

Issues of modern historiography of the history of the Bukhara and Kokand Khanate

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ABSTRACT

At the end XX age and the first decennial events XXI age history khanate was repeatedly shown by object of the study historian to Central Asia. In given article is analysed some of the study, scientific publications and monographs, published in Central Asia about khanate with historiography of the point vision.

Keywords: khanate, political and economic history, soviet historiography, historiography, the documents, Central Asia, scientifically theoretical approaches, scientific studies.

1. INTRODUCTION

The study of the history of the Central Asian khanates of the 18th-early 20th centuries from the last decade of the 20th century to the present day has become more widespread and covers various scientific problems, as well as historical research issues. In recent years, historians of the Central Asian states and Russia have studied several dozen scientific papers and published many monographs. It should be noted that the researched works are carried out according to the latest requirements of historical science, however, historiographic analysis shows a number of disagreements in some issues, the study of which confirms the importance of historiographic research. Studies conducted in recent years on economic, social and cultural life, foreign and internal political history, military history and the history of diplomacy of the Kokand Khanate and the Bukhara Emirate are of great importance from a scientific point of view, however, historiographic analysis and generalization of the scientific results of these works give more opportunities in studying the history of these states. In the last decades of the new century, a number of scientific works were studied by historians of the Central Asian states, including Uzbek scholars Kh. Ziyaev, O. Masalieva, K. Razhabov, Z. Ilkhomov, Sh. Makhmudov, Yu. Shukurillaev [1], Tajik historians N. Khotamov, B. Ismailova, A. Yorov, D. Dzhurabaev [2] and Russian scientists A. Dankov, S. Borozdin, A. Vasiliev, S. Brezhneva, M. Shushkova and others, having studied dozens of scientific works, monographs, which covers issues of the history of political and economic processes, trade and diplomatic relations of the Central Asian khanates of the XVIII - early XX centuries [3].

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Along with the above-mentioned historians and researchers of the Central Asian states, also Kyrgyz historians and researchers like E. Garbuzarova, V. Yanshin, V. Anarbekova, T. Kenensariyev and others in their scientific studies and numerous articles paid great attention to the study of the history of various scientific problems of the SredenAsian khanates, especially Kokand Khanate.

The study of EG Garbuzarov is one of the important works on the history of the emergence of Russian-British rivalry in Central Asia in the 19th century, and the history of the geopolitical rivalry of the two empires is also analyzed in the dissertation. Central Asia has always been an important strategic region, the Russian-British empires sought the military-political and economic presence of which. In her dissertation, EG Garbuzarova paid attention to the study of geopolitical processes and the situation in the Central Asian khanates of the XIX century. As the researcher notes, the geopolitical interests of world powers with respect to the Central Asian region have not lost their significance in a not modern stage of history in international relations [4]. And as the researcher says, "given the lessons of history, Russia should not miss the opportunity to strengthen its influence in Central Asia, a region that is important from a geopolitical point of view, in which Russian interests can influence regional processes in favor of both

sides, taking into account the historical tradition and the specifics of the political power of the states of this region”[4.12-14]. Also in the dissertation, written by EG Garbuzova, a retrospective analysis of the confrontation of the interests of the Russian and British empires in Central Asia in the XIX century. proves the relevance and timeliness of this topic. All events are considered in a chronological framework mainly from the 19th century, from the moment of conflict of interests in the Middle East to the Pamirian delimitation in Central Asia in 1895, as a logical conclusion to the Anglo-Russian confrontation [4.3-14].

The dissertation topic of another Kyrgyz researcher V.P. Yanshin is devoted to the study of the military expansion of the Russian Empire in Central Asia in the 50-70s of the XIX century, it focuses on cartographic and topographical study of the territory of the khanates in different ways. A number of political, economic and military factors of the penetration of the Russian military into Central Asia were also analyzed [5.6].

3. MAIN PART

The second chapter of the dissertation is fully devoted to the study and analysis of Russian-Kokand relations in the 30-70s of the XIX century, which examines the political and economic-trade relations of the two states, as well as the military expansion of the Russian Empire to the Kokand Khanate in the 60s of the XIX century and its consequences. The dissertation also analyzes the questions of the conquest of the Bukhara emirate, the Tien Shan and other territories, including the establishment of the border in the Pamirs in the 90s of the XIX century [5.6].

The dissertation of V. Anarbekova can be considered a unique scientific research, in which materials of monuments of folklore - folklore were holistically used [6]. As the author points out, the centuries-old history and culture of the people has been preserved in folklore. They reflect public consciousness, worldview, ideas of freedom, humanism, statehood, as well as important information about the activities of historical figures [6. 3].

The dissertation explores important socio-political processes that took place in the XIX - early XX centuries and the participation of historical figures in them with the analysis of oral and written folklore monuments. A special place is given to the history of Alikuli Amirlashkar, the famous commander of the 60s of the XIX century of the Kokand Khanate, which states that “Alymkul Lyashkerbashi (commander), holding a high position in the Kokand Khanate, fought against the expansion of Russia, defended the independence of the Khanate and the freedom of the peoples of Turkestan”[6.5]. Also, the dissertation analyzes a lot of folklore materials on the history of a number of historical personalities of the Kyrgyz people.

4. DISCUSSIONS

The Kyrgyz historian Tashmanbet Kenensariyev in his article “Once again about Alymkul Lashkar Bashi ...” paid more attention to the facts about the life and work of Alikuli Amirlashkar, especially his efforts to maintain the territorial integrity of the country and efforts to curb the internal political instability of the Kokand Khanate [7].

The dissertation by O. L. Sumarokova “The evolution of the language policy of the Russian Empire in the Turkestan Territory (based on the materials of Kyrgyzstan)” is the first part of a scientific study devoted to the problem of the evolution of the language policy of the Russian Empire in the Turkestan Territory. In particular, through historical and political analysis, the foundations of the genesis of language policy in Russia were studied; the thesis about the asymmetry of premises, tasks, as well as administrative, political and legal mechanisms of language regulation on the national outskirts of the Russian Empire is substantiated; The mechanisms of familiarizing the indigenous population of the region with the Russian language are studied. A situational analysis was applied to the study of the “Russification” phenomenon, which made it possible to significantly expand the research optics and overcome the ideological implications of the “Russification” theory that prevailed in the Soviet one and was firmly established in national historiographies. The correlation of the religious-ethnic and cultural identity of the Turkestan Territory and the nature of the Russian language policy implemented here are disclosed [8].

This paper also describes the language policies of the United States and European powers in their colonies in the 19th - early 20th centuries. The chronological framework of the study covers 1867 - 1918 and considers the processes of the language policy of the Russian Empire in the Semirechensky, Sirdarya and Ferghana Regions of the Turkestan Governor General [8. 8-10].

5. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

An analysis of the above studies shows that in the last decade of the twentieth century, changes in the political map of the world had a definite effect on historical science. A comprehensive analysis of the history of historical processes, the main causes and characteristics of their political and historical position in their scientific research is the most important factor in the emergence of historical truth. It should be noted that one of the most important tasks for historians in the modern stage of historical research is a deep scientific analysis and the most accurate conclusions based on historical, scientific and objective historical research.

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