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## General Situation of the Science of History and Archeology in Turkestan in the Second Half of the 19th Century and the Early 20th Century

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the author describes the development of the science of history and archeology in Turkestan on the basis of modern research. An analysis of sources about local history scientists, researchers and local collectors in Turkestan is presented.

**Keywords:**

Turkestan, archeology, local history, source studies, collection, history of Turkestan, museum.

### Introduction

In world historiography, the formation of archeology as a science and its importance in studying the foci of human civilization have always been in focus. It is for this reason that today the scope of archaeological research (terrestrial and underwater archeology) is expanding in different countries. After all, archeology, which researches and scientifically confirms the stages of development of human civilization, is one of the important areas of social and humanitarian science. As the science of archeology is important for the study of the history of society, it shows that the study of the material and spiritual culture of the ancient period in a single context in today's modern world is an object of scientific research that science requires.

Currently, in many scientific research centers of the world, including in Central Asia, great attention is being paid to studying the formation and development of Archeology as a science, and international scientific-practical

expeditions and grants are being organized. Therefore, in the process of conducting research in this direction, it is important to determine the features of the formation and development of archeology in Turkestan in the early period, to clarify their place in the political, economic, and cultural history of Central Asia.

### Materials and methods

According to historical data, historiography began in Central Asia very early. According to Beruni, a famous scientist from Khorezm, the Arab conquerors not only lost the local scholars in Movarounnahr, but also destroyed and burned the works of the local language and local script. For this and other reasons, works written in the oldest times have not been preserved. Not all historical works written during the last thousand years have reached our time. It has been more than a thousand years since Muhammad Narshahi's "History of Bukhara" and Balami's "Translation of Tabari's History" were written. In this way, historiography continued in a traditional way in

Movarounnahr during different dynasties, then Sahibqiron Amir Temur and Timurids, and during the last khans. Analyzing the historiographical researches in Turkestan on the basis of the works of local and Russian scholars, the work titled "Gulshan ul-muluk" written by Bukhara palace historian Muhammad Yaqub in the 1930s is one of the historical sources of that time. This work was written in the Persian-Tajik language, and it describes political events in the Bukhara Emirate from ancient times to the 1930s. The second source written in the Persian-Tajik language at that time is the work of Bukhara court historian Muhammad Mir Olim entitled "History of Amir Nasrullah". One of the historical sources written in this direction is the work called "History of Amir Haydar" created in Persian-Tajik language by Mullah Ibodullah and Mullah Muhammad Sharif. Muhammad Sharif's work entitled "Taj ut-Tawarikh" - ("Crown of Histories"), which reflects the same period, gives the genealogy of the Mangits, Turkic and Mongolian tribes, Genghis Khan, his descendants, the Shaibani, Ashtarkhanid dynasties. In general, the work plays an important role in the study of the political, socio-economic realities of the Bukhara Emirate during the Ashtarkhanids, especially during the Mangit dynasty[1].

One of the major historical sources written in the 40s of the 19th century is the work "Muntakhab al-Tawarikh" by Muhammad Hakim Khan Torah. The work describes political events related to the history of the Kokan Khanate from the 70s of the 18th century until the death of Kokan Khan Umar Khan (1822), and then Madali Khan, who ascended the throne. A two-volume work "Tarihi Jahonnamoyi" was created in Persian-Tajik language[2]. In the second half of the 19th century, a number of works were created by local historians. Among them, the works such as "Tarihi Jadidai Tashkent" by Muhammad Salih, "Tarihi Jahonnamoyi" by Avaz Muhammad Attar Hoqandi, "Tarihi Turkistan" by Mirza Olim Makhdum Khoji should be mentioned[3]. In these works, historians mainly tried to illuminate the historical processes related to the conquest of Tashkent by the tsarist troops.

Among the historical sources written in the Khiva Khanate in the first half of the 19th century, the most important are the works of Munis and Ogahi. Although Munis and Ogahiyas are palace historians, their works are somewhat higher than Bukhara and Kokan palace historians of that period in terms of their wealth of evidence, chronological consistency, and full description of the political events reflected in them.

It is emphasized that the emergence of the science of archeology in the territory of Uzbekistan, as well as in the entire territory of Central Asia, is directly related to the occupation of the territories of Central Asia by the Russian Empire, and that there were no archaeological excavations before the arrival of the Russians in the region, there was no concept of "archaeology" among the people, and therefore, the science of archeology is considered to be Uzbekistan. It is appropriate to connect the entry into the territory directly with Russia, with the entry of Russian scientists.

In general, until the second half of the 19th century, several dozen valuable historical works were created, but archeological researches based on a certain rule were not conducted in the Turkestan region. Archeological sources have been partially used to illuminate history. In this case, the writings written in the sources about antiques, which are generally open, and known to everyone, as well as the narratives and legends among the people, are included in the historical works. However, a certain area has not been studied on the basis of separate archaeological excavations. Although the science of archeology did not develop in Turkestan during this period, many resources and coins were collected by those interested in historical objects among the local population. At the same time, the works written by many historians were written down by people who lived in that period. These historians did not deal much with antiquities, but mainly narrated the events that happened in their time, that is, the events that happened in the not too distant past. The events described in their works mostly do not cover a very long history. There could not be a single word about archeology. All

historians are basically limited to narrative like their predecessors.

There was no need to add new information and conduct archaeological research. This was directly related to the political and religious situation in the three khanates. After all, because the Islamic religion emphasizes not to step on the graves of ancestors, historians have not started researching ancient cities and the remains of buildings. Because many known and famous cities and fortresses have been replaced by hills, and these hills have been venerated by the local population for hundreds of years, or many of them have been turned into cemeteries.

Even before Russia occupied the territories of Central Asia, it was interested in the history of this region. As a result, historical sources were collected for the historical-archeological study of this country, the history of some khanates was written, and they were translated into Russian and other languages.

After the conquest of Central Asia by Tsarist Russia, along with the study of the history and archeology of Uzbekistan, the ethnographic study of the entire country was somewhat expanded. Along with Oriental experts, amateur local historians and officials, mostly from the military took part in these works. They used the opportunities provided by the administrative bodies of the Turkestan region, studied the people's life, went to different places and made contact with the local population.

In a short period of time, scientific societies were established in Turkestan and took a strong place in the history of the country. Some of these were societies of only local significance, while others were the Society of Branches of All-Russian Scientific Societies, the Russian Technical Society, as well as the Turkestan branches of the society of amateurs of medicine, archaeology, anthropology and ethnography. In 1870, the Society of Central Asian Scientists appeared. This society set itself the goal of collecting, processing and distributing information on the history, geography, ethnography, statistics, economy of Central Asia. Its first public meeting was held on January 28, 1871. At the same time, with the

active participation of A.P. Fedchenko, the Turkestan branch of the Society for Medicine, Archeology and Ethnography was opened.

Amateur archaeologists working in the country united in 1895 in the circle of amateur archeologists of Turkestan. The discovery of a large number of stone carvings, the opening of the famous Biya-naiman ossuaries, etc., by the members of the Turkestan archeology amateurs' circle in the Fergana mountain range called Soymailitash, became very important scientific discoveries. At the beginning of 1897, at the initiative of a group of local scientists V.F.Oshanin, S.I.Zhilinsky and others, the Turkestan branch of the Russian Geographical Society was established. Through this section of the society, very important works were carried out, such as the study of the Aral Sea and Lake Balkhash, the glaciers of Turkestan, and the fauna. Minerals were searched for and examined, work was carried out to determine the causes and consequences of earthquakes in Central Asia, etc.

At the beginning of the 20th century, a total of 15 scientific societies worked in the country. They conducted research in geology, geography, zoology, botany, economics, history, oriental studies, archeology, ethnography, anthropology, scientific medicine and similar fields of knowledge and auxiliary scientific sciences. In the conditions of colonial Turkestan, the activities of scientific societies did not spread among the local population.

From the 70s of the 19th century, there is clear information that the Russian experts, who began to actively study the past history and culture of the peoples of the country, established cooperation relations with the leading intellectuals of the local population, advanced-thinking scholars for the successful implementation of these studies. N.I.Veselovsky, V.V.Barthold, E.F.Kal, A.N.Samoylovich, V.L.Vyatkin and many other famous scientists, who were considered the leaders of Russian social humanities at that time, in their research on Turkestan, local local historians, who have repeatedly emphasized in their memoirs and even scientific works that they received great practical instructions, valuable guidance and

advice from collectors and antiquities enthusiasts.

In the conditions of Central Asia, the first archaeological excavations, almost like in Russia, began to conduct excavations in the second half of the 19th century only to find finds and collect collections. With the arrival of major orientalist, naturalists and many other scientists of that time to the territory of Turkestan, the work of collecting written and archeological materials for the study of early local history and history began here. In the expeditions of the great Russian orientalists, they took with them among the local learned people who knew Turkish and Persian languages, who could read manuscripts written in the Arabic alphabet, and first of all, they collected a lot of materials on our ancient history; secondly, they explained that it is possible to study history by conducting archeological excavations among the local population.

In the development of the activities of local historians and collectors in Turkestan, the calligrapher and painter Mirzo Kasimov from Samarkand, the merchant and amateur collector Akrom Askarov from Tashkent, the local historians Mirza Abdullah Bukhari, Turdi Mirgiyosov, the orientalist from Samarkand, and Abu Said Makhsum, who identified the land where the Ulugbek observatory is located on the basis of foundation documents, have made a great contribution.

The archeological research conducted in Turkestan at the end of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century became important for the historiography of Turkestan. the first steps were taken to study the monuments of the ancient material culture of the people of Central Asia, including the Uzbek people. In these processes, the first manifestations of the advanced intellectuals of the local people, amateur local historians and archaeologists who were interested in the past monuments of their homeland and collected ancient relics and coins were formed.

From the beginning of the 19th century, the works of the above local authors were studied by Russian scientists. Later, as a result of the conquest of the Central Asian territories

by the Russian Empire, this process began to become more active. As a result of the Russian orientalist and historical scientists N.Velevsky, I.Bartold, V.Zhukovsky, V.Vyatkin and others, who conducted not only manuscript works, but also preliminary archaeological researches, which are very important for the study of ancient times, in the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century in Turkestan Archeology, which is the oldest social science, was founded.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, the archeological researches carried out in Turkestan at the end of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century became important for the historiography of Turkestan. the first steps were taken to study the monuments of the ancient material culture of the people of Central Asia, including the Uzbek people. In these processes, the first manifestations of local people's advanced intellectuals, amateur local historians and archaeologists who were interested in the monuments of the past of their homeland, such as Mirzo Kasimov, Akram Askarov, Mirzo Abdulla Bukhari, Abu Said Mahsum, Turdi Mirgiyozov, were formed.

Although the historical works created by local historians in the first half of the 19th century could not reveal the socio-economic roots of the country's economy, economic relations, class struggle, popular movements and political events, these sources can be used to study the country, compile chronicles, and collect ethnographic and toponymic materials.

These works are therefore very useful in studying the history of the country until 1917. Because their authors lived in that period, saw the happening events and events with their own eyes, and compared them with the events of the previous period. From this point of view, these works are important. If we make a general assessment of this period, in the first half of the 19th century, the science of archeology developed in Turkestan mainly without archaeological research and excavations. The emergence and development of archeology in the country is directly related to the research of Western scientists.

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