

THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF HISTORICAL SOURCES IN THE STUDY OF
THE CULTURAL LIFE OF THE KHANIES OF THE 17TH–18TH CENTURIES

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Abstract

This in the thesis in the 17th–18th centuries Central Asian khanates cultural life , spiritual environment and the development of science illuminating historical sources systematic analysis made . In the thesis Khiva and Bukhara historiography of schools methodological differences , especially in Khiva people to the language close Turkish tradition rise and In Bukhara Persian tradition continue to be able comparative studied . Local in the annals information impartial and critical in evaluation foreign ambassadors correspondence and cultural of processes economic basis open giver archive and foundation of documents scientific importance based on given .

Keywords : Central Asian khanates , historical source studies , Bukhara and Khiva historiography schools , Tazkira and Manaqibs , Embassy reports , Foundation documents

Main part

Central Asian Khanates – Bukhara , Khiva and Blood khanates in the 17th–18th centuries cultural life , spiritual environment and the development of science research in the process of historical source studies important place This period sources his/ her own typological variety , genre features and information scope with separated Our research within sources conditional accordingly four large to the group separate , comparative analysis to do to the goal according to :

1. Official palace historiography (Annals);
2. Biographical and literary-historical works (Tazkiras and (manaqibs);
3. Memoir and travelogues (Embassy reports);
4. Documentary sources (foundations , labels).

Below this sources of the group every to one separately stop , their cultural processes in the lighting instead analysis we will do .

1. Bukhara and Khiva historiography schools : Tradition and news

17th–18th centuries In Central Asian historiography two large center – Bukhara and Khiva schools priority Representatives of these two schools by created works not only political events chronicle , maybe own of the era cultural encyclopedia He also served as a deputy .

Khiva historiography school and Turkish of the language rise

17th century Khorezm historiography , mainly , Khiva Khan and historian Abulgazi Begins with Bahodir Khan (1603–1664) . 17th century . Khiva khanate cultural his life he left in the study scientific inheritance important importance has [6] . His " Shajarai Turk (Genealogy of the Turks)" and " Shajarai Tarakima (Genealogy of the Turkmens)" works traditional Persian from historiography different simple , simple and fluent in Turkish (Uzbek) written with separated stands . Abulg'azi Bahodirkhan own of the work in the introduction so writes : " From us previously past all historians his works Persian in the language , lofty phrases with those who wrote ... And I this Turkish in the language so I wrote five young " Even a boy understands ." This quote was written in the 17th century. In Khiva literary the language people to the language zoom in according to conscious cultural reform that it was shows [1]. In the work



Uzbek of seeds come output , location and traditions about ethnographic information there is this is that's it period society socio-cultural appearance to restore help gives .

Khiva school of the 18th century late 19th century at the beginning the most large achievement This is Munis Khorezmi. and by Muhammad Riza Ogahi written "Firdaus ul- Iqbal " ("Happiness and Paradise of Bliss) . This work was written in the 19th century . completed although , its initial chapters from the 18th century cultural processes , in particular , the during the period cultural revival , madrasas construction and poets activity in detail illuminates . In "Firdaus ul- Iqbal" every one Khan reign during lived scientists , poets and artists about special seasons separated . This is the work not only political history , maybe culture history primary in terms of to the source For example , in the work Khiva of the city again repair , irrigation of the buildings excavation such as material to culture related facts clear dates with cited [2].

Bukhara historiography school and Persian tradition

Bukhara in the khanate (Ashtakhanids) and Mang' dogs period (official) correspondence and historical works mainly Persian in the language take This period culture illuminating the most important sources Among them is Mir Muhammad Amin Bukhari's " Ubaydulla- nama " written in 1716. In the work During the reign of Ubaydullah Khan II (1702– 1711) Bukhara of the city cultural life very in detail illustrated . Author that's it in the period built madrasas , khan in the palace literary meetings , music conferences about word In the work In Bukhara paper working publication , book art and librarianship works about unique information occurs .

Muhammad Yusuf Munshi's " Tārīkh-i Muqīm-khānī (The History of Muqim Khan) " 17th century Bukhara and Balkh between cultural connections in learning important . In the work political conflicts culture of figures one from the city second to the city migration issues illuminated [3].

Khiva sources more ethnic history and people to the language accent if you give , Bukhara sources city culture , Islamic architecture and palace etiquette issues deeper illuminates .

2. Tazkiras and hagiographic works – spiritual environment mirror

17th–18th centuries literary and scientific environment in learning only annals with limited It will not be . During this period created poets (anthology) and saints (life) " lively " cultural the process indicative the most reliable are sources .

"Muzakkir al-as-hab " - XVII century literary of the environment important source

Maleho, a scientist from Samarkand Samarkand by in 1689–1692 written "Muzakkir al-As-hab" (The Remembrance of Companions) 17th century in source studies important importance has . Author more than 160 poet and writers about information Most importantly , Maleho this poets most with personally met , talked and their from his poems samples received . In the work only palace poets not , maybe simple from among the artisans (cutters , weavers , bakers) came out poets also information about This was given in the 17th century . literacy and literary interest society lower wide to the layers from spreading evidence For example , in the work Babarrahim Mashrab with was meetings illustrated this is Mashrab biography in learning main source is [4].

Hagiographic works (Manaqiblar)

17th–18th centuries cultural in life mysticism The major orders (Naqshbandi , Yassawi) role played . Therefore , the sheikhs and echelons to life dedicated works education system and spirituality in learning important . Available in sources Sufi Godfather and his/her followers activity wide illuminated . Religious-enlightenment of works increase , people between of reading that is , like "Maslak ul- Muttaqin " . of works wide to spread take This



period sources are religion and secular of sciences each other attitude analysis to do opportunity gives .

3. Archive documents and diplomatic of correspondence importance

Local authors sometimes own rulers to glorify for the purpose socio-economic problems and cultural stagnation circumstances to hide those who tried . Foreign sources and archive documents this situations objectively evaluated .

Russian ambassadors and of tourists diaries

17th century late 18th century at the beginning Medium To Asia visit ordered and in 1718–1725 In Bukhara Florio who was Benevini, Boris Pazukhin (1669–1671) and later Philip Nazarov (19th century) head (like) diplomats reports preserved Florio Benevini is the only one who has in letters Bukhara and Khiva between relentlessly wars , roads the dangers of madrasas empty remaining and science of the people impoverishment about bitter the truths writes . This information local about " prosperity " in the annals compliments critical to evaluate help gives [5]. Ambassadors city walls , markets , clothes and population marriage style about clear details writing For example , Ko ' khon of the khanate organization to find and initial of cities (Kok'on) (construction of the city) about information Russian archive in the documents occurs .

4. Foundation documents and legal sources

Cultural of life economic basis in learning endowments priceless source . Foundation in the documents to madrasas attached lands , shops and from them coming income clear in numbers Also , the teachers and students monthly salaries (cash) money and grain account) how much that it was exactly this documents through to know possible . In the 17th–18th centuries In Bukhara Where is it? sheikhs and other large owners culture development added contribution (libraries organization book (to move) foundation documents through own confirmation finds .

Conclusion as in other words , the 17th–18th centuries Central Asian khanates culture history according to sources base is much richer and more colorful . Bukhara and Khiva historiography schools between methodological differences (Persian and Turkish tradition), interpretations wide spread and archive of documents existence this period cultural his life full-fledged restoration opportunity Especially Abulgazi Bahodirkhan's historical reforms and Maleho Samarkand literary coverage this period source studies the most bright pages is considered .

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