



Exemplary of Kokan Historical School - Muhammad Salihkhoja and His Work "The History of Tashkent"

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Abstract: This article provides information about the life and work of historian scientist and enlightener Muhammad Salihkhoja Tashkendi, scientific activity and his work "History of Tashkent", and the importance of this work in studying the history of Uzbek statehood.

Keywords: Muhammad Salihkhoja Tashkandi, "History of Tashkent", Ferghana, Kokhan Khanate, Tashkent, Russian Empire, Nasriddindek, Khudoyar Khan, Muhammad Aminbek, topographic information.

The dearest and most precious of blessings are peace and freedom. It is peace and freedom to live peacefully in your own country, eat your own bread, and not be dependent on anyone. This land we live in has never seen enemies, never seen traitors who sold their country, never seen savages who mercilessly plundered the country, and never seen wars that wiped out families. This land did not see the fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and brothers who fought against them, fought not to lose their freedom, not to be dependent on someone else. The prosperous and peaceful country we live in was not built by itself; it was because of the shed blood of our ancestors who fought for centuries, unfair accusations, exile from their own country, and humiliation in other countries. Thanks to the tenacity of our grandfathers and mothers, who were starving, this peaceful, abundant life was created. Unfortunately, not everyone understands and appreciates this. It is the task of us historians to convey these things to the younger generation, and we should instill in them a sense of gratitude.

If we look at our recent history, only this land was divided into three khanates, and their enmity was so strong that even when bad weather came, this enmity did not stop, and the enemy took advantage of this opportunity to conquer them one by one. This land became dependent on the Russian Empire. They were deprived of the blessing called freedom.

In the second half of the 19th century, a number of representatives of science and historians emerged from the territory of our country. Historians of this period tried to shed light on the history of the khanates where they lived, the colonial policy of the Russian Empire in the country as much as possible. One of the historians of this period is Muhammad Salihkhoja Tashkandiy (around 1830-1890).

Muhammad Salihkhoja Tashkandiy was born in the Koryogdi neighborhood of Tashkent in approximately 1830-1831 in a family belonging to the descendants of the famous sheikh Umar Bogistani. His grandfather Mullah Muhammad Rahimkhoja was one of the educated people and belonged to the generation of Sheikh Khavandi Tohur. Muhammad Salihkhoja describes his father, Professor Rahmatkhoja, as an enlightened person.

Muhammad Salihkhoja received his primary education at the hands of his grandfather. In 1840, after the death of his grandfather from cholera spread in Tashkent, Muhammad Salihkhoja studied at Eshonqulidohhoh, Lashkar Beklarbegi, Khoja Ahror madrasas in Tashkent in 1840-1849. From the 50s of the 19th century, Muhammad Salihkhoja diligently began to improve his knowledge. In particular,

in 1853-1854, he traveled to Namangan and studied with a scientist named Eshon Baqokhoja. In 1856, he went to Bukhara, and until 1862, he got acquainted with famous scientists and scholars of this city. When he came to Tashkent, he became imam in the Bekmuhammadbi mosque according to his grandfather's will.[1. - B. 18, 19, 20, 21.].

Muhammad Salihkhoja actively participated in the defense of Tashkent with his friends and students in 1865, and was in constant contact with the defense organizers Salihbek Dodkhoh and Hakimkhoja Qazikalon. At the same time, due to his bravery during the defense, Koqan Khan gained the attention of Sultan Said Khan (1863-1865) and participated in important state councils several times with his firm opinion.

Later, Muhammad Salihkhoja had a close relationship with Khudayarho's sons. He even became a close confidant of Nasriddinbek. From the 70s of the 19th century, Muhammad Salihkhoja was one of the famous leaders of Tashkent. He tutored the Khan's sons and the children of his relatives living in Tashkent and taught them the basics of Islam, recitation, as well as lessons from Hafiz Shirozi (1325-1389) [1. – B.24.].

Muhammad Salihkhoja was considered a mature historian of his time. In his work, he covered geographical information, medicinal plants and their properties, socio-economic life and political processes. In addition, he deeply studied such subjects as tafsir, recitation, sarf-nahv, logic, and literature.

The rarest legacy of Muhammad Salihkhoja is "Tarihiy jadayi Tashkent", which is considered a historical and biographical work. Muhammad Salih has been planning to write this work since he was young. The reason for this is his interest in history, and he has long dreamed of writing a work dedicated to Tashkent, its history and antiquities, similar to Abu Tahirkhoja's (XIX century) "Samasiya" [2.- B . 245.].

Muhammad Salihkhoja started writing his work in 1863, about 1 year after he returned to Tashkent after completing his studies in Bukhara, and in more than 25 years, he recaptured some parts over and over again. , until 1889-1890 he made additions. It is worth saying that the work "History of Tashkent" is the largest work created in the Kokhan Khanate from the second half of the 19th century.

Muhammad Salihkhoja mentions that Khudoyorho's son Said Muhammad Aminbek sponsored the writing of his work. He was one of Muhammad Salihkhoja's close friends and noted his respect for him.

The work "History of Tashkent" was written in the Persian-Tajik language based on the traditions of historiography widespread in the Kokhan Khanate. In it, as in all the works created in the second half of the 19th century, the administrators of the Russian Empire (Chernyaev, Von-Kaufman, Skobelev, Ramanovsky, Krijanovsky, Pantusov), Russian cities (Moscow, Orenburg) and terms (general, adjutant, consul) words like The work is written in the style of general history, consists of an introduction, 4 columns, and a conclusion, and is conventionally divided into two volumes. The author states in his book that he starts his work not from the Golden Cradle like Avaz Muhammad Attar Khoqandi, but from the history of ancient kings and dynasties like Mirkhond, the author of "Ravzat ussafo". In the introduction, history is described from the time of Adam to the 18th century (history of Central Asia and neighboring countries) [3.- B. 10.]. The first volume of the work is about the events that took place in Eastern countries from ancient times to the end of the 16th century, as well as in Central Asia, and the second volume is about Ferghana from the 16th century, that is, from the time of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur to the 80s of the 19th century. mainly, we find valuable information about the socio-political situation and cultural life of the Kokan khanate [4. - B. 245.].

Also, in the work, the author thinks about the defeat of cities such as Tashkent, Margilon, Namangan, Andijan, Samarkand by the Russian Empire based on the events he witnessed [5.- B.22.]. In particular, in the work, The conquest of the Central Asian khanates by the Russian Empire, the process of the termination of the Kokand Khanate is beautifully covered, and some events that happened in the city of Tashkent and the Turkestan region in 1865-1889 are described year by year.

It should be said that the work differs from other works in that it contains a lot of information about various areas of the history of our country. Jumaladan, the work provides important information on studying the names of mountains, gorges, passes, rivers and lakes, irrigation networks, toponymy and historical geography of the region. In the narrative of historical events, there is information that shows the state of the natural landscape of Central Asia at that time. In particular, deserts and steppes (Choli Mirzo, Nurota steppe, Old Shiraz desert), water bodies (Amuya (Amu Darya), Sayhun (Syr Darya), Ko'hak, Farak, China stream, Kokan river and others), mountain ranges, gorges and passes (Oloy, Jata and Mongol mountains (Talas Olatavi), Kurama, Aksaqota, Jizzakh mountains, Koson mountains, Panjikent mountains, Kandir (Kamchik), Kumbel, Ilon otti Darasi) and many place names related to the geography of Tashkent are mentioned [1.- B.40.].

The work also contains a lot of information about the positions and titles of the Kokhan Khanate. They are: military positions and titles (amirakar, mingboshi, koshbegi, bahadimboshi or botimboshi, topchiboshi, ponsadboshi, yuzboshi, elikboshi, gahboshi, yasavul, etc.), court positions (ataliq, beklarbegi, biy, devonbegi, inok, parvanachi) , mufti, akhund, etc.) and there is information about the privileges and duties of their owners.

The work "Tarihi jadayi Tashkent" relied on and used the sources written before it. Among them, the works "Tarihi Tabariy", "Jome ut-tavarih", "Tarihi jonkushoy", "Tarihi region Bayzabi", "Zafarnama", "Ravzat-us Safo" and "Tarihi Shahrukhi" can be mentioned [1 . – B.44.].

The scientific nature of the work is that the historical and geographical information about the city and region of Tashkent is given in detail and consistently, and the image of Tashkent in the 19th century is perfectly written through this work [6. - B. 149.].

In terms of the variety of historical information, the work "History of Tashkent" can be put in the second place after "Boburnoma". Because the toponomic information, geographical places, medicinal plants, political, socio-economic life presented in the work information, careers, narrations and narrations increase its value. The work "History of Tashkent" was written in the style of Eastern historiography and within the framework of the Kokan school of historiography. This work is a continuation of the sources written before it. This work contributes to the illumination of the rich history of our motherland with its rich information. Of course, the contribution of the historian Muhammad Salihkhoja Tashkandi is incomparable in the writing of this work.

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