

The Place of Historical Geography in the Work "History of Bukhara"

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ABSTRACT

The work "History of Bukhara" by Narshakhi, who lived in the X century, is valuable for its richness of historical interpretation, methodological features. The play covers the geographical significance of Bukhara and the surrounding oases of the VIII-XII centuries, the demography of the population, trade, historical significance, monetary relations.

KEYWORDS: *Karmana, Nur, Tavois, Iskajkat, Sharg, Zandana, Vardona, Afshona, Barkad, Romtin, Varakhsha, Baykand, Farab and etc*

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"Uzbekistan's independence has created great opportunities to study the history of our national culture, to express an objective opinion about it. It has created the conditions for freedom from wrong ideas and methods, such as the denial of one's activities and services, and for free thinking". Extensive and comprehensive study of our cultural heritage and past values, as repeatedly noted in the speeches of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov, is necessary to reveal the deep historical roots, stages and features of our modern national spirituality. This, in turn, is the formation of national pride, respect for our history, the service of past generations - attention, love for the people, the motherland, the rational development of our new society, the wise determination of the future, high serves to build a democratic state. Among such works we can learn about the history of VIII-XII centuries by reading "History of Bukhara". The work consists of 36 chapters, mainly devoted to the history of the Bukhara oasis. Several chapters of the book are devoted to the establishment of Bukhara, its ancient names, its ancient kings. A special chapter of the work is devoted to the description of the towns and

villages around Bukhara about Karmana, Nur, Tavois, Iskajkat, Sharg, Zandana, Vardona, Afshona, Barkat, Romitan, Varakhsha, Baykand, Farob.

In Chapter IV of the work "History of Bukhara" in the section "Bukhara and its annexes" the geographical location of such regions as Karmana, Nur, Tavois, Iskijkat, Sharg, Zandana, Vardona, Afshina, Barkad, Romtin, Varakhsha, Baykand, Farab, the meaning of places, the population, the markets. For example: Tavois is from Bukhara region, its real name is Arkud (west of Raboti Malik desert). It was inhabited by rich and adorned people. The Arabs had never seen a peacock before, but when they saw many peacocks here, they called the village "Zot ut-tavois" - the owner of peacocks. original name forgotten; they later dropped the word "zot" and renamed it Tavois. It has a mosque, a large sharia, and in ancient times there was a market for 10 days every fall. There is a picture in that market that if there were any defective slaves, livestock, and other culpable remains, they would all be sold in that market and there would be no way to return them. Varakhsha is written as Rajfandun instead. It was one of the big villages, like Bukhara,

which is older than Bukhara. It was a place where kings lived and had a strong fortress. It had a wall like the wall of Bukhara. Varakhsha has 12 bees.

Chapter V "Bayt ul-Tiroz" - "Textile Enterprise" in Bukhara - in Bukhara - between the fortress and Shahristan, near the mosque there was an enterprise: palos, curtains, summer clothes, pillowcases, funduk prayer rugs, and outer garments were woven for the caliph; the whole of Bukhara would be spent on one curtain. Every year a separate mile would come from Baghdad and take away these clothes in exchange for the rent of Bukhara. Eventually, the business collapsed, and the business disbanded.

He also dwells on the toponymic analysis of Bukhara under different names. For example, Numijkat, Bumiskat, in Arabic, "Madinat as-sufriya" - "City of Copper", "Madinat at-tujjar" or "City of Merchants", Fohira. The preacher Muhammad ibn Ali Nujwa narrated that the Blessed Salman al-Farsi narrated that the three cities would be adorned with rubies and corals on the Day of Judgment; they emit light; 1 in Arabic Qasimi (Persian - Yashkard), 2 in Arabic Samaron (Persian - Samarkand), 3 - Fohira (Persian - Bukhara).

Chapter VIII, "On the construction of the Bukhara arch," states that there are two hypotheses about the construction of the arch: 1) Siyavush ibn Kaykovus 2) Afrosiyab. The play also contains valuable information about the historical topography of Bukhara. In the Middle Ages, the Bukhara arch had two gates, Dari Registan and Dari Goriyon. Inside, "the palaces of kings and emirs, and the palaces of kings and kings, have long been located here."

In Chapter IX, "On the Addresses of Kings in Bukhara": The distance from the western gate of Bukhara Hissar to the Temple Gate is called Registan. This Registan has had palaces of kings since ancient ignorance.

In the VIII-XII centuries it was supplied with water through irrigation networks such as Karmana, Shopurkom, Harqanatul-Ulyo, Harqanrud, Ovhit-far, Somjon, Baykonrud, FaroviziUlyo, Komi Daymun, Arvon, Kayfur, RudiZar. There were more than a thousand rabats around Poykand alone.

The work "History of Bukhara" as a historical source is an invaluable work in the study of medieval history and toponymy in a wide range of terminological and geographical terms. Explanatory meanings of place names and information about their location in the work add to the value of the work.

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