

ACTIVITIES OF RUSSIAN ARCHAEOLOGISTS IN TURKESTAN

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Annotation: *In this article, Russian scientists who conducted archaeological research in the period after the conquest of Turkestan by Tsarist Russia, and the state of preliminary archaeological research are analyzed.*

Keywords: *Turkestan, archeology, local history, archeology, Russian researchers, local conditions, national traditions*

As the science of archeology is important for the study of the history of society, it shows that the study of the material and spiritual culture of the ancient period in a single context in today's modern world is an object of scientific research that science requires. Currently, in many scientific research centers of the world, including in Central Asia, great attention is being paid to studying the formation and development of Archeology as a science, and international scientific-practical expeditions and grants are being organized.

In the years of independence, one of the main topics of research in the historiography of Uzbekistan was related to the history of the development of archeology in the Soviet period and in the modern period. Based on this, the scientific study of this issue is of great importance in the fulfillment of tasks such as "studying the history of the material and spiritual culture of Uzbekistan, including the developed Middle Ages, starting from the ancient stone age, developing the chronology and periodization of the studied cultures".

During the past 15-20 years after the conquest of Central Asia by the Russian Empire, the state of studying the historiography of the country was still in its infancy. From the beginning of the 1890s, V.V. Bartold, who was considered one of the talented young people of the Russian school of oriental studies at that time, stood out as a perceptive "orientalist" who was seriously engaged in the historiography of Turkestan. His scientific activity was directly connected with the medieval history and archeology of Central Asia.

In addition to this scientist, representatives of Turkestan historiography archeology began to appear among a number of intellectuals who regularly live and "settled" in the land of Turkestan, or work in central cities of Russia, such as St. Petersburg and Moscow. At the forefront of these eminent scientists was the then young, talented orientalist, archaeologist V.V. Bartold.

During his student years, V.V. Bartold began to study the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages in depth. He is extremely interested in the medieval history of the countries of the Near and Middle East. Later, the scientist writes in his autobiography: "There is only one specialist in the history of Eastern countries, prof. Veselovsky gave lectures from the general course, gave interesting information on the travelogues of European tourists. Several of his lectures on the history of Central Asia made a great impression on me. I am very interested in this lecture". At that time, professor of "Eastern History" department N.I.Veselovsky (1848-1918) V.V. Barthold will be greatly helped to improve his knowledge

and especially will create conditions for his independent preparation. His real scientific leader, baron V.R. As a real pedagogue, coach and famous scientist of his time, Rosen literally mentored Barthold and other young, gifted students. Professor, Arabologist V.R. Rosen was one of the founders of the Russian school of oriental studies, and he took talented young people like Barthold under his care and personal supervision. Also, during his student years, V.V. Bartold got to know the Turkic studies academician V.V. Radlov, professor P.M.Melioransky, and took lessons from them on the Turkish language and the history of the Turkic peoples.

The 90s of the 19th century were extremely productive and scientific years for V.V. Bartold. In 1894, the scientist continued his scientific research in Central Asia. He went to Khojakent, Oktepa, Nov, Oratepa settlements. He examined Shahrstan and other ancient monuments in the territory of present-day Tajikistan. V.V.Bartold wrote that he was not satisfied with the work of the first expeditions. Although the scientist was not an archaeologist-expert, he highly valued archaeological research and archaeological literature throughout his life. He has been constantly using archaeological data.

V.V.Bartold analyzed many sources on the history of Turkestan in his other collections. He analyzed the testimony of Arab historians and geographers. He has given critical comments on many materials in historiography. He studied the lands around Amudarya, Zarafshan, Kashkadarya and Syrdarya and brought historical information. He analyzed many materials related to the history of Tahirids, Somanids, Saffarids, Karakhanids, Ghaznavids, Seljuks, Karakhitas, Khorezmshahs.

Vyatkin Vasily Lavrentevich was born on August 18, 1869 in a Cossack family who moved to the city of Verny, Ettisuv region. He died on June 26, 1932 in Samarkand. The scientist graduated from the Tashkent teachers' seminary in 1894. Since 1896, he has been the organizer and director of the Samarkand Regional Museum. Vyatkin carried out excavations in Afrosiyob in 1905-1931 and wrote the work "Afrosiyob - the site of ancient Samarkand" (1926) about his research. determined the location of the Ulugbek observatory (XV century) and conducted excavations there (1908-09, 1914); He paid great attention to the study and protection of architectural monuments of Samarkand. His works "Mirzo Ulugbek and his observatory in Samarkand", "Monuments of Ancient Samarkand" and "Architecture of Ancient Samarkand" were published in 1927. In 1920 Bukhara, in 1929 he conducted important archaeological research in Khorezm. He collected, interpreted and published many oriental manuscripts of the Middle Ages. In 1923, he compiled "Uzbek language textbook" and "Persian language textbook" for Russian schools.

V. L. Vyatkin, who deeply loved the land of Turkestan, its rich history and people, spared no effort for the development of historical sciences and education here. Considered a major factor in the development of education, he paid great attention to the creation of a library that was accessible to all. In his article written in 1902 in response to the complaint of the subscribers of the "Russky Turkestan" newspaper about the lack of a public library in Samarkand: "...it seems that there is a need to build a museum in Samarkand. ... The military governor of the province expressed sympathy for the work of the public reading circle and the demand for a public library that had already matured, and at the beginning of

last year (1901), he presented a request to the governor-general to build a museum building at the expense of the city, at the same time ... a reading room and the issue of permission to build a library with a hall for public readers was also included. Currently, the project and the estimate are about to be approved. We hope that the construction of the facility will be opened in the next season," it was noted[1].

As a result of the arrival of Russian orientalists in the territory of Turkestan, local material culture was first studied and many historical sources were studied, and then, slowly, the first steps were taken in archaeological research. We can see this in the example of the activity of V. L. Vyatki. V. L. Vyatkin initially collected some information about the historical and geographical geography of Samarkand[2], and later researched several old sources written in Uzbek and Persian. In particular, Abu Tahir Khoja's work "Samaria" was translated into Russian and published by him. Later, he started researching the foundation documents. As a result, in 1907, the remains of the Ulugbek observatory were found on the slope of the shepherd's hill, and as a result of the archaeological excavation, the main device of the building was found and studied, a huge sextant.

Vladimir Petrovich Nalivkin (1852-1918), who lived in Central Asia, including the Kokan Khanate, Namangan and Tashkent, made a great contribution to the study of the history, language and customs of the Uzbek people.

His scientific activity began with the study of the history, language and ethnography of the peoples of Central Asia. Together with his wife, M.V. Nalivkina, he wrote a book called "Essay on the marriage of women of the local population of Ferghana". V.P. Nalivkin was the first among Russian scientists to study local languages and the manuscripts of local historians, and on the basis of these he wrote "A Brief History of the Kokan Khanate" and "Russian-Sartcha and Sartcha-Russian Dictionary" and "Intihob ut-tavorikh land of Russia" (He wrote the book "A Brief History of Russia") and more than 40 scientific works and articles. Because of his excellent knowledge of local language, he was called Jahangir Tora by the local people, and he also published several works under the name of Jahangir Tora. His work entitled "Intihob ut-Tavorikh Mekhalesti Rusiya", written in 1885 under the name of Jahangir Tora, is a clear proof of this.

To conclude, extensive archaeological and historical research of the Turkestan region has been carried out by Western scientists on a large scale. This led to the acquisition of some rich information about the history of the country and the discovery of innovations in science.

The policies carried out by Tsarist Russia did not fail to have an impact on Western scientists conducting archaeological research in the region as much as possible. The research of Western scientists in any region was carried out under the strict control of Tsarist Russia. Despite the existence of such prohibitions, a lot of information about the history and archeology of Turkestan has been collected by Western scientists.

Although there were not many areas explored by Western scientists, it was a great innovation for its time. After all, every research method brought by them to study the country served for the development of science in the region. Research methods brought by Western scientists were directly used in the field of archaeology.

Now, archaeological excavations in Turkestan are organized in an orderly manner based on certain rules. This led to the development of the science of archeology in Turkestan in the next period. At the same time, local archeology began to develop in the region.

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