



COVERAGE OF THE HISTORY OF KARSHI CITY IN THE WORKS OF HISTORIANS

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Annotation: *The history of the city has been studied to this day by historians who lived in different eras, and information about the history of Karshi and the Kashkadarya oasis has appeared in many historical works. This thesis provides information who have studied the history of the city of Karshi and their works.*

Keywords: *Karshi, historians, historical works, ancient.*

Karshi, known in history as Nakhshab, Navtaka, Nasaf, and Behbudiy, is one of the ancient cities that holds a unique place in the history and culture of both Uzbekistan and the world. UNESCO decided to participate in the celebrations of the 2,700th anniversary of this city and noted this at the 32nd session of its General Conference. Following the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Preparations for the Celebration of the 2700th Anniversary of the City of Karshi” dated September 29, 2004 and the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Additional Measures for the Celebration of the 2700th Anniversary of the City of Karshi” dated July 26, 2005, large-scale preparatory work was launched in the city. On October 27, 2006, the 2,700th anniversary of the ancient city of Karshi, which made a significant contribution to world civilization, was widely celebrated.

Information about the history of the city of Karshi in different periods is found in literature about the Bukhara Khanate and in the memoirs of foreign tourists who visited Turkestan in the 19th and early 20th centuries. For example, Russian orientalist academician V.V.Bartold, in his book “History of the Cultural Life of Turkestan”, recorded facts related to the name and topography of the city, while L.A.Zimin and V.L.Vyatkin recorded some details of its ancient location and history until the 20th century. There is also some information about this in the diaries of N.V.Khanikov. In particular, in the significant work of the famous Russian ethnographer O.A.Sukhareva, “On the History of the Cities of the Bukhara Khanate”, a separate chapter focuses on the past, early history, topography, ethnic composition of the population, language, trade, and crafts of the city of Karshi. All of these are considered the most important and unique sources for studying the history of the city.

Apart from only 2-3 sources written in the late 1920s, no other research has been conducted on the cultural monuments of the Kashkadarya oasis. Of course, the repressions of the authoritarian Soviet regime in the 1930s had a negative impact on this. After World War II, or rather in 1946, research into the oasis’ monuments began.

This is due to the effective work of the famous archaeologist S.K.Kabanov, who published more than 30 articles and treatises. In the early 1960s, the past of the oasis was studied by M.Y.Masson, S.B.Lunina, and L.Y.Mankovskaya. One of the authors of the sources studied on the topic, M.Y.Masson, is known as a prominent historian, archaeologist and orientalist. His work “Capital cities in the lower reaches of Kashkadarya since ancient times” is mainly devoted to the history of the city of Karshi, which is considered the capital of the Kashkadarya region. This work describes the history of the city of Karshi, starting from ancient times.

Historians of our country have also made a great contribution to studying the past of the city of Karshi. In particular, the research conducted by R.Sulaymonov, P.Ravshanov, Q.Nasriddinov, N.Ismoilov, O.Buriyev, and N.Khushvakov and their written information about the history of the city are valuable sources. Poyon Ravshanov’s “History of Karshi” covers the city’s history from ancient times to 1920s. Even today, several studies are being conducted by young historians on the history of the city of Karshi. We can obtain the necessary information about the culture of the city of Karshi in the last century from J.Eshtemirov’s dissertation for the Doctor of Philosophy in History entitled “The Culture of the City of Karshi at the Beginning of the 20th and 21st Centuries”. There are unexplored aspects of the city’s history, and researchers conducting scientific work on this topic can find valuable information about the city of Karshi that has not yet been published as a scientific work from the republic’s archival funds.

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