

ANCIENT ANDIJAN AND CHANGES IN ANDIJAN DURING THE REIGN OF TSARIST RUSSIA

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Abstract

We can say that after our Independence we gained a lot of opportunities. Firstly our national and traditional values are restored and our history gained special attention. Many scientists explored about Andijan until our Independence, but this researches were only on paper or scientists did not finished their researches. After the 1990s scientists gave special attention to ancient Andijan. A lot of research projects were started to do about the history of Andijan. Scientists began to write many books, articles and pamphlets about Andijan's history. And the most important point is that many scholars dedicated their life to learn the history of Andijan and they showed great results. Until our Independence we had a difficulty in an every branch of society. Some scientists had not finished their researches about Andijan. However after that scientists learnt about the economical changes and historical monuments in Andijan. In the 1932-1934s B.Latin made an expedition to Andijan and because of that others showed great interests in Andijan. Due to the researches of Y.A. Gulomov, M.E. Masson, A.K. Pisonchik, B.A. Abdulgoziyeva, G. Dadaboyev, R.T. Shamsiddinov, S.Jalilov, B.M. Matboboyev and other's, many useful data were found about the history of Andijan.

Keywords: Independence, the sources of Andijan and China, Tsarist Russia, Kukon khanate, russian schools, printing press of Kitab, Davan, the country of Kushon, Great Silk Road, Turkish khagan, expedition, China.

Introduction

One of the most developing region of Uzbekistan, Andijan, differs with its location, economic and spiritual growth. Many scientists describe the term of Andijan as a "Riverside city". Andijan as a city attracted most powerful countries' attention. Andijan city developed more after the joining to Davan in the valley of Fergana.

From the first century AD Andijan did not stop from developing during the reign of Kushon, Eftalids, and the khanate of Turkey. Turkey khanate did not let China, Iran and other countries to enter to Fergana and Central Asia. Turkey khanate provided the peace of Great Silk Road. Great Silk Road contributed to the development of Andijan a lot. Many trial parks were built. We can say that cause of those trial parks Andijan's economy got better. Also the sources of China told us about trial parks like that " Everything was ready in trial parks, especially the beverage made of grape was very delicious".

However at the end of sixth century AD Turkey khanate which contributed most to the development of Great Silk Road was divided into eastern and western parts. Umayyads noib in Khurasan, Kutayba ibn Muslim (705-715) came to Movoraunnahr with troop in order to change the population's religion

to Islam in 706. At those time Andijan was one of the largest strip malls. Also those times top-closed trial parks created good conditions to the merchants who came from far countries, that proved the humanity of population in Andijan.

In the second half of the fourteenth century AD Andijan was begun to rebuild during the government of the Mugul imperors Duvaxan and Xaydulaxan. They needed Andijan for keeping the way of Kashkar under their reign. Andijan turned one of the biggest cities in Movoraunnahr under the reign of Muguls. About that V.V.Bartold wrote like that " Andijan become a city in the nineth and tenth centuries AD. During the government of Tuva or Duvaxan and Xaydu Andijan was rebuilt. Indeed Duvaxan, the son of Kaydu Sahin, said that Andijan city was the political bridge between Central Asia and China. Also Muin ad-Din wrote about it in his book named "Anonym of Iskandar". It is said that Duvaxan had promoted many big cities, including Andijan and it became the capital of Fergana.

Andijan experienced a lot of difficulties and troubles. Although the population of Andijan did not lose their hope to future, they tackles all problems with bravery, they were loyal to their past generations and they believed that good days would come one day. We are so proud of our history. But it has not highlighted ancient Andijan's whole history so far. There are only small articles and pamphlets.

It is shown some aspects of Andijan's history between the centuries 18th and 20th AD in realias and some books which was printed in the years of Independence. Kukon khanate and its history and the occupation of it by the troops of Tsarist Russia, the attacks against foreign settlers, colonization in Turkistan and Tsarist Russia's colonization, the rebellion in 1918 in Andijan, jadid's acts, rebellion in 1916, national independence acts and its development are interpreted differently according to the new methodology and concept of Uzbekistan's History. Andijan's history is indispensable part of Uzbekistan's History. Our nation's development is related to Independence. In that years Andijan and its economy begin to develope. A lot of economic, political, cultural and ethical improvements are happened in an every branch of society.

In 1918, musical and dramatical theatre was found firstly in Turkistan in Andijan. In that theatre Abbas Bakirov, Muzaffar Muhammedov, Halima Nosirova, Lutfixonim Sarimsoqova, Tamaraxonim, Soyib Xo'jaev and other celebrities matured. The new theatre named after Abbas Bakirov was opened. In 1968 the puppet theatre named "Lola" was found in Andijan city. Also "Istiqlol" theatre studio was found and nowadays they are working efficiently. In 1967 modern library named Babur put on. Now that library has got more than one million book reserve. In 1934 regional museum was found. At present that museum reconstructed and it has got 4 branches in other regions. The printing press which was found in 1912 was removed to the city of Shoh to another new modern structure which was built in 1975 in Andijan city. In 1886 first russian based schools were found and in 1897 new type of schools found in Andijan. In addition new 3 schools, which was dependent on cotton factories and 7 schools in the houses of upper class society were opened. In 1875 in the northern part of Andijan "New city" district were constructed.

Many improvements were occurred including post offices, telegraph, new markets and new resorts, European style constructions.

The Nalivkins visited Andijan many times and they learnt about population's language aspects, traditions and as a result they wrote a book about Andijan. Region's medical and sanitary head V.I.Kushelkevskiy searched the local conditions, different types of illnesses in there and wrote a book with 3 volumes. Also russian and foreign journalists visited Andijan city many times. In the Russian

sources we can come across friendly data about Andijan and its population. In 1902 the earthquake happened in Andijan. Thus the journalist of "Neva" magazine which was printed in Peterborough, came to Andijan and wrote articles during some days. So the name of Andijan not only was in simple papers, but also we could see it in science books, russian magazines and even in foreign presses. French scientist Baron Uyfalvi's family, famous Orientalist Vamberi from Vengria, the emir of Afghanistan Abdurahmonxon and others visited Andijan and resided there in some days. In the beginning of the 20th century Andijan's territory expanded. The city was divided into 4 regions: 1- southern (Soy), 2-western(Uylik), 3-nothern(Olaylik), 4- eastern(Qirlik). In an every region had 35-40 neighborhoods and overall Andijan city had 146 neighborhoods.

So in this article we tried to show Andijan city's history based on archeological and written materials. In the long run we will search and learn about the unlit parts of Amdijan.

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