



FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE UZBEK STATE

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Abstract

In this work, information is given about the development of Uzbekistan's emerging and historically developed countries, their achievements and mistakes, and the social and economic results of their achievement. The events of the time of Amir Temur of the countries that existed in ancient times are covered. Detailed information about the countries is provided.

Keywords: concept of statehood, territorial neighborhood community, state administration, management classification, leadership, management tasks, social management

Introduction

The state independence of Uzbekistan was restored on August 31, 1991 announced. On the same day, the state of Uzbekistan, Uzbek, entered the life of our society concepts of statehood entered. True, statehood is for the history of the Uzbek people news it's not, however 130 yearly colony during especially last one how many It seemed that the concepts of state and statehood were forgotten in the eyes of the generation. So, now the historians are in the situation one of the big tasks ahead is directly the history of the state of Uzbekistan, Uzbek statehood history scientific basically consists of learning.

As the goal of our work, it is the oldest in Uzbekistan the origin of statehood and the culture of the settled population are decisive factor that it was lighting, miles ago IX-VIII and VII-VI in centuries first our statehood deep in the development process and consistent study we decided to do.

Archaeological findings in Selengur, Kolbuloq and Teshiktash, which are the regions of the monuments, indicate that the population settled in the territory of Uzbekistan occurred several hundred thousand years ago. We will mention them one after the other.

Ancient Kingdom of Bactria. One of the ancient state structures in Central Asia is the Ancient Bactrian state. Ancient sources testify to the existence of a large kingdom of Bactria in the 8th century BC, and in this regard its name is recorded as Bakhdi in Avesta, Baktrish in Bihistun monuments, and Bactriana in ancient literature. There





were contacts between other states of ancient Bactria (Assyria, New Babylon, Media, Indian principality).

In the 7th-6th centuries BC, the territory of the Ancient Bactrian Kingdom included the oases of Surkhan, Kashkadarya and Zarafshan, the lands of Margiyona and Sugd. Various products made of gold, stone and bronze by Bactrian masters were very popular in China, Persia and Europe. According to Kursi Ruf, "The nature of Bactria is rich and diverse. In some places, trees and vines produce very rich crops, fertile lands drink water from many springs. Wheat is planted on soft lands, and the rest are pastures for livestock" [1].

Kang state. The Chinese historian Si Ma-hsiang mentions in his diaries the nomadic states of Kangyu or Cangjui and Kangha, which had "traditions and customs similar to those of the Yueji". The Kangha state is not mentioned in the writings of ancient historians, but the Avesta and Mahabharata books provide detailed information about the Kankis along with the Sakas and Tochars. The short-term period of tension of the Kangyu state, which was dominated by the Yueche in the south and the Huns in the north, ended with the weakening of the Yueche kingdom in Bactria. In the 2nd and 1st centuries BC, there were attempts to mint coins and exchange money in the state of Kangyu.

Kushan state. In the middle of the 2nd century BC, the invasion of the Greco-Bactrian state by the Yuechjes led to the complete destruction of this state. The first possessions of the Yueche were in the northern Bactrian regions (the southern regions of modern Uzbekistan and Tajikistan). The state of Kushan arose as a result of the rise of Kushan, one of the emirates of the Yueche state, in the first half of the 1st century AD. Kushan is probably the name of one of the Yueche tribes, pronounced Guyshuan in Chinese. The founder of the state was a yabgu (emir). The prosperity of the Kushan state coincided with the reign of Kanishka (about 78-123 AD). At that time, the capital was moved from Bactria to Peshawar, and the country's borders extended to India and Khotan.

Agriculture was the backbone of the empire's economy. In order to increase the productivity of the land, various fertilizers are widely used. Foothills and deserts were used for cattle breeding. During the excavations in Termez, letters written in Aramaic were found. The Kushan cursive script was characterized by its sharp-angled, square, and circular letters, and was very common at the time. During Kanishka's reign, Buddhism entered the Kushan state and soon became the state religion. But at the same time, Zoroastrianism and the local religions of Central Asia, India, Iran, Greece and Egypt do not lose their power.





Sogd. In the IV-VIII centuries, the Sogds were the main intermediaries in the trade of the Far East, Central Asia and the Middle East, and organized regular international caravan trade along the entire Great Silk Road. Sogd in those times consisted of a commonwealth of Bekliks and free cities, among which Samarkand, Maimurg, Kesh, Nakhlab, Ishtikhan, Kushania, Bukhara, Amul and Andkhoi stood out. All the way to China, through Khotan in the south and Eastern Turkestan to the north of Lob Nor and Yettisuv, Sogdian territories were formed and they existed until the 12th century. The largest possessions of the Sogds in Turkestan and China existed in cities such as Kucha, Chanan, Lanzhou, Dunhuang, Loyan, where they lived as separate communities. In the 4th century, the Sogdian community in Dunhuang itself numbered about 1,000. The eastern gates of Samarkand are called "China". International trade relations were controlled by wealthy Sogdian houses in Samarkand, Paykend and other large cities. They gave loans and managed trade agreements through their intermediaries. Sogd became part of the Hephthalite state, later the Turkic Khanate, and since 630 recognized the rule of the Chinese Tang dynasty. During the rise of the Khaganate, the Sogds had the opportunity to trade with the silk that the Turks received from China as a tribute. In the 70s of the 6th century, by order of the Turkish rulers, the Sogdian merchant Maniakh conducted negotiations on trade guarantees, first with the Shahanshah of Iran, and then with the Emperor of Byzantium.

The state of the Somanites. In the 20s of the 9th century, Asad ibn Saman and his sons showed their loyalty to the caliphate in Mowarounnahr. succeeded in suppressing the uprising of Rafi ibn Lays. Their grandfather Somon came from a peasant family of Fergana (there are also assumptions that he was from Bal or Termez regions). In exchange for loyal services to Khalif al-Ma'mun, the viceroy of Khurasan, Hassan ibn Abbad (819-821 AD), appointed the sons of Asad ibn Saman as governors of important regions and cities. Samarkand will be given to Noah, Fergana to Ahmad, Shosh and Ustrushan to Yahya, Khivot to Ilyas.

Ahmad's policy was continued by his son Nasr, who ruled in Samarkand. Taking into account the influence of the Somanites, in 875 Caliph Mutadim handed over the administration of Mowarounnahr, whose capital was Samarkand, to Nasr ibn Ahmad (875-892 AD). Nasr's brother Ismail (892-907), who ruled Bokhara since 874, became the emir of Mowarounnahr in 892. In 900, Ismail Samani Khurasan was ruled by a Samani viceroy in Nishapur until 999. Ahmad ibn Ismail (907-914) inherits the state of his father Ismail. In the 30s and 40s of the 10th century, during the reign of Samani Nasr II (914-943), the doctrine of Karmatism spread widely in the country, and his





son Nuh I (943-954) fought against it. Craftsmanship, construction, and culture flourished in Mowarounnahr during the Somonides period.

Caravanserais, mosques and madrassas are built in cities. In that period, the great lexicographers al-Khorazmi, al-Farghani, Abu Nasr Farabi, Ibn Sina, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Sharshahi and others lived and created. Since 945, unrest began in Khurasan. During the reign of the Samanids Abd al-Malik ibn Nuh (954-961) and his brother Mansur (961-976), Mansur's son - Nuh II (976-977), Nuh II's son - Abd al-Malik II (997-999) begins to weaken. In 999, the Somonites lost Mowarounnahr to the Turkish rulers - the Karakhanids, and thus the Somonites state was terminated.

Karakhanid state. At the end of the 10th century, the state of the Karakhanids headed by "Podshah Yagma" or "Elikkhan" was established in Yettisuv and Eastern Turkestan regions. This state included various Turkic nationalities - the Karluqs, the Chigils, the Argys, the Yagmas and other peoples, who accepted Islam before 960.

Elikhan Nasr, the new leader of the Karakhanids, again attacks Bukhara. In 995-996, Nuh II repels the Karakhanid attack with the help of Sabuh Tegin. In 999, the Karakhanids again occupied Bukhara and captured the emir Abdul Malik II and the king's family. The Karakhanids carried out many construction works in Samarkand, Bukhara, Binkent, built palaces, mosques and madrasas, and contributed to maintaining and strengthening the influence of the Muslim religion.

The state of Khorezmshahs

the 11th century and the first half of the 12th century, Khorezm was part of the Seljuk state (founded in the ruins of the Ghaznavid state in the 11th century). The rise of Khorezm in the 11th century is inextricably linked with the policy of the Khorezmshahs belonging to the Turkic dynasty. The court headed by Anushtegin Malikshah (1072-1092) was also entrusted with the administration of Khorezm. Anushtegin's grandson Otsiz, who was awarded the restored title of Khoramshah, actively worked for the independence of Khorezm.

At the beginning of the 12th century, Central Asia was invaded by new conquerors from the east - Karakhitai. In 1195, Tekesh defeated the Abbasid caliph's army and invaded Iraq. Khorezmshah Tekesh, who expanded the territory of his country twice and established a powerful state, can be recognized as the most talented ruler of Khorezm. One of the shortcomings of his policy was the patronage shown to the Kipchak military aristocracy [2,7].

The state of Amir Temur. In the middle of the 14th century, Temur Taragai, the son of Barlos Beki, appears on the stage of history as a great political figure. In alliance with Husayn, the ruler of Samarkand, the grandson of an influential Turkish emir, Temur begins a struggle to unite Mowarounnahr and free it from the Mongol invasion.





However, their relationship soon becomes strained. In 1370, after defeating the army of Amir Temur Husain, he was declared the Amir of Movarounnahr. During the years 1372-1388, Amir Temur marches to Khorezm five times and achieves its complete subjugation. After that, he starts military campaigns to Iran, Iraq, Caucasus, Syria, Turkey. As a result, a huge empire is built. The Golden Horde and the White Horde, which are part of the Juchi clan, constantly challenge the power of Timur's state. In 1379, Amir Temur helped Tokhtamish rise to the throne of the White Horde.

After the victory over Mamai, Tokhtamysh took over the supreme power in the Golden Horde and began to attack the lands controlled by Temur. In response, Amir Temur defeated Tokhtamish in 1391 in Kunduzchi and in 1395 in Terek River Valley in the North Caucasus. As a result, Tokhtamysh's forces were so weakened that a direct road was opened for Temur to Volgaboyni, the capital of the Golden Horde - Saray Berk. The city will be occupied. In 1398-1399, a famous Indian campaign was carried out, and large booty was brought from that country. At the beginning of 1404, Temur prepared to march to China with his army of 200,000. However, on February 18, 1405, due to Temur's death in Otror, this campaign was not carried out.

and culture flourished at a high level in Movarounnahr, the center of a huge empire.

In his "Bukhara Guestbook", Isfakhani described the development of cotton farming in Samarkand and the production of cotton fiber and silk fabrics. Temur believed that the world would be prosperous thanks to merchants, and therefore spent a lot of money to build new roads and trade facilities. It was during Timur's time that economic and political relations with the countries of the Near and Middle East, distant countries of Europe - Spain, France and England expanded [8].

basis of the countries that exist in the territory of Uzbekistan and their development, historical events and their influence, to teach the young generation, to instill a sense of learning and appreciation of the history of the Motherland, to form a strong social foundation of our country, based on the formation of the spirit of patriotism we mix. As a result, in the conditions of globalization, we will raise a generation with a broad outlook, moral maturity and high ideology.

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