(B8), 641-644.
6. Xayitmurodova, N. (2020). Pedagogical aspects of planning in physical education in educational institutions. *International Journal for Social Studies*, 6(1), 164-170.
7. Xamidov, M. (2023). Badiiy matnlarda uchrovchi o'zbek sheva maqollarining transformatsiyasi. *models and methods for increasing the efficiency of innovative research*, 3(25), 204-206.
8. Xamidov, M. (2023). On some similar and different aspects of proverbs and subjects. *American Journal of Pedagogical and Educational Research*, 15, 66-68.
9. Mirakhmedova, S. N. (2024). Socio-philosophical analysis of transformation of spiritual-ideological reforms in new Uzbekistan. *Proximus Journal of Sports Science and Physical Education*, 1(1), 28-32.
10. Khalilova, A., Golovko, Y. (2023). Increasing the percentage of students who do their homework. Konferensiya, 1(1), 11-13.
11. Maxammatova, D. R., Golovko, Y. V. (2023). A pattern for pedagogical integration integration of primary education subjects with English. Konferensiya, 1(1), 441-443.
12. Holiqova, D. S. (2023). Methodology of developing students' reading and writing skills based on distance education technologies (in the example of English language materials). *Current Issues of Bio Economics and Digitalization in the Sustainable Development of Regions (Germany)*, 7(2), 75-80.
13. Holiqova, D. S. (2023). Тенденции развития образования и педагогики. Conference, 1(5), 147-150.
14. Xalilova, D. (2021). Direct modification of the language in translation. *Multicultural Education*, 7(7), 71.
15. Jalilovna, K. D. (2020). The stability of the ideological concept in the work of Dostoevsky. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(53), 301-309.
16. Guzal, R. (2024). Prospects for Distance Education. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education (2993-2769)*, 2(2), 105-108.
17. UMIDA, R. (2021). Personal speech research in the communication process. *Xorazm ma'mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi-11/2020*, 205-209.



18. Umurqulov, Z. (2021). Metaphor is an Important Means of Perception of The Universe. International journal of multidisciplinary research and analysis, 1418-1421.
19. Abdukayumova, N. R. (2023). Pedagogical features of formation of students' creative activity in primary education. Society and innovations, 1(5), 24-28.
20. Abdukayumova, N. R. (2023). Components and structures of cultural-intellectual development of high school students. Сетевой научный журнал, 9(3), 22-27.

