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HISTORY OF BUKHARA BY MIRZA SALIMBEK "TARIHI SALIMI"

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Annotation: In this article, the scientific importance of Mirzo Salimbek's "History of Salimiy", the level of study of the work, the events described in the work, the opinions of the author and the level of study of the work are reflected.

Key words: "History of Salimi", manuscript, emirate, "young Bukharans", mangits, koshbegi, Ark, devonbegi, manifest.

Introduction: Mirzo Salimbek's" Historia Salimiy " manuscript is mainly from the emirate of Bukhara the events of the history of the reign of the last representatives of the Mangit dynasty. A translation of certain parts of this manuscript was published in 1966 by N. Completed by Norqulov. This work is for his dissertation on nomination it served as the main source, and the candidate called it the famous Orientalist scholar A. K. Successfully defended under Arends ' leadership.

In Soviet historiography, the assessment of the history of the emirate of Bukhara was largely negative.This period was seen as a period of reaction, stagnation and recession. Bukhara in this regard in the study of the events of the reign of the mangit emirs, there was a monotony.The Mirzo Salimbek manuscript, on the other hand, can give us a comprehensive knowledge of this period.

By the beginning of the 20th century, Central There was a major change in Asia. To this directly with the countries of the world other as a result of increased communication, increased trade and ambassadorial communication interest in the culture, development, and especially history of the states grew. A number a number of works were created by the authors in their time, and our people from this began to enjoy. As noted above, Mirzo Salimbek In his memoirs, he visited the central cities of Russia as an ambassador recorded taasurots. Mirzo Salimbek describes his taasurots in simple language will. By reading them, much more interesting and new knowledge can be obtained. Also, the author uses the means of artistic representation in describing some historical events also used the seat. Data summary to 1913 It is possible to get an idea of the history of Russia. For this reason, some recommendations can also be cited, i.e., Mirzo Salimbek and the Foreign of our other historians by studying the information he gave about his States in his time period, the to know what was the opinion of the progressive intellectual layer about the peoples of the world can. In the study of the history of a particular state in educational textbooks of world history, this is quoting information in style also leads to the study of the scientific norm of our ancestors can make an important contribution to the increase in interest.

Mirzo Salimbek a major statesman of the emirate of Bukhara (1848-1930), historian alimdir. During his career, Amir Muzaffar, Amir Abdulahad Khan as well as Amir During the reign of olimkhan, he managed state and Public Affairs. Skilled diplomat and politician as is an important figure in our history. Under Amir Muzaffar The emirate of Bukhara became a protectorate of Tsarist Russia. Colonial state during this period as the official of Mirzo Salimbek his state Abu Rayhan Beruniy scientific and cultural the importance of its heritage and its science defended the interests of his role in development. After the throne was deposed by Emir Abdulahad Khan, Bukhara Relations with Tsarist Russia.

MAIN PART: Mirzo Salimbek remained in this or that position for the rest of his life, every wealthy he built a madrasa in accordance with the Muslim, and donated some of his land and property to the Waqf gave. Repaired tombs and mosques, built ditches, with literary activities

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engaged, etc. The literary heritage of Mirzo Salimbek to a certain value has. He is the author of a number of historical, literary and religious works. The main work of the historian scientist "History of Salimi" is his memoirs. As noted by himself, the manuscript contains only one available in copies. It is dedicated to the history of the later period of the Emirate of Bukhara. Mirzo Salimbek began writing his work in 1917 and finished it in 1920, which he did chronological dates at several locations in the manuscript confirm.

Mirzo Salimbek's" history of Salimiy " is an important historical source, and Bukhara the last Emirati activity to rule in his emirate, in the Emirate of Bukhara life of cities, material culture, crafts, rich history of the emirate details are given.

The author of the "history of Salimi" is very interested in the activities of the last emirs of Bukhara gives careful assessment. He described the rulers of Bukhara in the spirit of the time as " just and the victorious Ruler", "Master", "ruler of all believers" and gives other definitions.Salimbek compares Amir Muzaffar to Genghis Khan. He writes: "Amir Muzaffar in winter, on a strong Frost, with a large army, he made his way to Hisor. When he got there he massacred so much that he surprised those who heard about him, and Genghis Khan's he reminded them of the blood they had shed, and the battered opponents bit their fingers in astonishment".At the same time, Salimbek entered the Bukhara emirate of the troops of the Russian Empire describing his attack, amir described Muzaffar's "encounter with Russian troops and not fight, he also coldly records his escape and return to Samarkand. Mirzo Salimbek led the Emirati opponents, the prince and the ruler of the book denouncing, he calls them" rebels". Salimbek was the governor of Yakkabog,Nurota, Boysun, Sherabad, Shahrisabz in various years. Ethnography of these areas, important information about history, ancient structures and addresses.

Also in the work are various historical, political from the II half of the XIX-early XX centuries processes describe social events. Other Bukharian authors during this period (a. Donish, S. Aynius, F. Khojaev et al.) in his works as well as Russian diplomats, they provide information about their travelers and military. However, N. Norqulov as noted, in describing a number of facts, S. Aynius, F. Khojaev and some others Salimbek is much more detailed than the memoirs of local authors brings.

In the" Historia Salimi", Mirzo Salimbek does not appear in the work of his contemporaries there is a lot of information. It is only the socio-economic and not references to political history, but to historical geography, ethnography and are references to the history of architecture as well as the history of individual Becks. Manuscript the author describes the Times and events he witnessed in a very lively, understandable language gave. "Historia Salimius" records a large number of toponyms and hydronyms [Bukhari A.R. Rakhimov K. Mirzo Salimbek koldırgan heritage / / from Mozi Sado, 2006. №. B.43.].

"It is known that the traditional narrative in the process of studying the history of the peoples of Central Asia witness or participant of past historical events along with sources various documents, memories of local authors that are also of great help. The work has a daily character, much of it covers the history of the Emir Olimkhan Kingdom dedicated to show. Mirza Salimbek described this or that event, telling him to himself evaluates in a specific way, reacts to it. He is an ordinary under amir Muzaffar from mirzolik to zakatchi chief of the rank of devanbegi under amir Olimkhan tells in detail about the service path to the rank. Studies the source we will also learn the life path of one of the representatives of Bukharan officials.

Also, the life of the ruling layers of the emirate, the state officials of Bukhara the fact that he used different ways and methods of ascending the hierarchical career ladder we see the image.

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This clearly presents the events that took place in the emirate of Bukhara allows you to join and evaluate. The work is commissioned, praising any Emir since it is not written in order, Salimbek's memoirs deliberately mention historical events no signs of falsification are felt. Memoirs of salimbek of the Emirate of Bukhara Incomplete references to late 19th-early 20th-century history are mostly factual it is valuable in its filling with materials. This source is Uzbekistan Sciences when the academy appeared in the manuscript fund, it attracted the attention of scientists. His his first scientific description was given to the biography and creative heritage of Mirzo Salimbek wrote a dedicated article A. A. Semenov did. Currently this unpublished article A. A. Semenov's personal archive in Dushanbe reads " The Last Bukhara historian (Mirza Salimbek)". A.A.Semenov " History Of Salimi" and on the basis of the author's personal memoirs, he went a long way in his article the historian describes the life and career of the scientist.

Since this article, in our opinion, was a preliminary project, then a number of there are disadvantages, and salimbek's activities are assessed in a single way. Last century 60- a note relevant to the content of the resource we are studying in years to one degree or another and published articles. L. M. Epifanova asked him " Central Asia to Russia Fusion"as a source. A. B. In his article, Vildanova wrote "History of Salimi" in the study of the economic and social life of the emirate of Bukhara emphasized the importance[Epifanova A. M. Rukopisnie istochniki po istorii Sredney Azii perioda prisoedinenia EE K Rossii (Bukhara). Tashkent,1965.]

Salimbek's memoirs are more specific about the administrative structure of the emirate of Bukhara imagination is given; the tasks and tasks of a number of careers and careers are identified: qushbegi, amlokdara, zakotchi, mirshab etc. As you know, execution in the emirate the executive branch belonged to the Supreme khushbegi ("khushbegii bolo") and the lower khushbegi. The first lived in the Ark-the residence of the Emir, so called it high called. The central financial part was led by the lower qushbegis and all the county's zakatmen were subordinate to him. He and his office are located at the foot of the Arch was located in the courtyard. Therefore, it was called lower qoshbegi. February to make it clear the situation that arose in Bukhara immediately after the revolution.The story of Salimbek is based on existing literature and archival documents on the same topic we know how much additional information should be entered. Prestige and influence of Bukharan jadids Chiefs as the social movement developed in the emirate intensified. Employees of the Russian political office told the emir in the fight against the Jadid Chiefs they helped. Amir advanced processes and, in this context, jadids.He was an uncompromising opponent of the program of creating a constitutional monarchy in Bukhara.

He sought the opportunity to deal with jadids. The reason is the issue of reforms and the Emir is the manifesto elon made. The reform project contained in the manifesto of the Provisional Government agent A. Ya. Designed by Miller. Text of the project minister of Foreign Affairs February in Russia, submitted and approved for approval by Milyukov from the first days of the revolution, the Bukharan jadids were preparing a demonstration informed agents of the Russian political agency to announce reforms they launched an extensive campaign of propaganda. The day the manifesto was published (1917-April 7) jadids say that all this was done only to impress them they found out. Mirzo Salimbek Bukhara jadids April 1917 protests tells in detail about his activities in his time.

When these demonstrations were suppressed, young the forces of the bukharians intensified further. Young bukharians to a new struggle prepared and began intense organizational work, urban markets and the emirate leaflets appeared in their villages. Propaganda became public, separate to the troops attention was paid. The sarbos began to refuse to serve in the ranks of the Emir's Army and went to the side of their opponents. The activities of the young bukharians began

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to pay off. Uprisings by sarbos and villagers are frequent [Cadriddin Ayniy. Materials for the history of the Bukhara revolution. Moscow, 1926.].

One such uprising in the "history of Salimi" is the Prince and the age in the book a detailed account of the event, led by the bukharians, is given. The uprising for the suppression, Salimbek writes that he is famous for his cruelty Nizamiddin Khoja Khoshbegi was sent with 50 soldiers. Other according to reports, he came with a large detachment of sarboz. Rebels demand to remove the governor from office and appoint another from the local population did." Qoshbegi had responded with horror to the demand of the rebels, and his the measures taken by the rebels were allegedly "Spanish " in the Middle Ages of the Inquisition". But nevertheless koshbegi having satisfied the following demands of the rebels, he managed to suppress the uprising became:

a) Eleven amlokdores who came with Governor Akram Khan from their positions exclusion;

b) all the governors have come up with, except for the taxes established by Sharia cancellation of payments;

d) all the issues related to the population are discussed by the deputy of the Shahrisabz region (people's elected representative) to settle in agreement with Abdushukur biy and his life non-aggression.

Mirzo Salimbek noted the Embassy activist to Tsarist Russia as follows will: - Emir Abdulahad Khan came from Karmana region after the death of his father, Bukhara succeeded to the throne. The entire ulamovu umaro (officials) are peaceful and calm citizens they did. Amoratpanox Ostanakul qushbegi, governor of Hisar Shodmonbiyni severa sent the men as ambassadors to Petersburg. Among them, the author of the book Urak(Mirzo In the works of Salimbek there was also a pseudonym-Uraqǁ). At that time there was no otasharoba (train). Riding Russian mail Aroba to Orenburg, he from the ground we went to Petersburg, sitting on a firebox. Emperor Alexander Alexadrovich by order, we were brought to a hotel called Malamorskoy Goran ATEL they placed many tributes. This group of ambassadors is a great respect in Russia knowing that he was greeted with attention from the following details of Mirzo Salimbek can be obtained: muazzam divided the emperor in the presence of each of us the badge, a tiled clock, presented brilliant angushtarin (rings). The whole kingdom showed the chorbores and castles, a city within the sea named Kranstadt. Sixty-two days kept us, then gave permission and came to Bukhara to the Emir and we became the Companions of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him). Editor Uraq (i.e. Mirzo Salimbek) at that time Hitfar and Somjin I was in an official position in the district. Of course, the Government of the Tsar from such a compliment a specific political goal was also pursued, namely the cities of the Empire, the factory and Russia by introducing its factories and architectural monuments to the fact that his empire was a powerful state, in the future of the peoples of Central Asia The idea that he should rely on the Russian Empire as his permanent patron is also was impregnated. Mirzo Salimbek - history of Kashkuli Salimiy brief information about the history of the Russian state in the work muttaqadimin and muttaaxirin also brings. These include: from the Slavic Russian tribe in the year a man named Prince buldi in several provinces. Oleg after his death Prince bulib took Kiev Oblast and made it the capital.

Conclusion: The spiritual and cultural heritage of the Uzbek people during the years of independence in Uzbekistan restoration and learning became the most important task. Uzbekistan during the past period the study and introduction into scientific use of a number of primary sources related to its history great work has been done on the subject. A history of the emirate of Bukhara from the 1860s to the 1920s how many historical sources were researched and put into scientific circulation. Nevertheless, particular problems of the history of the emirate of Bukhara in

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the indicated period are mainly remains unexplored. The result is the end of the XIX century in historiography XX century superficial conclusions on a number of issues of the history of the emirate of Bukhara in their heads recorded.

In particular, the work “history of Salimiy” by Mirzo Salimbek is from Persian to Russian N.Translated by norkulov, study of the work, make it widely read readers submission to the masses remains one of the pressing issues. The work tells us that XIX the socio-political processes that took place at the end of the century at the beginning of the twentieth century are broader it helps enormously in our learning. It should also be noted separately that abroad our rich history has been much more detailed in relation to us.Like many works in the manuscript fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies, Mirzo Salimbek also has a huge number of works waiting for his researchers. Them learning, analyzing and communicating to our broad people is before our historians one of the important tasks.

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