

THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE CITY OF KARSHI DURING THE MANGID DYNASTY IS A SUBJECT OF INTEREST TO FOREIGN TRAVELERS

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Annotation: *In the second half of the 18th century until the 1920s, during the period of the Mangit dynasty, the relations of the Bukhara Emirate with the neighboring countries were significantly developed. The geographically convenient location of the city of Karshi and on an important trade route made it possible for the Emirate of Bukhara to have comprehensive relations with neighboring countries such as Afghanistan and Iran. At the same time, it should be noted that the economic, trade and cultural relations between the cities of Samarkand and Tashkent and the neighboring regions of the Fergana Valley are carried out through this city.*

Keywords: *Mangit, Saklov gate, Chorsu, Registan, Sardoba Dome, verst, "Kalandarkhona", Kerki, Bukhoro gate, Amir Temur gate.*

Introduction .The city is also located in a strategically important military area. The Bukhara Khanate is depicted, due to its location. It has been the focus of attention from the military point of view of the Russian Empire. Russian and other researchers who visited the city of Karshi in different years have provided different information about the structure and geographical location of the city. In 1841-1842, the orientalist H.Khanikov, who visited the Bukhara Emirate with a number of ambassadors to carry out important missions, in his work "Description of the Bukhara Khanate", dwelled on the structure of the city of Karshi, as follows: The city had a common center, surrounded by 3 walls.

The first, the old city, surrounded the new fortress, and the third, the new city-fortress. . In the period under study, the city of Karshi consisted of 3 parts in terms of structure, typical of Central Asian cities. The center of the city was surrounded by an irregular rectangular wall and had one Saklov gate. The center occupied an area of 2.5 hectares and was larger in size than the center of Shahrisabz and the Bukhara Arkan. Was N. Mae Besa, who visited the city in 1879, wrote, "It has now moved far beyond the existing

walls of the Khanikov era. Now there are no signs of those walls. Karshi is not a big city. We managed to walk around all its winding and narrow streets in a few hours⁷.

On both sides, the main market street, Chorsu, runs through the square-shaped Registan, on two opposite sides of which are the Abdullakhan Madrasah and the Great Jamei Mosque. The other two sides are occupied by market stalls, and Chorsu in the north, and the Sardoba dome, which is clean and perfectly preserved, is waiting to be built in the south. This is the name of the pool that stores rainwater. To protect the pool from sand, dust and the hot rays of the sun, a dome of brick is built over it. On top of it is a round hole with a few windows on the sides⁸.

Research materials and methodology. Four streets, which are the lifeblood of the entire city, connect to the Registan. Walking along one of them, you will pass by the Guli Madrasah, and you will see the Shermuhammad Madrasah, which you have recently seen.

There is a round hole on top of it, and on the sides there are several windows. Four streets, which are the lifeblood of the entire city, connect to the Registan. Walking along one of them, you will pass by the Guli Madrasah, and you will see the Shermuhammad Makrasah, which you have recently built. If you go a little further from it, you will come out into another square, where the Horde or Ark Gate is located⁹.

Later research showed that the length of the northeastern wall of the Karshi fortress was approximately 120 m, the southern wall was 150 m and 160 m, and the northwestern wall was 180 m. In the diaries of B. Litvinov, who was in the city in 1894; "From the south along the main Kerki road, the Karshi gardens stretch for 3 versts. To get to the wide and straight (50 sazhen wide) street where the market is located, you need to go through seven intersecting streets on the left and eight on the right.

When you get there, turn sharply to the right and you will come across a large open market. Some of its left sides are covered with a cemetery. The length of the market is 0.5 versts, and this market street leads to the gate of the city wall. The gate is guarded by two towers and guards. Until you reach the "embassy" located in the center of the city, five streets join it from the left and the same number from the right¹⁰. Here, in the densely populated citadel of buildings - the part of the city where the most prestigious people and

⁷Khanikov N. Petersburg's description of the Bukhara Khanate, 1843-S. 108. Nasriddinov K. Karshi Kalasi. Karshi, Nasaf, 2006.B-33.

⁸ Nasriddinov K. Karshi Kalasi. Karshi, Nasaf, 2006.B-33.

⁹ Maev N. Karshi city. "Turkiston" newspaper, 1879. No. 24;

¹⁰ Masson M.E. Capital cities in the lower reaches of the Kashkadarya T., 1973.S-73

nobles live - is described as ".- Karshi is surrounded by four walls with a common center, irregular, broken and.

Discussion. In the center are four madrasahs, a bathhouse, a mosque. There is a square, a turazkhan and a bek's palace. The palace is surrounded by a brick tower and closed corridors. This is the center of the whole city. We can observe that the interest of the Russians, as well as the English, in the historical geography of the Bukhara amirate, and in particular the city of Karshi, has increased. Alexander Burns, dwelling on the geography of the city of Karshi, expresses his imagination as follows: The city is built on a width of a mile. It has a large bazaar and a population of 10,000. All the houses have flat roofs. Its north-western wall, which is a moat made of earth and surrounded by a ditch into which water flows, has greatly contributed to its stability¹¹.

Karshi is the most prosperous place in the Bukhara estates after the capital. This oasis is twenty miles wide, and irrigates all the fields of the river. By the 1930s, Karshi had also gained importance as a military zone of the Emirate, with sources indicating that it housed 2,500 troops. The Bukhara Emirate also recorded information about the roads leading to Karshi, underground resources, mines, mines, and coal mines in the mountains near Karshi. Herman Vamberi, who visited Karshi in 1863, gave detailed information about the city, noting that since the city had no walls, you could feel yourself entering the city as soon as you crossed the bridge¹².

Similarly, H. Vamberi mentioned with admiration the large garden called "Kalandarkhona", which was a place of rest in the city of Karshi, which is not found in Samarkand or even in Iran. In the Kashka oasis, in addition to the city population, some of the villagers who did not have land and water and had livestock were also engaged in crafts during the period of decline. Their living conditions were not only due to necessity, but also due to the centuries-old traditions of the oasis. Craftsmen's villages. In certain parts of them, and at certain times, they flourished, taking into account the natural conditions necessary for a particular type of craft¹³.

For example, craftsmen, tanners and people who worked with water in large quantities settled in the western part of the city, where a fresh stream flowed and there were several

¹¹ Abdusattor Jumanazar. "Nasaf". T. Publishing house of the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi, 2007, 65 pages.

¹² Mavlonov O., Makkamova D. Cultural connections and trade routes. T., "Akademiya", 2004, pp. 77-79.

¹³ Litvinov B. Karshi. Turkiston newspaper. 1910 No. 115. Abdusattor Jumanazar. "Nasaf". T.. Publishing House of the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi, 2007, 67 p..

springs. It is also possible to observe the location of people of the same profession in adjacent guzars¹⁴.

Karshi played an important role in the trade and economic relations of the Bukhara emirate. Because the cities here were located at the crossroads of ethnic caravans. The caravan routes connecting the major cities of China, the Caucasus and Central Asia with Khorasan, Iran and Bukhara with the trading cities of Afghanistan and India passed through Karshi throughout the last centuries. The fact that it passed through Karshi elevated the city as a trade center. , Karshi also gained importance as a wholesale trade center and a city for storing harvested products. Since the main transit trade route with Bukhara was located in Karshi, the influence of the Bukhara culture was also evident¹⁵.

When considering the markets in Karshi, the most important is the cattle market, which had already become a large place by the middle of the 18th century. Even Turkmens living on the banks of the Amu Darya brought their sheep and the famous Turkmen horses to sell at this market. Sources indicate that the stalls selling fur and fur products occupied a large area. The Arabs of Karshi, that is, cattle skins controlled by the Arabs, were collected in the Karshi market and exported to Russia via Bukhara. The city of Karshi was considered the main trading center for all cattle breeders in Kashkadarya¹⁶. According to data from 1894, trade and crafts brought Karshi a net profit of 1 million 800 thousand soums at the prices of that time. A lot of buttermilk, dried fruits, silk, and tobacco were exported through the Karshi market. P.I. Demezov also described the Karshi market as having a special variety.

Since the city of Karshi was located at the crossroads of the great caravan route, the oasis was in constant contact with the countries of the east and west, southern and northern lands through this route. Therefore, it occupied one of the main places in the trade, economic, and cultural relations of the city of Bukhara. Caravan routes connecting the major cities of China, East Turkestan and Central Asia with Khorasan and Iran, and the city of Bukhara with the trading cities of Afghanistan and India, were established through the city of Orkali for centuries¹⁷. It is no coincidence that one of the gates and

¹⁴ Abdusattor Jumanazar. "Nasaf". T.. Publishing House of the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi, 2007, 67 p..

¹⁵ Lunin B.V. History of Uzbekistan in sources. Uzbekistan in the reports of travelers and scientists (20-80s of the 19th century, T., 1990, pp. 23-24);

¹⁶ Ravshanov P. History of Karshi t. Yangi asr avlod., 2006, B-523, 524

¹⁷ Vamberi H. "History of Bukhara or Movarounnahr". T., 1990. p. 162.

caravanserais of the city of Bukhara is called the Bukhara Gate¹⁸. One of the gates of the city of Karshi, which was under its own administration, was also called the Bukhara Gate. In the system of the emirate administration, the influence of Karshi officials was quite high. In the middle of the 18th century, Orkali became a city of trade, and trade shops operated on the main streets of the citadel, but the main part of the city was located in the northern part of the city. The international trade route south of Samarkand also passed through Nasaf and Kesh¹⁹.

Caravans from Fergana, Tashkent and Samarkand came to Nasaf through the Zham steppe. From here, the Kelif, Kerki or Amir Temur Gate led to Termez. The Nasaf-Termez trade route passed through the villages of Subah, Kindik, and the Iron Gate. Kindik village was located three days' journey from Nasaf, where the trade route from Samarkand via Kesh joined the Nasaf-Termez trade route. At the end of the 18th century, during the governorship of Karshi, Haidar Tora issued a decree prohibiting the construction of trading posts outside the citadel. By the beginning of the 19th century, due to the increase in the population of the city and its expansion, this decree was automatically canceled. Gradually, a new city with its own markets and trading posts began to emerge around the citadel, and the citadel itself was called the "old city".

Since the main permanent occupation of the population of Central Asia was trade, large trading centers in the Kui Kashkadarya region also existed in towns outside Karshi, such as Shaurisabz, Kitab and Yakkabog. These cities had strong economic ties with each other, large markets and villages. In this regard, N. Maev provides information opposite. It is permissible to pass. The author notes that Karshi is developing rapidly not from an administrative point of view, but because it is a city located on many trade routes.

"If you walk around the Karshi fortress, you will see people always working and busy with something in the bustling market. Here you will see both Tajiks with Mughambirian faces, and Uzbeks, and Turkmen, steppe children wearing large black hats made of kuy zhun, - he emphasizes. Thus, during the era of extinction, Karshi's historical geography became the only major trading center in the vast steppe-chul region. It should be especially emphasized that the city of Karshi, located at the crossroads of important trade routes, played an important role in the large trading entities of the emirate.

Conclusion. This article provides information on the historical geography of the city of Karshi, its location during the reign of the Mangids, its geographically convenient and

¹⁸ A. Hasanov. Urban planning and monument management of the Kashkadarya oasis (16th-19th centuries) T., "Voriz" 2019 B-97.

¹⁹ Sukhareva O. On the history of the Bukhara Khanate. T., 1958.S-76.

important trade route, the city of Bukhara, which allowed the emirate to establish comprehensive relations with neighboring countries such as Afghanistan and Iran. Russian, English and other researchers who visited Karshi in different years (N.Khanikov, N.Maev, B.Litvinov, A.Borns, P.Demezov, H.Vamberry, etc.) analyzed various information about the structure and geographical location of the city. The historical geography of the city was commented on.

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