

AGAINST HOUSE OF KARSHI

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Abstract: *This article contains information about the appearance of the city of Karshi, known as the "Palace of the Khans", its names, the attack of foreign invaders and its present day.*

Key words: *Navkat, Nakhlah, Behbudiya, "Majlisi tadrish", Kebekhan, "grave house", H. Vamberi, the death of the father of the Jadids, Nuriddin Oghalik.*

Karshi is a city with almost three thousand years of history. In history, this city was called by the following names: Navkat, Nashebal, Nakhab, Nasaf, Behbudiya²⁵.

The city of Karshi was established in the middle of the Kashkadarya river under the name of Nakhab in the IX-VIII centuries BC and began to develop. During the period before Christ, the city of Nakhla appears. "Water", which is the cause of all civilizations in the world, plays an important role in the development of the city. The word "like" itself means "water made beautiful", "water gave a pattern". This city was surrounded by a fortress wall in the 7th century instead of Yerkurgan, and since 1999 deep archaeological research has been carried out here²⁶.

The inhabitants of the city of Karshi made a living from farming, hunting, and then handicrafts.

According to its geographical location, Karshi is located at the crossroads of trade with countries such as Iran, India, and Afghanistan, as well as in the direction of ancient cultural and economic centers of our country. This factor also created the ground for the rapid development of Karshi²⁷.

But due to its convenient location, there were many raids on the city of Karshi. In particular, the march of Alexander the Great, which is now developing, will be a severe blow to Karshi, and Karshi will begin to retreat from development.

Later, Qarshi (Nasaf) regains his position. The Kidari dynasty, which ruled in Central Asia from the second half of the 4th century to the first quarter of the 5th century, moved its headquarters to Nakhab in 468²⁸.


²⁵<https://uz.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karshi>

²⁶<https://qomus.info/oz/encyclopepia/q/qarzi>

²⁷Poyon Ravshanov. "History of Karshi". "New century generation", 2006. Page 12.

²⁸<http://taqvim.uz/uz/event/view/3410>





At the beginning of the 8th century, the Arab invasion of Central Asia began, and the city of Nakhlab was also occupied by the Arabs.

The translation of the word "like" from Arabic is called "Nasaf" and from this time the slurry begins with this name. It can be seen from the "Majlisi Tadrīs" held here that Nasaf kept its place even during the Arab rule. These activities are widespread mainly from the 10th century. "Majlisi Tadrīs" was considered the time of Arab scholars to prove and demonstrate their scientific works and theories through evidence. These works were mainly carried out in the houses of scientists or in special laboratories. Scientists from other countries could come to participate in the debates, and the host of the debate could invite any scientist to the debate. Sometimes the discussions could last for weeks or even months. In the 9th-13th centuries, Nasaf developed socio-economically and culturally. Many scholars have developed. These include: Abul Haris al-Nasafi, Najmuddin al-Nasafi, Muayiddin al-Nasafi, Abu Makhul al-Nasafi and others.

Genghis Khan's invasion in the 13th century stopped the development. Because of its wonderful nature, Nasaf is also liked by Genghis Khan, and he spends the summer of 1220 in Nasaf. Among the Mongol Khans, Kebek Khan (1318-1326) built a palace for himself in Nasaf, 2 farakhs (12-14 km) away. The palace, built 12 miles to the east, had the Mongolian name "Karshi" and it has been preserved to this day.

The word "Karshi" is also mentioned in the work "Boburnoma" and it is emphasized that it means "grave" and this name is mentioned since the campaign of Genghis Khan. In fact, large cemeteries have been preserved around Karshi, and most of them have been flattened by this time ²⁹.

In the book "Drevnetyursky slovar" (1869), Karshi is expressed in the following meanings:

1. Palace of the Khans, Koshk.
2. Opposite, opposite.


Mahmud Kashgari in his work "Devoni Lug'ati Turk" talks about "Karshi" and calls it "House of Beggars". This information shows that the word "Karshi" came to Mongolia through the Turkic peoples. These nations lived side by side in ancient times ³⁰.

Karshi is a prosperous city from ancient times, in which 123 monuments are registered. 59 of them are noteworthy. Hungarian scholar Hirman Vambere visited

²⁹Poyon Ravshanov. "History of Karshi." "Generation of the New Century", 2006. p. 7.

³⁰S.B. Lunina. Goroda Yuzhnogo Sogda.— T.: 1984, page 5.





Karshi in 1863 and wrote that there were 10 caravansary and a large market in the city. The population is about 25 thousand, and the Asian part is made up of Uzbeks.

Even during the rule of Soviet Russia, Karshi kept its position as a cultural center. During this period, the famous thinker M. Behbudi, who was known as Jadidlar, was captured with his comrades in Shahrissabz and imprisoned in Karshi . He was brutally killed on March 25, 1919 by the governor of Karshi, Nuriddin Aghalik. A year later, the people revolted against the investigation of Nuriddin Aghalik, who caused Behbudi's death. In the fall of 1923, the activities of the tax office of Karshi region were audited. Aghalik and his comrades discover that a great crime has been committed. The death of M. Behbudi is also included in the crimes of Oghaliq, and he was shot dead on September 19, 1923.

After this event, on October 14, 1923, "Azod Bukhara" newspaper decided to call the city of Karshi "Behbudiya" in order to perpetuate the name of M. Behbudi, and Karshi was called by these names in 1923-1937. The Soviet government, in order not to increase the number of uprisings in the city named after the famous enlightener, returned its previous name to "Karshi".

The modern city with an area of 7.5 thousand was founded in 1926. Since the establishment of Kashkadarya region in 1943, it has been the regional center.


In the recent past, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 29, 2004 "On preparation for the celebration of the 2700th anniversary of the city of Karshi" and the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 26, 2005 "The celebration of the city of Karshi" After the decision on additional measures to celebrate the 2700th anniversary, large-scale preparations were made.

On October 27, 2006, the 2700th anniversary of Karshi city, which has an old, ancient and long past, was solemnly celebrated.

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