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HISTORY, HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE KHORAZM OASIS AT THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY AND THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY

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Tleumuratova Zulfiya Maxsetovna

Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Ajiniyaz, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

In the years of independence, the cultural life of the Khiva Khanate was studied based on new data. The history of the political, economic, and cultural relations of the peoples of the Khorezm oasis at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century was analyzed in the works of some ethnographers, historians, and orientalists, published at various times.

KEYWORDS

Ethnographers, historians, and orientalists, published at various times.

INTRODUCTION

In the years of independence, the cultural life of the Khiva Khanate was studied based on new data. The history of the political, economic, and cultural relations of the peoples of the Khorezm oasis at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century was analyzed in the works of some ethnographers, historians, and orientalists, published at various times.

METHODS

Research on the history of political, economic, and cultural relations of the peoples of the Khorezm oasis

can be divided into four groups based on the content of the historical literature devoted to historiography.

The first group consists of works related to the period of the Qungrat dynasty's rule in the Khiva Khanate, which includes the main themes of the works by Munis, Agahi, and Bayani. In these works of local historians, the socio-economic and cultural situation in the khanate is reflected, to some extent, based on real facts [1;336].



The second group includes works by Russian military personnel, ethnographers, historians, and orientalists, published on the eve of the conquest of Central Asia by the Russian Empire and during the years of colonialism [2;274]. These works mainly focus on the geography, climate, population, and political-economic life of the region. Only a few of them contain information about the cultural life, literacy of the population, education, healthcare, and other spheres. For example, V. Hirschfeld and M. N. Galkin's works include some information on culture and education. Other authors, such as G. I. Danilevsky, I. Lobachevsky, M. N. Ivanin, N. Sh. Grodekov, A. Schille, I. Kolokoltsev, and A. I. Dobromyslov, mostly wrote with military-strategic goals. Notable among the works of this period are the studies of N. Veselovsky, A. Samoylovich, and V. Stasov, distinguished for their accuracy. In particular, they provide interesting information about the cultural life and lifestyle of the population of the Khiva Khanate during the reign of Muhammad Rahim Khan II (Feruz).

It is also worth mentioning the historical works of Western European researchers [3;274].

The third group consists of historical works published during the Soviet period. These works describe the political, socio-economic, and cultural processes that took place in the Khiva Khanate at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century [4;196]. The authors compared their data with archival materials and analyzed existing approaches.

By the 1970s, some aspects of the history of the Khiva Khanate were examined in general studies. Scientific works created during the Soviet period provide extensive information about the khanate. For example, Y. Gulomov's monograph contains rich material not only on the political and socio-economic life but also on the development of the irrigation system in Khorezm from ancient times until 1950. Among Karakalpak

historians, the works of academician S. K. Kamolov, professors R. Kosbergenov, U. Shalekenov, Ya. Dosumov, and others, who also provide important materials on the political and socio-economic life, stand out.

The fourth group consists of theoretical studies, collections, monographs, articles, and theses based on the ideology of independence, covering the solutions to various problems [5;252]. For example, the works of B. Koshanov and M. Seitnazarov contain much new factual material that highlights the violent policies carried out by the Soviet Union in the khanate [6;37].

In the years of independence, the cultural life of the Khiva Khanate was studied based on new data. S. Khasanov's work contains interesting information about the activities of poets, historians, and educators such as Feruz, Komil Khorezmi, and Muhammad Yusuf Bayani, who were active in the Khiva Khanate at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century [7;304].

A. Abdurosulov, in his treatise, briefly covers the history of the ancient historical and cultural monuments of Khiva, the socio-economic and spiritual life, the condition of the population of the khanate under colonialism, the Jadid movement, literature and art, as well as the history of the struggle against colonial policy [8;120].

RESULTS

After colonialism, several collections were published that focus on the history of the Khiva Khanate. The data from these collections are important sources for studying the history of Khorezm, including the period of the Khiva Khanate. During the years of independence, the main directions of studying this topic were analyzed based on new scientific and



methodological foundations. Overall, this period is characterized by the gradual expansion of knowledge on the subject and the revision of existing data.

In the articles by D. A. Alimova, Sh. I. Asadova, O. G. Pugovkina, U. A. Abdurosulov, and M. U. Kayumov, published in the collection "Historical Science in Uzbekistan: Achievements and Problems of Development", the priority directions facing historiography at the current stage are analyzed, as well as the interpretation of the history of the Khiva Khanate in the 19th-20th centuries in historiography, and the ways in which the Khiva campaign is covered in Russian historiography.

Materials covering the history of the Khiva Khanate in the late 19th and early 20th centuries are included in candidate and doctoral dissertations.

CONCLUSIONS

An analysis of the level of study of the problem shows that the socio-economic and cultural conditions of the Khiva Khanate, as well as issues of statehood, remain problems in historiography that are still awaiting resolution.

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