

EARLY MANIFESTATIONS OF TURKESTAN ARCHAEOLOGY

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Annotation: In this article, the first traces of Turkestan archeology are studied and analyzed. During the past 15-20 years after the conquest of Central Asia by the Russian Empire, the state of studying the historiography of the country was still in its infancy.

Keywords: Historiography of Turkestan, medieval history, forefront, manuscript collections, testimony, political relations.

During the past 15-20 years after the conquest of Central Asia by the Russian Empire, the state of studying the historiography of the country was still in its infancy. From the beginning of the 1890s, V.V. Bartold, who was considered one of the talented young people of the Russian school of oriental studies at that time, stood out as a perceptive "orientalist" who was seriously engaged in the historiography of Turkestan. His scientific activity was directly connected with the medieval history and archeology of Central Asia.

Apart from V.V. Barthold, representatives of Turkestan historiography and archeology began to appear among a number of intellectuals who regularly live in Turkestan and "settled" or work in central cities of Russia such as St. Petersburg and Moscow. At the forefront of these eminent scientists was the then young, talented orientalist, archaeologist V.V. Bartold.

Vasily Vladimirovich Barthold was born on November 15, 1869 in the city of St. Pererburg in a German family that became Russified. His father's ancestors came from the Baltic countries, and his mother's ancestors immigrated to Russia from Hamburg, Germany. His father, Vladimir Barthold, worked as a stockbroker.

V.V. Bartold's childhood and teenage years were spent with the acquisition of qualified knowledge in various fields of humanitarian sciences due to the good financial situation in the family. At first, he began to study the ancient classical languages of Western European peoples, and during his school days he made a firm decision to become a specialist in history. It should be noted that V. V. Bartold never pitted historians and archaeologists against each other. In April 1894, he returned to St. Petersburg and continued his work at St. Petersburg University until 1901. The study of Narshahi's "History of Bukhara" is important in knowing the history of Bukhara in the 10th century. The work "History of Bukhara" was written in Persian and analyzed in Tashkent by taking the manuscript collections of V.V. Bartold Narshahi.

Having translated this collection into Russian, he provided valuable information for the topography and history of medieval Bukhara. Likoshin, with the help of Barthold, published the translation under his own authorship. Orientalist autodidact N.S. Likoshin (1860-1927) began to edit a number of other sources. Having translated this collection into Russian, he

provided valuable information for the topography and history of medieval Bukhara. Likoshin, with the help of Barthold, published the translation under his own authorship. Orientalist autodidact N.S. Likoshin (1860-1927) began to edit a number of other sources.

V. V. Bartold also continued the study of manuscripts in cooperation with them. In "History of Shahruhi" the events of 1845-1865, the events of Tsarism's occupation of Central Asian khanates are reflected. Barthold conducted many scientific researches in Central Asia even before he defended his dissertation. He tried to study various regions of Central Asia scientifically. English orientalist Stanley Len translated Poole's collection "Muslim Dynasties" into Russian. He published it in 1899. He was able to carry out original research, not simply translating the works of Western researchers. The genealogies of the Muslim dynasties, by making additions to the collection, clarified their chronology and made many corrections. P.A.Greznovich and I.I.Unyakov highly appreciated Barthold's work on this collection. V. V. Bartold analyzed many sources on the history of Turkestan in his other collections. The Arab historian analyzed the testimony of geographers. He has given critical comments to many materials in historiography.

In addition, V. V. Bartold studied the history of Genghis Khan's empire and the period of occupation of Turkestan lands. In his book "Ulugbek and his era", V.V. Bartold covered the political events of the Mongol Empire, its decline, the Ulus amirs, and the rule of Temur. In his work entitled "Mir Alisher", he tried to cover political relations in detail.

The first official opponent was N. I. Veselovsky, who emphasized during his defense that "no researcher of the history of Turkestan could do as much work as V. V. Bartold." According to V.R. Rosen's testimony, the faculty council decided to award the title of "Doctor of Oriental History" to the collection of V.V. Bartold.

VV Bartold's comments on the sources of the history of Central Asia have not lost their importance until now. A.Yu.Yakubovsky evaluated the works of V.V.Bartold. 1902 V. V. Bartold visited Central Asia for the second time. This time, he analyzed many unused manuscripts and materials. Acquaintance with manuscript collections was considered the main activity.

The history and archeology of Central Asia began to be investigated in depth from the beginning of the 20th century. Undoubtedly, in the first place and in the leading position was an extremely knowledgeable scientist, the famous orientalist academician V.V. Bartold (1869-1930). He was always at the center of his scientific activity because he knew oriental languages well. He had the opportunity to thoroughly study not only the history of Central Asia, but also the history of the entire "Muslim East".

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