

**Sources on the political history and leadership of the states of Central Asia in the 18th–19th centuries**

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**Abstract:** This article provides information about the historical studies and sources concerning the history of the Bukhara Emirate, Khiva and Kokand Khanates in the 18th-19th centuries..

**Keywords:** Abdurahmon Tole, “Tarihi salotini Mangitiya”, Agakhy, “Zubdat ut-tavorikh”.



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## Introduction

Highlighting the socio-political history of the Bukhara Emirate, the Khiva and Kokand Khanates was the main goal of historical studies. On this matter, there are the words of the historian Muhammadusuf Bayoniy: “There is one condition for writing a historical book. Historical events must be covered realistically. If he does not tell the truth, his words will not be interesting to any person.” The Bukhara Emirate was headed by great generals and army commanders, and the military skill of the commanders and emirs was of great importance. Historical sources provide information about the political life of the Emirate, leadership, administrative structure and military policy .

The work “Tarihi Abulfaizkhon” was written by an astrologer, writer and scholar-historian, serving in the palace of Ubaidallakhan and Abulfaizkhon (1711–1747) Abdurahman Davlat. The author is better known under the name Abdurakhman Tole. The work consists of 161 pages and is considered a continuation of “Ubaydullanom” and includes the socio-political history of the Bukhara Khanate in 1711–1712. It is known that in the first half of the 18th century, the economic and political state of the Bukhara Khanate and the heads of the uluses weakened, that is, the movement of local heads for independence intensified, some of them did not submit to the Balkh and Samarkand central governments, Fergana at the beginning of the 18th century in 1709 separated from government of Ashtarkhonia and created an independent Kokand Khanate in the region, in 1722 Samarkand also declared independence and nominated someone named Rajabkhon (1722–1728) as khan, and internecine wars began . In the work “Tarihi Abulfaizkhon” these tasks are widely covered. In addition, the work contains grounds and information that pay attention to the administrative structure of the Bukhara Khanate, military art, tactics and the ethnic composition of the Uzbek people of those years.

The work “Silsilat us-salotil” by Khoja Mir Muhammad Salim. His manuscript is very small; one copy is kept in the Boldin Library in the English city of Oxford (No. 269). The work “Silsilat us

salotin” was written on behalf of Nosiruddin Muhammad Shah. It is not known when and where Khoja Mir Muhammad Salim died.

“Silsilat us-salotin” was written in 1731 and consists of a prologue and four chapters. The prologue provides information that deserves attention: there is a word about the writing of the work and some information about the life of the author after 1711. Parts 3-4 of “Silsilat us-salotin” are of extreme importance, because it reveals the socio-political history of Central Asia, namely Uzbekistan. The work provides information about the connections of the Bukhara Khanate with Iran, India and Kashgar, accurate information about the transition of the khokimiyat(authority) in the Bukhara Khanate from Shaiboniy to Ashtarkhoni, the socio-political, military policy and cultural life of Uzbekistan, Shahizhakhan's intervention in the internal affairs of the Balkh and Bukhara Khanates and the use of types of military skills in the 16th-17th centuries in Khorezm during the seizure of lands by the Bobur Army, this information is not given in any other source. Also, the information in the work about the ulus system in the cities of Turkestan, their way of life is of great importance.

The author of the work “Tarzhimai ahvoli amironi Bukhoriy Sharif az Emir Doniyol to asri Amir Abdullahad” (Autobiography of Sharif Amir Bukhoriy from Amir Doniyol to Amir Abdullah) was famous under the name of Ahmad Donish, a prominent writer and diplomat in the 19th century. The study of the socio-political life of Uzbekistan in the 19th century was of great importance in the subsequent work of the scientist. In the book The main word is about the significance of the fate of man, planet, religion and his place in society, also, the events that occurred during the reign of Emir Doniyol (1758–1785), Shahmurad (1785–1800), and Haydaram Emir Nasrulloh are briefly mentioned. The largest and final chapter of the work is dedicated to Emir Muzaffar. Copies of the manuscript “Tarzhimai Akhvoli Amironi Bukhoro and Sharif” are in the Tashkent, Samarkand, and Bukhara libraries .

The work “Tarihi salotini mangitiya” (history of the Mangit sultans) is written by the famous Bukhara scientist - historian and poet Mirzo Abduazim Samiy Bostoniy (after 1838/39–1914) Works, Samiya “Tuhfayi Shohiy” (gift of the Shah) and “Tarihi salotini Mangitiya” have great significance for historical teachings. “Tuhfayi Shohiy”, written in 1900–1902, and “Tarihi Salotini Mangitiya”, completed in 1907, were dedicated to the Bukhara Khanate and the history of the times of Emir Muzaffar. But they differ from each other to a certain extent. And “Tarihi salotini Mangitiya” is written truthfully. The scientific significance of the work is that it widely covers the economic and social situation in the Bukhara Emirate, as well as Bukhara-Russia relations . The full name of the author of the work “Tarihiy Salimiy” (“History of Silimiy”) Mirza Salimbek, who lived in the second half of the 19th and the first half of the 20th century, Mirza Salimbek ibn Muhammad Rahim. For historians, the most important work is the last work “Tarihi Salimiy”. This main part from Genghis Khan to the time of Emir Muzaffar is of a general nature. The work contains valuable information about the times of Muzaffar, past events in Khisor, Kulob, Balzhuvan, Korategin and Darvozd, as well as the general condition and administrative structure in the second half of the 19th century. In the 19th century in Kokand one sees the development of historicism to a significant extent. Previously written historical works were translated into Uzbek from Persian and Arabic, and books relating to the Kokand Khanate were written. Some of them are written in poetic or partially in poetic form. This shows that Kokand historians knew well not only literature, but also tried themselves in the poetic style. Some of them were poets of their time. The author himself lived during the reign of 11 khans.

The 2nd part of this manuscript, including the period from the beginning of Umarchan's reign to 1872, is considered a very valuable source. This work consists of two books (chapters). The first is called "Jahonnoma" or "Tarihi Jahonnomayi". This is general history that includes events from the creation of the world to the time of the Bukhara emir Muzaffar. And the second is called "Tuhfat-at tavorihi khoni" and is generally dedicated to the events starting from the Kokand Khanate of Bobur until 1867.

Among Kokand historians, Abdukarim Fazliy Namongoni should be noted. On behalf of Umarchan, he wrote "Shahnoma" ("Umarnoma", "Zafarnoma"). This poetic historical work (more than 5000 bytes) relating to the times of Umarchan was completed in May 1822. In "Shahnoma", the reign of the times of Norbutabiy and Olimkhon are given partially, and the time of Umarchan in full."

The book by Mullo Niyoz Muhammad Khukandiy "Tarihi Shokhruiy" was published by N. Pantusov in 1885. With this title the book entered scientific use. In the text of the book, the work is indicated under the title "Tavorihi Shahrukhiya". In the original copy of the manuscript, the author called the book "Tarihi Sayidi Khudoyorkhoni". The work was mainly written on behalf of Khudoyorkhan, and includes the period from the time of Shokhrukh to 1872. The author wrote events in which he himself participated and saw with his own eyes.

As a major representative of the historical school of the Khiva Khanate, one can show Shermukhammad Munis, Muhammadrizo Ogahiy and Muhammad Yusuf Bayaniy. Historical works written with the highest skill are distinguished by their content and numerous information. These historians, continuing each other's work, left works about the historical events that took place on the territory of the Khiva Khanate from the 17th century to the beginning of the 20th century. The historian Munis lived in the second half of the 18th and first half of the 19th centuries. The historical work of Shermukhammad Munis "Firdavs ul-ikbol" includes events in Khorezm from ancient times to 1825. The work consists of a prologue, five chapters and an epilogue. But Munis could not finish this work; Ogahiy finished it, adding information about the events that took place in Khorezm. One of the works of Muhammadrizo Ogahiy, related to the history of "Riyoz ud-dawla", includes events in Khorezm from 1825 to 1842. The work was written from the Ogahiy side in 1260/1844. When writing this work, Ogahiy began with the tradition of historians of that time. Later, he briefly talks about his life, and dedicates praise to the Khiva Khan Ollokulihan. Then, commenting on historical science, he talks about people who were the reason for writing this work. Then he covers the historical events that occurred in Khorezm from the birth of Ollokulikhon to his death.

Based on the work, one can study the life and literary activities of Ogahiy. The main manuscript of the history of Khorezm of the 19th century from sources is another work by Ogahiy "Zubdat ut-tavorikh", written in 1262 (1845–1846). The work "Riyoz ud-dawla" includes a later time, that is, historical events in Khorezm from 1843 to 1846. Another work by Ogahiy, telling about historical events in Khorezm from 1846 to 1855, is called "Zhame ul - vokeoti sultoniy".

Ogahiy's fourth work "Gulshani Davlat" is dedicated to the history of Khorezm. This work reflects the events from 1856 to 1865. The following information is given about the history of writing: "It will be known to students and readers that I Erniyozbekogli Muhammad with the pseudonym Ogahiy

was glad to write the history of Khorezm among my predecessors. I began writing this work during the time of Sayyid Muhammadkhan and called it “Gulshani Davlat” .

His last work concerning the events of the history of Khorezm from 1865 to 1872, is called “Shahid ul-ikbol”. The work was completed by the events of 1872. The work consists of 277 pages and size 14x25. The work “Shahid ul-iqbol” was dedicated to the times of Ogakhiy Muhammad Rahimkhan II. We know that the only copy of this work was taken away from St. Petersburg during the palace seizure of 1873.

As a historian, Muhammad Yusuf Bayoniy left a mark on the Khorezm school of history with his works “Shazharayi Khorazmshokhiy” and “History of Khorezm”. In his work “Shazharai Khorazmshahiy”, along with data on historical events from ancient times to 1873, events from 1873 to 1914 are depicted. His work “Shazharayi Khorazmshahiy” consists of 16 chapters. The epilogue of the work gives the reasons for its creation. Bayoniy’s second work is called “History of Khorezm.”

We know that the Khiva prince Sayid Hamidzhan tura ibn Sayyid Muhammadkhon also created a work about the history of the Khanate under the pseudonym “Kamyob”; under the supervision of the Khiva Khan Muhammad Rahim II Feruz, he became a poet and historian. He began writing this story in 1303/1886 on October 4 (18 pages). The work contains autobiographies of the Khiva khans who lived in the 19th century. At the end, earthquakes and natural disasters that occurred from 1291/1874–1875 to 1313/1895–1896 are noted in chronological order.

There is a manuscript of the historical work “Tavorikh al-khavonin” (history of the khans), who lived and worked in 1869–1912 by Ahmadjon Tabibiy. The work was written on behalf of the vizier Islamkhozha (1872–1913), which includes the history of the times of Asfandiyorkhan (1910–1918).

Zhumaniyoz Khoja Khorezmi wrote the history of Khorezm. It includes the events that occurred in Khorezm in 1910–1919. The copy was printed on Russian factory paper in regular Nasta'liq script with green ink and black ink. This 90-page manuscript was written in the 20s of the 20th century. Size 17.5x22.5 cm. The above historical works dedicated to the Bukhara Emirate, Kokand and Khiva Khanates served as an important source in the study of the socio-political and cultural life of that time.

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