

ORIGIN OF THE HISTORY OF KASHKADARYA OASIS PERIOD OF BUKHARA EMIRATE

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Abstract: In this article, the source studies of the history of Kashkadarya vokha during the period of the Bukhara Emirate are briefly covered. Information about the Kashkadarya region is mentioned in various sources and literature. Literature written in local and foreign languages during the period of Bukhara Emirate is analyzed.

Key words: Bukhara Emirate, Persian language, Mirza Somi, Hisar, Amir Muzaffar, "Kushbegi Chancellery of Bukhara Emirate", Central Asia

The socio-political and economic-cultural processes that took place in Central Asia, particularly within the Bukhara Emirate in the last Middle Ages, have been preserved to one degree or another in the written sources of their time in different languages. The written sources of this period on the history of the peoples of the region are mainly in Persian, Turkish, Russian, English, French, Chinese, and Manchu languages.

In this period, as in the Middle Ages, the main part of local written sources was traditionally written in Persian, and part of the literature related to the history of the region belonged to the local environment of the Bukhara Emirate, while another part of Persian-language works consisted of works created in neighboring countries. Among such works, it is possible to include works related to the Kokand khanate neighboring the Emirate of Bukhara, the Turkish dynasties in Iran (Nadirshah Afshar, the Qajar dynasty, etc.) and the Afghan emirates. It is also possible to add sources related to the historiography of the Baburi dynasty, which ruled the land of India, to the list of Persian-language works in Central Asia. In addition, the Persian correspondence sent by the khans of the region to the Ottoman Empire and their translations into Ottoman Turkish provide some important information for the history of the Uzbek khanates, especially the Bukhara khanate (emirate).

These Persian-language sources are distinguished by the fact that they can provide important information for illuminating the history of the Kashkadarya oasis during the Bukhara Emirate. The reason is that the socio-political and ethno-cultural environment in which Persian-language works were written covers the Kashkadarya oasis as well as the central regions of the emirate. In particular, some of the works in Persian are distinguished by the fact that they were written by authors who were direct witnesses to the realities of this oasis. For example, Mirzo Sami (1838-1907) in his works "Dakhmai Shahon" (Dakhma of the Kings), "Tuhfat-ul Shahi" (A Gift to the King), "Tarihi Salatini Mangitiya" (History of the Mangit Sultans) not only the central regions of the Bukhara Emirate, but also the Kashkadarya oasis He also talked about expectations in great detail.

Most of the historical works created during this period are devoted to the history of the ruling Wangit dynasty, and it is observed that the traditions of medieval historiography were continued in them. The activities of the representatives of science who lived in the Emirate were multifaceted, and most of them also created historical works. In particular, Mulla Ibodulla's "Tarihi Amir Haidar", Muhammad Sharif's "Epic of Amir Manghit", Mir Olim Bukhari's "Fathnomai Sultani", Muhammad Sharif ibn Muhammad Naqi's "Taju Tavorih", Ahmad Donish's "A Brief Treatise on the History of the Rulers of the House of Manghit", Mirza Sadiq Munshi's "History of the rulers of Manghit" is one of them.

In the historical works related to the historiography of the Bukhara Emirate, there is a lot of information about the acts of disobedience against the Emirate by the local rulers of the Kashkadarya oasis of the Emirate, in particular, Shahrisabz Bey. For example, Sayyid Muzaffar (1860-1885), who ascended the throne of Bukhara in 1860, sent an army to Hisar twice and captured lands up to Darvaz, Kolob, and Baljuvan.

In the works of Sadr Zia, one of the Persian-speaking Bukhara historians, the political realities that took place in the Kashkadarya oasis between the 19th and 20th centuries were somewhat expressed. In particular, it is written in the type of general history called "Tarikh" about his suppression of major rebellions after the seizure of power by Amir Muzaffar, and brief information about the rebellion of the Kenagas that took place in Shahrisabz and Kitab.

One of the greatest representatives of the Bukhara school of historiography is the writer Ahmad ibn Nasir ibn Yusuf al-Hanafi al-Siddiq, nicknamed Danish. Ahmad Donish worked as a calligrapher and architect in the palace of Amir Nasrullah (1826-1860) in the 1850s, and later rose to the rank of chief architect. Amir Muzaffar removed him from the capital in 1882 and appointed him as a judge in Guzor. After the death of Donish Amir Muzaffar, who wrote many works on the history of the Bukhara Emirate, he returned to Bukhara and devoted the rest of his life to creativity.

Ahmed Donish worked in various positions in the emirate and left behind a rich legacy. About twenty of his works on history, catastrophes, geography and other sciences are stored in the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Donish's works "Navodir al-waqae" ("Rare events") and "Biographies of the emirs of Bukhara from Amir Daniyal to Amir Abdulahad" takes place. Philosophical, political and historical views of the author are reflected in these works. Donish finished writing his next work at the end of his life, that is, in the 90s of the XIX century. This work has been studied by a number of researchers.

The events related to the Kashkadarya oasis have been translated into several languages in the Persian-language works written about the history of the last years of the Bukhara Emirate. For example, in Muhammad Ali Baljuvani's work titled "Tarihi nofeiy" (Useful history), which was completed in 1927, one can encounter a number of realities related to the oasis.

The most important information about the settlements of the bekliks in the Kashkadarya oasis of the late middle ages are the documents of the Persian-language Kushbegi archive, which are the product of proceedings and correspondence in the Bukhara Emirate. These documents, which were arranged in a certain way in 1914, contain information about all the bekliks in the Kashkadarya oasis except Shahrissabz beklik. The documents of the Kushbegi archive contain several hundred village names, based on which it is possible to form certain ideas about the language characteristics, ethnic composition, economic lifestyle, etc. of the population of the oasis. About 5,000 Bukhara Emirate Cabinet documents are stored in the National Archives of Uzbekistan, but all of them are written in the name of Bukhara Kushbegisi and are kept in the "Chancellery of the Bukhara Emirate Kushbegisi" archive. Kushbegi had great privileges in the Emirate of Bukhara, political, cultural and economic documents related to state administration passed through the entire cabinet. Until the death of Mirza Nasrullah, the archive was not organized and was kept underground in special chests.

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