

HISTORY OF KHOREZM CRAFTSMANSHIP IN THE MIDDLE AGES

BOTIROVA NAFOSAT HURMATBEKOVNA

Teacher of the Department of History

Faculty Of History Urgench State University, Urgench, Uzbekistan

nafosatbotirova90@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

In the article, about the history of Khorezm craftsmanship in the Middle Ages, our historian scholars, the written data of the tourists, Shahabiddin Al - Umari's work titled "ways of eluting to different countries" written in the XIV century, Al-Bakuvi's "The book talsikh al-asar..." the named geographer and commentators on the history of the Khorezm khunarmend of Russian historians are described.

KEYWORDS: Ibn Arabshah, carpets and sojourns, "Alexander the great", "the wonders of fate in the history of Timur", "the roads leading to different countries", Buldumsoz, Tirsak, Kumkanda, "Industrial Revolution" , "the conquest of the East".

INTRODUCTION:

In the Middle Ages, many works were created for us to find in-depth knowledge of the history of Khorezm khunarmend. One of such important sources is Ibn Arabshah's work "the wonders of fate in the history of Timur" [1]. In this game, written in 1436-1437 years, there is only a lot of information about the economy, culture, trade and other spheres of city life. Ibn Arabshah tried to explain what he saw and forgave in Khorezm. He pays great attention to the issue of Khorezm cities. According to Ibn Arabshah, Khorezm (Urgench) in the second half of the XIV century ... one of the largest cities, one of the largest provinces... are [2].

The city's rich markets have attracted many commercial caravans. In the markets are elegant and colorful handicraft products, in particular, ceramics products, fighting and

hunting weapons, carpets and soothes, zebu ornaments, jewelry sales are on the rise. The importance of the work of Ibn Arabshah is that it gives valuable information about the economy, culture of that time, as well as about the political processes that took place in Khorezm at the beginning of the XIV–XV century.

In addition, there are various encyclopedic reference books, collected on the basis of the data of witnesses and sources, in which it is possible to meet different information about Khorezm. Shahabiddin al-Umari's work written in the 14th century titled "ways of bringing people to different countries" is from shular sentence[3]. This work, literally, is an extremely important source for studying the problems of the Khorezm Oasis economy, its cities, farming and trade.

Al-Bakuvi's "The book talsix al-asar..." a large part of the named geographer's work is also devoted to the issue of Khorezm and the cities of Central Asia. Al-Bakuvi included in his work an abbreviated form of al Qazvini's work on geography. This work of Al-Bakuvi contains not only information on geography, but also information on economic life and craftsmanship of Khorezm cities[4].

The series of events that took place in Khorezm at the end of the XIV – beginning of the XV century and the works of historians of the Timurid period also play an important role in studying the economic life of the Oasis. Nizami Shamiy[5], Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi[6], Abdurazzak Samarkand[7] are among the works of the sentence. There is also partial information about the history of Khorezm at

the end of the XIV century in the work "Alexander the Great" [8].

The information about the Timurid period is filled by the work of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur "Baburnama". Recognizing the recognition of the great medieval commander and statesman, Khorezm mohir pierced the bow arrows armor and shields of youth. Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur writes: "they (Khorezm youth) are such mohir archers that their arrows will not once Pierce The Shield and armor, even two armor"[9]. The next period in the works of Arab-Persian authors, in particular in the work of the historian Khondamir of the XVI century, there is information about the Khorezm cities and their economy of the period under study.

The author of the work "Shajarayi turk", written in the XVII century, Khiva Khan Abulghozi Bahodirkhon is also among the authors reporting from the history of the medieval period of Khorezm. He, relying on the Arab-Persian sources created before him, describes the history of the genghisians until the time of the Sheikhan. His work provides some additional information about the history and economy of Khorezm during the period under study. In the game, data on the cities of Mizdahkon, Khiva, Hazorasp, Vazir, Buldumsoz, Tirsak, Kumkanda were recorded[10].

A representative of the trade company "Moscow-London", which was in ancient times in 1558 Year A.Jenkinson's information that "in Khorezm, bows, paykons, swords, spears and other weapons are made in the ancient traditional style " also confirms the information about the master craftsmen of the Oasis mohir[11]. It can be said that this group of written sources is supplemented by the work "Bahr ul-Asror Fi manakib ul-ahyor" ("sea of secrets about the courage of noble people"), translated into Russian by the great encyclopedic scientist Mahmoud ibn Wali (XVII

century). It contains information about the medieval cities of Khorezm and the political, economic situation of the region, about the lifestyle of the local population, although short[12].

Even in the XIX century, many works were created on the history of the ancient and medieval period of Khorezm. G.Baziner[13], G.I.Danilevsky[14], V.V. Grigoriev[15] The works of are from the shular sentence. As a result, scientific works, reports covering many issues related to the history, culture, economy, handicraft production of the medieval period of Khorezm appeared.

Among the works of the XIX century N.Veselovsky's work "historical-geographical sheet on the Khiva Khanate" is particularly remarkable[16]. In the book you can meet a lot of valuable information about the history of the developed medieval period of Khorezm. N.Y.Veselovsky was one of the first in Russian historiography and paid great attention to the political history of Khorezm, which began from ancient times, until the XIX century.

The problems of the period under study are from the authors of the XIX century A.L.Day, A.N.Y.Samoylovich, M.I.Ivanins in the works of, too, are described in much detail. As the cities are described, they are also partially stopped by the issue of the state of craftsmanship.

The work of comparing the information of written sources about the cities of Khorezm of the Middle Ages with the preserved monuments.V.Bartold has implemented. It was he who first critically analyzed the data of Arab-Persian sources on Khorezm cities[17].

In the memoirs, works and diaries of Russian tourists and ambassadors of the XVIII-XIX centuries there is also some information about the field of crafts in the Oasis, including deposits of metal ores and metal-processing mansions. Although, like other oases of Central Asia, Khorezm's economic sources, mining raw

materials, agricultural products are studied from the point of view of colonization, the information they bring is valuable with accuracy. Of course, the increase in the interest of Russian tourists and ambassadors in the Central Asian economy and sources of raw materials is explained by the increase in demand for underground wealth due to the "industrial revolution" in the developed countries of the XVIII–XIX centuries in the European territory. In this way, during this period, the interest of the Russian state in information about such underground treasures as gold, silver, copper, iron also rose to a new level.

As a result of Russia's policy of "occupying the East" in the XVIII–XIX centuries, many scientific expeditions and ambassadorial trips to Central Asia were organized. The main goal was to collect data on the geographical and geopolitical location, territorial structure, economy and underground resources of the Uzbek khanates. Some of these collected documents also contain information about the Khiva Khanate and the products of craftsmanship in the territory of the Aral Sea (Kungrad–Aral Principality) [18].

CONCLUSION:

In general, in the written sources of the Middle Ages, there is a lot of information about the history of craftsmanship in the Khorezm Oasis. These points out that Khorezm is one of the most economically highly developed regions of Central Asia in the Middle Ages. But special works on the history of the handicraft industry, developed under the influence of political and historical processes peculiar to the Middle Ages in this region, were not completed in its time, and then this problem was not sufficiently studied scientifically. Therefore, one of the most important tasks of the science of history is to compare, identify,

generalize the data on the history of craftsmanship in written sources with archaeological evidence, to conduct scientific research on the basis of methods, and to widely introduce the results of research into science.

REFERENCE:

- 1) VG Tizengauzen Collection of materials related to the history of the Golden Horde ... - P. 460-472; Uvatov U. Information of Ibn Arabshah about Maverannahr // Questions of history, economics and culture of the peoples of Central Asia and countries of the foreign East. - Tashkent, 1975. Issue. 2. - P. 98-102; Ibn Arabshah. Glorious Al-maqdur Fi history Taymur (wonders of fate in the history of Temur) / the preface, translated from Arabic and the author of the comments. Uvatav U. - Tashkent: Labor, 1992.1-2 Books: 1-book. - P. 328.
- 2) Uvatav U. Showing work. - P. 102.
- 3) Tizengauzen V.G. Showing work. - P. 207-208.
- 4) Abd ar-Rashid al-Bakuvi. Kitab telsix Al Esar and edjaib Al-Malik al-Kaxxar. - M., 1971.
- 5) Nizamiddin Shamiy. From the Persian language yu. Translation of Hakimjonov. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1996.-- 528 b.
- 6) Şerefüddin Hand Written. Zafarname / translation of Muhammad Ali ibn Dervish Ali al-Bukhari. The authors of the word head, tabdil, comments and indicators are Ashraf Ahmad and H. Bobobekov. - Tashkent: East, 1997. - 384b.; Mitt...T. II. - P. 155-168; Тизенгаузен В.Г. Showing work. T. II. - P. 144-190.
- 7) Abdurazzak Samarkandy. Matlai sa'dayn and majmai Bahrain / translation from Persian, colloquial and author of comments A.Yerboev. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2008. Volume II, Part One. -

- 132, 168, 231B.; Showing masterpiece. Volume II, second and third parts. - 372, 394, 512B.; Тизенгаузен В.Г. Showing work. Т. II. – P. 190-202.
- 8) Тизенгаузен В.Г. Showing work. Т. II. – P. 126-139.
- 9) Zahiriddin Babur. Boburnoma / P. preparing for publication Shamsiev. - Tashkent: Asterisk, 1989. - 368 b.; Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. Leopard-name / Per. M.Sale. ATV. Red. V.Rakhmanov. - Tashkent: Main editorial office of IPAK shark. 2008. - P. 244.
- 10) Abulghazi Bahadirkhan. Genealogy turk. - Tashkent: Chulpon, 1992. - It's 192b.
- 11) Дженкинсон А. Путешествие в Среднюю Азию 1558-1560 гг. // Английские путешественники в Московском государстве в XVI в. – Л., 1938. – P. 178.
- 12) Mahmud ibn Wali. The sea of secrets regarding the valor of the noble (geography) / Per. B.A. Akhmedov. - Tashkent: Fan, 1977. - P. 19, 35, 43-44.
- 13) Saveliev ZP G. Baziner's journey through the Kyrgyz steppe to Khiva // Gl. - SPb., 1849. Book. IV. - P. 206-211.
- 14) Danilevsky G.I. Description of the Khiva Khanate // ZRGO. - SPb. 1851. Book. V. - P. 62-153.
- 15) Grigoriev V.V. Description of the Khiva Khanate and the way there from the Saraichik fortress // ZRGO.– SPb. 1861. - No. 2. - P.105-138.
- 16) Veselovsky N. Essay on historical and geographic information about the Khiva Khanate from ancient times to the present. - SPb., 1877. -- P. 364.
- 17) Bartold V.V. Turkestan in the era of the Mongol invasion. - М.: Nauka, 1963. Works. Т. I. - P. 197-211; The same author. Articles from the "Encyclopedia of Islam" - Gurganj, Kyat, Khorezm. - М., 1965. Op. Т. III. - P. 311-573; Information about the Aral Sea and the lower reaches of the Amu Darya from ancient times to the 16th century. Op. Т. III. - S. 13-94. and others.
- 18) Abdullaev T.P. The importance of craftsmanship in the system of medieval Khorezm relations // Knowledge sparrows. - Urgench, 2009. - No. 3. - P. 20-23.