

Dilorom Alimova,

*Doctor of Sciences (History), Professor, Chief Researcher, National Center of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Republic of Uzbekistan, e-mail: rahbar-d@yandex.ru
ORCID: 0009-0000-1660-3023*

Farkhod Maksudov,

*Doctor of Sciences (History), Professor, Director of the National Center for Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Republic of Uzbekistan, e-mail: fmaksudov@gmail.com
ORCID: 0000-0002-8492-0634*

REFLECTING UPON HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE IN UZBEKISTAN: REALITIES AND PROSPECTS

Abstract. Over the years of independence, historical science in Uzbekistan has evolved from liberation from the ideological frameworks of the Soviet period to the formation of its own methodological framework and integration into the international scientific community. Research approaches have been significantly updated, thematic and source-based fields have expanded, and interdisciplinary methods have been actively implemented. Significant advances have been made in archaeology, allowing for a reconsideration of the chronological framework of the region's ancient history and the identification of new sites and archaeological cultures. Contemporary research covers a wide range of topics – from the development of statehood and civilizational processes to the history of Islam, Jadidism, the Soviet period, and the ethnogenesis of the Uzbek people. However, methodological and organizational challenges persist: the predominance of political history over social history, insufficient transdisciplinarity, weak integration of academic and university research, and limited international scientific exchange. A reflection on historical knowledge in Uzbekistan shows that the development of historiography requires not only the accumulation of facts but also a rethinking of theoretical and methodological foundations and active participation in global scholarly dialogue. The future of historical scholarship is seen in combining national research traditions with global academic standards and in recognizing the history of Uzbekistan as an integral part of world civilization.

Key words: Historical science, historiography, reflection, methodology of history, post-Soviet space, Uzbekistan, interdisciplinarity, source studies, historical knowledge, scientific development.

Over the years of independence, historical science in Uzbekistan has undergone drastic changes: from abandoning Soviet ideological clichés to joining global research community. What has happened during this time? What have the country's historians achieved? What does society expect from their research? Over this period, historical research in Uzbekistan has clearly seen a transformation in methodology, as well as novel fields, topics, and problems. The study of history on an interdisciplinary basis has intensified, and historiography has been replenished with a new body of research in diverse areas. A young generation of historians has emerged, who have had the opportunity to train in the world's leading research centers. New textbooks have been created for stu-

dents of history. These days, the role of historical knowledge in the spiritual and cultural development of society is increasing. What is its dynamics like? Let us consider the development of historical science in Uzbekistan, its achievements, shortcomings, and prospects using the example of the main directions of historiography. In recent years, it has been replenished with new sources, archaeological data, on the basis of which new conclusions have been drawn. This applies to all periods of Uzbek history, including the most ancient ones.

The Stone Age sites discovered on the territory of Uzbekistan allow us to date the emergence of humans to significantly earlier times than previous research suggested. For instance, in the Obi-Rakhmat grotto in the Tashkent region, ar-

chaeologists found skeletal remains of an ancient man who lived there 70, 000 years ago. An analysis of archaeological materials has shown that the remains belonged to the oldest representative of modern man in Central Asia. Thus, this discovery, unique on a global scale, sheds light on the peculiarities of human evolution. The Russian Academy of Sciences declared The Obirakhmatian man discovered by the Uzbek-Russian archaeological expedition Find of the Year¹.

By 2010, 10 new Neolithic monuments had been discovered around the Neolithic Ayakagytma monument, located in the Kyzylkum desert in Bukhara region, which made it possible to extend the Celteminar culture by more than 3,000 years².

Over many years of research, a technology has been developed for cleaning ancient petroglyphs from modern inscriptions. Based on this technology, hundreds of ancient images have been cleaned at the Sarmishsai site, which is one of the most unique rock art monuments not only in Uzbekistan, but also on the scale of Central Asia.

One of the biggest discoveries of Uzbek archaeology in recent years has been made near the town of Chelek in Samarkand region. It is Kuktepe monument, the ruins of one of the oldest cities in Central Asia. Kuktepe is a one-hectare monumental temple and a magnificent palace. In antiquity, the sepulchre of the so-called "Saka Princess" was arranged on its ruined territory. The study of the monument has shed light on the religious and secular views of ancient peoples, their culture, and architecture. Based on the material sources, it was proved that the ancient settlement of Kuktepe is the ruins of the legendary ancient town of Basileia, the second capital of Sogdiana, referred to by Greek historians³.

¹ Derevyanko A.P., Islamov U.I., Petrin V.T., Suleymanov R.Kh., Alimov K., Krivoschapkin A.I., Anokin A.A., Milyutin K.I., Sayfulaev B.K. Studies of the Ob Rakhmat grotto (Republic of Uzbekistan) in 1999 // Problemy arkheologii, ehtnografii, antropologii Sibiri i sopredel'nykh territorii. Novosibirsk, 1999

² Muhiddin Khudzhazarov, Karol Szymczak. The neolithic stove and the artefacts inside it from Ayakagytma "The Site" Kyzyl-kums, Central Asia // Multas per Gentes et multa per saecula. Amici Magistro et collagae sssuuuo Ioanni Christopho Kozlowski Deducant. Pawel Valde – Nowak, Krzysztof Sobezyk Marek Nowak, Jaroslaw Zralka (Editors). Krakow 2018. P. 277-228.

³ Isamidin M.H. The Origins of the Urban Culture of the Samarkand Sogd. Tashkent, 2002; Rapen K., Isamidin M., Khasanov M. The «Aristocratic» Tomb of Nomads at the Koktepe Settlement Near Samarkand // Arkheologiya i istoriya

During excavations at the Khumbuztepa monument in Khorezm region, a monumental Zoroastrian temple was discovered. Currently, this temple, dated to the 6th century BC, is the oldest temple of the Zoroastrian ecumene. The findings also allow a reconstruction of the Zoroastrian funeral ritual of the 8th – 4th centuries BC⁴.

During the excavations of the Akchakhan fortress, located in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, a temple was also discovered. In its corridors, archaeologists found wall paintings belonging to an unknown dynasty that ruled Khorezm in the 2nd century BC – 1st century AD⁵. On the hill north of the Karatepa monument in Old Termez, a magnificent rectangular Buddhist stupa was excavated and thoroughly explored. Yet another artifact is ceramic fragments with inscriptions in Brahmi and Kharoshti⁶.

During large-scale excavations at the Baysarytepe monument in the village of Sazagan, which is in Nurabad district of Samarkand region, archaeologists unearthed ruins of an early Antique settlement on the territory of Sogda. It was the first discovery of this kind in the region. Among the findings was a silver coin, the Seleucus tetradrachma, minted in Ecbatana⁷.

Tsentrāl'noi Azii v trudakh frantsuzskikh uchenykh. Vol. 1. Samarkand: International Institute for Central Asian Studies, 2014. pp 70 – 116.

⁴ Baratov S.R. On the Origins of the Urbanized Culture of Ancient Khorezm // Arkheologicheskie issledovaniya v Uzbekistane 2017. No. 2(15). pp. 3-24.

⁵ Yagodin V.N., Betts A.G., Iskanderova A.D., Amirov S.S. The Results of Work on the Kazakly-Yatkan Monument (Akshakhan-Kala) in 2013 // Arkheologicheskie issledovaniya v Uzbekistane 2013-2014. Samarkand, 2016. Issue 10. pp. 340-345.

⁶ Pidaev S.R., Kato K., Mkrtychev T.K. Stone Sculptural Decoration at Karatepa (Excavations of 1988-2000) // SCRIPTA ANTIQUA. Voprosy drevnei istorii, filologii, iskusstva i material'noi kul'tury. Al'manakh. Vol. 3. K yubileyu Ehdvarda Vasil'evicha Rtveladze. Moscow, 2014. pp. 574-613.

⁷ Berdimuradov A.E., Raimkulov A.A., Kholmatov N.U., Franceschini F., Mantellini S. The Uzbek-Italian archaeological expedition to Boisaritepa in 2004-2005: Study Results // Arkheologicheskie issledovaniya v Uzbekistane – 2003 god. Tashkent, 2004. Issue 4. pp. 65-73; Berdimuradov A.E., Raimkulov A.A., Kholmatov N.U., Franceschini F. Excavations of the Uzbek-Italian Expedition to Boisaritepa in 2004 and 2005 // Arkheologicheskie issledovaniya v Uzbekistane 2004-2005 gody. Tashkent, 2006. Issue 5. pp. 65-73; Berdimuradov A.E., Khasanov M., Franceschini F. About Working on Boisaritepa in 2007 // Arkheologicheskie issledovaniya v Uzbekistane 2006-2007 gody. Tashkent, 2009. Issue. 6. pp. 57-65.

Archaeological investigations at the Paykend settlement, a city of merchants of Western Sogd, revealed a Zoroastrian sanctuary. Another finding was a medieval cathedral mosque with remains of a mud brick minaret, dating back to the 10th century AD. Both structures are located on the territory of the city citadel. The first one is assumed to be the ruins of the Paykend temple of fire worshippers, referred to in the “Shahnameh” by Firdausi, and the second is like the “cathedral mosque with a shining mihrab” in the writings of Al-Muqaddasi. A lavish hoard of copper coins from the 7th – 8th centuries was also discovered during the excavations⁸.

Over a decade of extensive archaeological excavations of the Kafir- Kal settlement, located by the Dargom waterway in the southern part of Samarkand, about 600 bulls of the Early Medieval period have been found. The findings enable researchers to localize the ancient town of Rivdad here, the country residence of Samarkand rulers during the early Middle Ages. Another finding is a wooden panel with 46 carved figures. These unique carvings area find of global significance in the archeology of Sogd⁹.

Equally important was the discovery of a palace at the Afrasiab settlement, decorated with an entire gallery of murals dating back to the reign of the Karakhanids in Samarkand (the 12th century). Experts suggest that the king depicted on the throne is Khan Usman of the Karakhanid dynasty¹⁰.

As a result of recent research, archaeologists have found steel samples and swords at the Akhsiket settlement, the capital of the medieval Fergana Valley. In the 10th – 12th centuries,

such weapons were considered the highest quality steel. These days, they are known all over the world under the name “Sword of Damascus”.

In recent years, based on archaeological finds in Uzbekistan, new discoveries have been made in the field of the history of textile production, including sericulture. In particular, the textile remains on the Bronze Age Djarkutan monument are more than 3,200 years old; it is the oldest fabric discovered in Central Asia.

Applying modern methods of studying silk remains obtained during the excavations of Munchak-Tepe, researchers demonstrated that silk production in the Ferghana Valley dates back to the beginning of our era, and in the 3rd – 4th centuries one of sericulture centers was formed on the territory of Uzbekistan¹¹.

During the archaeological excavations of the Chilhujra monument in Namangan region, it was established that in ancient times it was a city with an area of 10 hectares, and its origin dates back to the 5th century BC. At 2000 meters above sea level, the remains of two ancient metallurgical urban settlements were discovered¹².

Hence, the archeology of Uzbekistan has made numerous discoveries, which gave rise to significant revision and update to the history of Uzbekistan from antiquity to the late Middle Ages. These discoveries were presented at international conferences and recognized by international research community.

Uzbek archaeologists, along with historians, contributed to determining the age of the ancient cities Samarkand, Bukhara, Karshi, Shakhrisabz, Khiva, Termez, Tashkent, and Margilan. Besides, archaeologists were involved in studying the scientific heritage of Ahmad al-Ferghani, Imam al-Maturudi, Imam al-Bukhari, Burkhoniddin Marginani, Amir Temur, and Mirzo Ulugbek; they

⁸ Mirzaakhmedov J. et al. Report on the Excavations in Paykend in 2013 and 2014 // *Materialy Bukharskoi arkheologicheskoi ehkspeditsii*. Issue XIII. St. Petersburg, 2016; Mirzaakhmedov Zh. et al. The Report on the Excavations in Paykend in 2015 and 2016. // *Materialy Bukharskoi arkheologicheskoi ehkspeditsii*. Issue XIV. St. Petersburg, 2018.

⁹ Berdimurodov A.E., Bogomolov G.I., Uno Takao, Begmatov A. Bulls with a Buddhist Plot From the Settlement Kampir Tepe // *O'zbekiston archeologiyasi*. 2016. No 2 (13). pp. 51-60; Berdimurodov A.E., Bogomolov G.I., Uno Takao, Begmatov A. Unique Finds from Kampir Tepe Settlement // *Fan Va Turmush*. 2018. No 1-2.

¹⁰ Reutova M. La peinture des Ambassadeurs (VII s.) a Samarkand: une nouvelle presentation museographique. L utilisation du cyclododecane pour la depose de peintures murals // Paris, 2017. P. 237-245.

¹¹ Matbabaev Bokijon, Feng Zhao, Yang Zhou, Meng Li. Early Medieval Textiles and Garments of Ferghana Valley. Shanhay, 2010.

¹² Maksudov F., Frachetti M., Pardaev M. et al. Archaeological Research of the Uzbek-American Expedition at the Toshbuloq Monument in the Jizzakh Region in 2015 // *Ўзбекистонда археологик тадқиқотлар*. 2015-2017 йиллар. 11 сон. Samarkand, 2018; Robert N. Spengler, Farhod Maksudov, Elissa Bullion, Ann Merkle, Taylor Hermes, Michael Frachetti. Arbooreal Crops on the Medieval Silk Road: Archaeobotanical Studies at Tashbulak. PLOS ONE <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0201409> August 14, 2018.

took an active part in celebrations of those prominent figures' anniversaries. The celebrations under the auspices of UNESCO demonstrated the scale and effectiveness of archeological and historical research in Uzbekistan over the past two and a half decades.

Currently, the Institute of Archaeological Research of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan is scrupulously mapping and cataloging over 8,000 archaeological sites. Based on modern technologies, an extensive database is to be created for each of these archaeological sites, and information about all monuments of Uzbekistan is to be systematized. A new research center – the National Center of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan – has been established, giving rise to new research directions.

During the years of independence, a new research field was formed – the history of statehood in Uzbekistan. According to historians, it emerged in the late second millennium BC, with ancient agricultural civilizations at its origins¹³.

Throughout its history, the statehood of Uzbekistan has known periods of prosperity and rise, embodied in the Ancient Khorezm and Kushan kingdoms, Kangju, the Hephthalite state, the Turkic Khaganate, the states of the Samanids, Karakhanids, Khorezmshakhs, and especially in the era of Amir Temur, which set the course for the development of the Middle East and India. Scientists have found out that even under foreign dominance, the substratum, the core of the statehood, remained unchanged. Researchers arrived at this conclusion upon finding what principles of governance were adopted in the region when it was part of foreign states, which local features were rejected and prohibited, and what the reason for the national liberation struggle was. The first specialized paper on this topic was a monograph on the history of Uzbekistan's statehood, which covers the period from the second millennium BC to the 3rd century AD¹⁴.

The theory of the civilizational approach has been widely used in analyzing the statehood as well as the history of Uzbekistan in general. That was employed in a number of studies on the peculiarities of the development of civilization in the ancient period and the early Middle Ages in various regions of Central Asia, such as the Kushan Empire, the states of Kangju, Davan, Khorezm Kingdom, Sogd, Chach, the Hephthalite state, the Turkic Khaganate, or Ferghana. There is every reason to consider the history of these regions with regard to their contribution to world civilization since those states of a new type were directly connected with China, Iran, and the Byzantine Empire¹⁵.

Notably, the new archaeological and numismatic data extracted by the leading Uzbek specialists also justified this research context¹⁶. Central to the study of civilizations that developed on the territory of Central Asia is the role of the Great Silk

¹⁵ Rtveladze E.V. *Civilizations, States, and Cultures of Central Asia*, 2nd Ed., Tashkent, 2008. 300 p. E. Rtveladze E.V. *The Great Indian Road: From the History of the Most Important Trade Routes in Eurasia*. St. Petersburg, M., 2012; Suleymanov R.Kh. *The Ancient Nakhshab: The Problem of the Civilization of Uzbekistan From the Seventh Century BC to the Seventh Century AD*. Samarkand-Tashkent, 2000; Shaidullaev SH.B. *Northern Bactria in the Early Iron Age*. Tashkent, 2000; Atakhodjaev A. *Turkic-Sogdian Relations in Political, Socio-economic, and Ethnocultural Processes in the Early Middle Ages*. Doctoral dissertation. Tashkent, 2011. p. 59.; Babayarov G. *Chach in the Era of the Turkic Khaganate (based on numismatic data) / Ўзбекистон тарихи моддий маданият ва ёзма манбаларда*. Tashkent, 2005. pp. 197-208.

¹⁶ Babayar G., Kubatin A. *Ancient Turkic Coins of the Chacha Oasis (6th – 8th Centuries)*. Tashkent, 2007; Babayar G. *Köktürk Kağanlığı sikkeleri Kataloğu The Catalogue of coins of Turkic Qaghanate*. Ankara, 2007; Kubatin A.V. *The System of Titles of the Turkic Kaganate: Genesis and Continuity*. Tashkent, 2016; Livshits V.A. *Sogdian Epigraphy of Central Asia and Jetisu*. St. Petersburg: St. Petersburg State University, Department of Philology, 2008; Malikov A.M. *Turks in the Central Asian Interfluvium in the 6th – 8th Centuries*. Samarkand, 2000; Masson V.M. *Cultural Genesis of Ancient Central Asia*. Saint Petersburg, 2006; Musakaeva A.A. *Turanian Coins of the 6th – 8th Centuries*. Tashkent, 2013; Rtveladze E.V. *Ancient and Early Medieval Coins of Historical Regions of Uzbekistan*. Vol. 1. Tashkent, 2002; Rtveladze E.V. *History and Numismatics of Chach (the Second Half of the 3rd – the Middle of the 8th Century AD)*. Tashkent, 2006; Babayarov G. *The State System of the Western Turkic Kaganate* // diss. abstract. Tashkent, 2012. 55 p.; Babayar G., Kubatin A. *About Coinage in the Western Turkic Khaganate (based on numismatic materials of the Tashkent oasis)* // *Turkology*. Turkestan. 2005. No. 6. pp. 97-105.

¹³ Rtveladze E.V., Saidov A.Kh., Abdullaev E.V. *Essays on the History of the Civilization of Ancient Uzbekistan: Statehood and Law*. Tashkent, 2000; *Essays on the History of the Statehood of Uzbekistan*. Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2001; *History of the Statehood of Uzbekistan*. Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2009. Vol. I. 560 p.

¹⁴ *History of the Statehood of Uzbekistan*. Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2009. Vol. I. 560 p.

Road, which was formed and began functioning at the end of the 2nd century BC¹⁷.

The Great Silk Road, as a system of transcontinental and local trade links, protected by the largest ancient states, changed the meaning of Central Asian cities for their population and transformed the urban structure. This shaped the territories of Khorezm, Sogda, as well as Ustrushan, Chacha, Ferghana and Tokharistan, as part of the Kangju states, and gave rise to new values of the eastern civilization of farmers and pastoralists in the Hephthalite State and the Turkic Khaganate. Research in this area suggests interaction and syncretism of cultures and the contribution of the peoples inhabiting the two rivers between the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya to the civilizations of Central Asia and the whole world¹⁸.

The next historical period, when the region became part of the Arab Caliphate, has not received sufficient coverage. It is only textbooks and a few monographs on the history of Islam that address this topic¹⁹. This epoch's Arabic-language sources are used exclusively in studies on the historical geography of the region²⁰. The peculiarities of the socio-economic situation of the territory are awaiting their researchers. As is known, despite the rule of the Umayyad and Abbasid caliphates, the advancement of the local nobility, both indi-

viduals and dynasties, as leading forces in government (Barmakids, Tahirids, Safarids, Samanids) began as early as at the end of the 8th century. These crucial processes also need special study.

One of the best-developed topics is the spread of Islam in Central Asia²¹. Researchers emphasize that when introduced on this territory, which had already had rich cultural traditions, Islam contributed to the birth of a novel philosophy and a new model of civilization, to which Western historiography refers to as the "Muslim Renaissance".

Virtually all intellectual domains of the 9th–11th centuries are quite thoroughly studied. Among the central areas of interest there have been the development of science and education, the formation of the "Mamun Academy", and its role in the spiritual development of society. The contribution of Uzbek scientists and educators, e.g., al-Khwarizmi, Ibn Sino, Beruniy, and Fergani, to world science, their role in shaping the intellectual potential of the country, as well as the importance of madrasahs as advanced educational institutions, was described based on the sources stored at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan and other institutions²². Archaeology has made a significant

¹⁷ Buryakov Yu.F. Bukhara on the Caravan Routes of Khorasan and Transoxiana // ONU. 1997. № 9-10. pp. 45-52; Buryakov Y.F., Baipakov K.M., Taschboeva K., Yakubov Y. The Cities and Routes of the Great Silk Road. Tashkent: Sharq, 1999. 128 p.; Buryakov Yu., Gritsina A. Transoxiana on the Great Silk Road. Samarkand – Bishkek, 2006. 206 p.; Khodzhaev A. The Chinese Factor in Central Asia. Tashkent: Fan, 2004. 172 p.; Khodzhaev A. The Great Silk Road. Tashkent, 2018, and other publications.

¹⁸ Kobzeva O.P. The History of the Studies on the Great Silk Road in the Second Half of the 19th – Early 20th Centuries. Tashkent: "Zar Qalam", 2006. 161 p.; Kobzeva O.P., Jalilov O.Z. A Few Pages From the History of the Great Silk Road: Silk, Spices and Tea. Tashkent, 2013. 140 p.; Kobzeva O.P., Jalilov O.Z. Uzbekistan and China on the Reviving Silk Road. Tashkent, 2015. 103 p.; Hansen V. The Great Silk Road. Seaport Routes Through Central Asia. China-Sogdiana-Persia-Levant. Moscow: Tsentrpoligraf, 2014. 477 p.

¹⁹ Khasanov A., Komilov N., Uvatov U., Azimov A., Rakhimjonov D. Ислом тарихи [History of Islam]. Tashkent: "Toshkent islom universiteti" nashrieti-matbaa birlashmasi, 2008; Марказий Осиё динлари тарихи. (Муаллифлар жамоаси) [The History of the religions of Central Asia. (Team of authors)]. Tashkent, 2006.

²⁰ Kamaliddinov S.S. Historical Geography of Southern Sogd and Tokharistan According to Arabic-Language Sources of the 9th – Early 13th Centuries. Tashkent: Uzbekiston, 1996.

²¹ Islamization and Sacred Bloodlines in Central Asia. The Legacy of Ishaq Bab in the Narrative and Genealogical Traditions. Volume I. / research, text compilation, translation into Russian and English, commentaries and indexes: Ziyadov Sh.u. et al. Almaty-Bloomington: Dyke Press, 2013. 638 p.; Qoriev O. Ал-мажмуъ ал-Усманий. Илмий-танқидий матн ва таржима [Al-Majmu al-Uthmani (Collection of Osman). Critique and translation]. Tashkent: Movarounnar, 2014. 170. (хаммуаллифликда) [coauthored].

²² Хоразм Маъмун академияси [Khorezm Mamun Academy]. A photo album. Tashkent: Sharq, 2006. 168 p.; Akhmedov A. Мухаммад ал-Хоразмий [Muhammad al-Khorezmi]. Tashkent: Uzbekiston, 2011. 55 p.; Abu Ali ibn Sino. Тиб қонунлари. I-жилд [Canon of medical science. Volume I] / Nashrga tayerlovchilar: M. Gasaniy, S.U. Karimova. Tashkent: Muharrir, 2013. 688 p.; Abu Ali ibn Sino. Тиб қонунлари. II-жилд [Canon of medical science. Volume II] / Nashrga tayerlovchilar: M. Gasaniy, S.U. Karimov. Tashkent: Navro'z, 2014. 773 p.; Abu Ali ibn Sino. Тиб қонунлари. III (1) китоб. [Canon of medical science. Book III (1)] / Uchinci nashrni tayerlovchilar: M. Hasaniy, S. Karimova. Tashkent: Turonzamin ziyo, 2015. 750 p.; Bahodirov R.M. "Mafati al-ulum" by Al-Khorezmi as a Source of Information on the Classification of Sciences / Izvestiya natsional'nogo tsentra arkhografii i istochnikovedeniya. Astana, 2011. No. 1. pp. 62-74; Bahodirov R.M. Абу Абдуллоҳ ал-Хоразмийнинг фалсафий қарашлари ва унинг илмлар таснифи масаласига ёндашуви [Philosophical views of Abu Abdullah al-Khorezmi and his approach to the classification of sciences] / Uzbekistonda izhtimoiy-falsafiy fikri tarikhida ilmiy-marifiy goyalar.

contribution to these studies, revealing the pivotal role of cities as economic, cultural, and research centers of the era. Much has been learnt about the Islamic heritage, namely, the works of famous Muslim theologians, such as al-Bukhari, at-Termiziy, Moturudiy, and Marginoniy²³.

However, these publications do not fill the gap in the history of the period when Central Asia joined the Arab Caliphate. On the list of unexplored issues are the formation and implementation of the new type of statehood, its subsequent replacement by the local forms of government, the economic conditions, social situation, and people's liberation movement.

On the contrary, research on Amir Temur and the Temurids' era has advanced considerably over the past two decades²⁴. The source study has

reached a new level: more than a dozen main sources, including "Zafarnoma" by Shami, "Zafarnoma" by Yazdi, "Tuzuki Temur", the writings of Ibn Arabshah, Abdurazzaq Samarqandi, Hafizi Abru, Natanziy, Khondamir and other authors, have been subjected to a new analysis and translated into Uzbek and Russian²⁵. In the same years,

Toshkent, 2011. pp 98-129; Ўрта аср Шарқининг буюк олим ва мутафаккирлари. Китоб-альбом. [Great scientists and thinkers of the medieval East. Album]. Toshkent: Uzbekiston, 2014. 156 p.; Gulom Karimiy. Лангар фожиаси [The Langar tragedy]. Toshkent: Sharq, 2014. 440 p.; Khodjaev A. Фарғона тарихига оид маълумотлар (қадимий ва илк ўрта аср Хитой манбаларидан таржималар ва улarga шарҳлар) [Information on the history of Ferghana (early medieval Chinese sources: translations and commentaries)]. Toshkent, 2013. 186 p.; Abu Rayhan Beruni. Monuments of past generations (Chronology) / Translated by M. Salye. Additions, corrections, preparation for publication, introductory article and comments by Ashraf Akhmedov. Toshkent: Fan, 2014. 800 p.; Muammadrizo Mirob. Ораҳий "Зубдат аттаворих" [Zubdat at-tavarikh ("The flower of history")] / Nashrga tayyorlovchi Khilola Nazirova. Toshkent-Samarkand, 2015. 306 p.; Buriev O. Марказий Осиё тарихий географиясидан лавҳалар (ёзма манбалар тадқиқи ва таржималар). Ўқув қўлланма [Essays on the historical geography of Central Asia (a study of written sources and translations)]. (Textbook)]. Toshkent, 2015. 196 p.

²³ Qoriev O. Бурхонуддин Марғиноний. [Burhan al-Din al-Marghinani]. Toshkent: Uzbekistan, 2011. 38 p.; Al-Hakim at-Termiziy. "Ҳаж ва унинг сирлари" ["Hajj and its secrets"] // Arab tilidan ilmyi izohli tarzhima. Tarzhimon va izokhlar muallifi ZH. Khamroqulov. Toshkent: Movarounnahr, 2015. 160 p.; Al-Hakim at-Termiziy. "Инсон одоби" // Араб тилидан илмий изоҳли таржима. Таржимон ва изоҳлар муаллифи K. Raqimov ["Human etiquette". Academic translation from Arabic with comments. Translated and commented by K. Raqimov]. Toshkent, 2015. 120 p.; Usmonov I. N. Ҳаким Термизийнинг (ваф. 932 й.) "Наводир ал-усул" асаридан [Al-Hakim al-Tirmiziy (d. 932) from "Navodir al-usul"] // Islomda keksalar qadri. Toshkent: "Toshkent islom universiteti" nashriyot matbaa-birlashmasi, 2015. 104 p.

²⁴ Amir Temur in World History. Toshkent: Sharq, 1996. 1st ed.; 2nd ed., considerably augmented. Toshkent, 2001. 302 p. Темур ва Улугбек даври тарихи. Комуслар Бош тахририяти. [History of the period of Timur and Ulugbek]. Toshkent, 1996. 263 p.; Buriev O. Темурийлар даври ёзма манбаларда Марказий Осиё (тарихий-географик лавҳа-

лар) [Central Asia in the written sources of the Timurid era (historical and geographical essays)]. Toshkent: O'zbekiston, 1997. 186 p.; Collection of Oriental Manuscripts of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. History / Comp. D. Yusupova, R. Jalilova. Toshkent: Fan, 1998; Akhmedov B.A., Mukminova R.G., Pugachenkova G.A. Amir Temur. Toshkent: Fan, 1999. 263 p. Akhmedov A., Rtveladze E.V. Amir Temur's State and Its Management Mechanism // Ocherki po istorii gosudarstvennosti Uzbekistana. Toshkent: Sharq, 2001. pp. 84-95; Khabibullaev A. Амир Темур ва Ибн Халдун [Amir Temur and Ibn Khaldun]. Toshkent, 2004; Yusupova D. JU. The Life and Works of Khvandamir. Toshkent: Fan, 2006. 323 p.; Abidzhanova D.S. Transoxiana During the Reign of Amir Temur in the English-language Historiography of the berunis of the 20th Century: diss. abstract. Toshkent, 2001; Shamukaramova F.S. The Life and Works of Mirzo Ulugbek in the Historiography of the 20th Century. Toshkent: Yangi nashr, 2012. 256 p. (in Russian and Uzbek).

²⁵ Nizomiddin Shomij. Зафарнома [Zafar-nameh ("The Book of Victories")] / Fors tilidan o'g'iruvchi Yu. Xakimzhonov. Tarzhimani qajta ishlab, nashrga tayyorlovchi va mas'ul muharrir A.O'rinboev. Toshkent: O'zbekiston 1996. 528 p.; Abdurazzoq Samarqandij. Матлаи саъдайн ва мажмаи баҳрайн ["Matla' as-sa'dajn va madzhma' al-bahrajn"] ("The place of the rising of two lucky stars and the place of the confluence of two seas"). / Fors tilidan tarzhima va izoxlar muallifi A. O'rinboev. II zild. Birinchi qism. Toshkent, 2008. 632 p.; II zild. Ikkinchi va uchinsi qismlar [Volume II. Parts II and III]. Тошкент, 2008. 832 p.; Abu-Tohirhodzha Samarqandij. Самария / Forschadan A.Sattorij tarzhimasi. Toshkent: Meros, 1991; Ibn Arabshoh. Амир Темур тарихи. Ажойиб алмакдур фи тарихи Таймур (Темур тарихида тақдир ажойиботлари) [The story of Amir Temur. Ajaib al-makdur fi tarihi Taimur (Miracles of Fate in the story of Timur)] / So'z boshi, arab tilidan tarzhima va izoxlarni U. Uvatov tayyorlagan. Mas'ul muharrir A. O'rinboev. Book I. Toshkent: Mekhnat, 1992. 328 p.; Book II. 192 p.; Клавиҳонинг Самарқандга саёхати [Clavijo's journey to Samarkand] / Rus tilidan tarzhima, kirish suz va izohlar O. Buriev. Toshkent: Adola, 2004; Mirza Muhammad Hajdar. Та'рих-и Рашиди [Ta'rih-i Rashidi (Rashidi's story)] / Introduction, translated from Persian by A. Urumbaev, R.P. Jalilova, and L.M. Epifanova. Notes and indexes by R.P. Jalilova and L.M. Epifanova. Toshkent: Fan, 1996. 728 p.; Muiniddin Natanzij. Мунтахаб ут-таворихи муиний [Selected Chronicles by Muin] / Fors tilidan tarzhima, so'z boshi va izohlar muallifi: F.Karimij. Toshkent: O'zbekiston, 2011; Темур тузуклари ["The Code of Temur"] / Forschadan Alihon Sofunij va Xabibullo Karamatov tarzhimasi. Toshkent, 1991. 110 p.; The Code of Temur / Translated by X. Karomatov. Preface, notes and commentary by B. Akhmedov. Toshkent: Izdatel'stvo literatury i iskusstva imeni G. Gulyama, 1999. 352 p.; Hofizi Abru. «Зубдат аттаворих»дан: «Хазрат Сохибқироннинг мутабар насл-насаби хақида» [From "Zubdat at-tavorih": "About the revered lineage of His Majesty

"Ziji Guragoni" and "Tarikhi arba ulus" by Mirzo Ulugbek were translated and published²⁶.

All this contributed to the fundamental shift in the historical science of Uzbekistan from one-sided interpretations of the period and the personality of Amir Temur and his descendants to a profound, multidimensional perspective, reflected in a large number of monographs and dissertations. Almost in parallel with that, a separate branch, "Temur studies", was born, which includes historiography of many countries, such as France, England, Germany, the USA, Iran, Turkey, Japan, and the CIS countries²⁷.

Sahibkiran"]. (translated by O. Buriev) // Anthology: Amir Temur va Ulugbek zamondoshlari hotirasida. Toshkent, 1996. pp. 289-310; Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi. Зафар-нама. Toshkent, 1992; Sharafiddin Ali Yazdij. Зафар-нама. Мовароуннахр вокеалари. 1360-1370 ["Zafar-nameh. Events in Transoxiana in 1360-1370"] / Mahsus muharir, so'z boshi muallifi va nashrga tajyorlovchi A. Urinboev, B. Bo'riev. / Special editors, foreword and preparation for publication A. Urinboev, B. Buriev. Toshkent: Kamalak, 1994. 290 p.; Шарофиддин Али Ўзидий. Sharofiddin Ali Yazdij. Зафарнома [Zafar-nameh ("The book of victories")]. Toshkent: Sharq, 1997. 254 p.; Sharaf ad-Din Ali Jazdi. Zafar-nameh / Preface, translation from Old Uzbek, commentary, indexes and map by A. Akhmedov. Toshkent, 2008. 485 p.

²⁶ Ulugbek Muhammad Taragaj. Зиджи джадиди Гурагони [The New Guragan Astronomical tables]. / Introduction, translation, commentary, and indexes by A.A. Akhmedov. Toshkent, 1994. 457 c.; Mirzo Ulugbek. Тўрт улус тарихи [The story of the four uluses] / Fors tilidan B.Akmedov, N. Norqulov va M. Xasanijlar tarzhimasi. Ma'ul muharir. Kirish suzi va izohlar muallifi B. Ahmedov. Toshkent, 1994. 352 p.

²⁷ Paul Jurgen Forming a Faction. Paper Presented to the Timurid-Turkman Symposium. Toronto / Canada, November 1989; Bodin J. Les six livres de la Republique, un abrege du texte de l'edition de Paris de 1583. Paris, 1993; The Cambridge History of Islam. Calligraphers and Copyist of the Timurid Early Safavid Periods" – ed. P. Jackson, Cambridge, 1968; Rhandamir, tras., Wheeler M. Thackston. Habibu's siyar, Tome three. Sources of. Oriental Languages and literatures. No.24 Cambridge, Mass. USA, 1994; Devin De Weese. Islamization and Native religion in the Golden Horde. 1994; Babur-Nama (Vaqayi) Critical Edition based Upon Four Chaghatay Texts with Introduction and Notes / by Eiji Mano. Kyoto: Syokado, 1995; Babur-Nama (Vaqayi) Concordance and Classified Indexes / by Eiji Mano Kyoto: Syokado, 1996; Wheeler Thackston The Baburnoma. Memories of Babur, Prince and Emperor. Translated, edited and annotated by Wheeler M. Thackston. New York. Oxford 1996; Spuler Bertold. Temur // The mongol period. History of the Muslim World. – Leide / E. J. Brill 1960, copyright, 1969, 1994; Central Asia: the last three centuries of the independency // Last Great Muslim Empires History of the Muslim World / – Leiden 1960, copyright, 1969, 1996; Aubin Jean. Tamerlan a Bagdad // Arabica, 1962. i / 3, P. 303–309; Power, Politics and religion in Timurid Iran. B. Manz., Cambridge University Press, USA, 2007.

In particular, historians gave a well-grounded account of Amir Temur's as a new type of centralized union that went beyond the geographical boundaries of Central Asia. The features of the Timurid judicial and military systems were revealed for the first time. Much was added to the study of the cultural renaissance of this period, including the development of urban planning, science, and education²⁸. An important event was the academic publication of a fundamental study on the history of Uzbekistan in the era of Amir Temur²⁹. However, military campaigns, which had a negative impact on the population and economies of the conquered territories, as well as the social structure, ethnic processes, and relations between the peoples in the Timurid Empire remain underresearched.

Over the recent decades, it is the time between the 16th and 19th centuries that has been one of the most thoroughly studied periods of Uzbekistan's history. This was facilitated by the publication of numerous new sources, on the basis of which a number of monographs and dissertations were written. New findings on the history of the Bukhara, Khiva, and Kokand khanates were presented, particularly on the administrative system, martial law and international relations, as well as so-

²⁸ Habibullaev N.N. Ўрта Осиёда қоғоз ишлаб чиқариш тарихи Habibullaev N.N. [The history of paper production in Central Asia]. Toshkent: Fan, 1992; Boboev H. . Ўзбекистонда XIV-XVI асрларда сиёсий ва ҳуқуқий таълимотлар [Political and legal doctrines in Uzbekistan in the 14th–16th centuries]: diss. thesis. Toshkent, 1993. 48 p.; Темур ва Улуғбек даври тарихи [The history of the period of Timur and Ulugbek]. Toshkent: Qomuslar Bosh tahririyati, 1996; Mukminova R. Craft and Trade in the Era of Amir Temur. Toshkent, 1996; To'htiev I. Теурийлар сулоласининг тангалари [Coins of the Timurid dynasty]. Toshkent, 1996; Norqulov N. Теурийлар даври маданияти тарихидан лавҳалар [Scenes from the cultural history of the Timurid era]. Urganch.: Horazm, 1996; Yusupova D. Issues of Science and Culture of the Temurid Era in the Works of Khondamir // Materialy mezhdunarodnoi nauchnoi konferentsii «Rastsvet nauki, kul'tury ehpkhi Temuridov». Tashkent–Paris, 1996. pp. 28–36; O'rolov A, Hozhixonov M. Теурийлар маънавияти ва маданияти [Spirituality and culture of the Timurids]. Samarqand: So'g'diyona, 1996; Zohidov P. Темур даврининг меъморий қаҳқашони [The architectural heyday of Timur's era]. Toshkent: Sharq, 1996; Pugachenkova G.A. Architectural Heritage of Temur. (In Russian and French). Toshkent: Komus, 1996. 128 p.; Akhmedov B., Mukminova R., Pugachenkova G. Amir Temur. Toshkent: Universitet, 1999. 263 p.

²⁹ The History of Uzbekistan. The Era of Amir Temur and the Temurids. 2017. 535 p.

cio-economic and cultural development. Updated were numerous topics, such as the management system, military affairs, the ethnic composition of the population, the dynasties' rise to power, the introduction of an independent system of government, the legitimization of power, the relationships between sedentary and nomadic populations, or the symbiosis of cultures³⁰. The monograph "The Kokand Khanate: Power, Politics, Religion" is the first one to examine the role of the Islamic religion and attempt to reconstruct the socio-political and spiritual life of the Kokand Khanate³¹.

A remarkable phenomenon in historiography is the integrating monograph "The History of Uzbekistan in the 16th – first half of the 19th centuries." The paper analyzes civilizational development, identifying objective and subjective causes of crises in the context of the world history³². It refutes the claims about the exceptionally regressive state and intense stagnation of the Uzbek khanates and their isolation from the outside world. This is supported by foreign researchers³³. Underresearched are institutions of statehood, internal conflicts and internecine wars, economics, social structure, and similar topics.

³⁰ Sultonova G.N. XVI asr ikkinchi yarida Buxoro xonligining Qozoq va Ёркент хонликлари билан aloqalari [Relations of the Bukhara Khanate with the Kazakh and Yarkend Khanates in the second half of the 16th century]: diss. thesis. Toshkent, 2005. 152 p.; Muqimov Z. Шайбонийлар давлати ва ҳуқуқи [Sheibanids' State and Law]. Toshkent: Adolat, 2007. 164 p.; Vakhidov S.H. The Development of Historiography in the Kokand Khanate in the 19th – early 20th Century: diss. abstract. Tashkent, 1998; Masalieva O. The History of the Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand Khanates in the Anglo-American Historiography of the 20th Century: diss. abstract. Tashkent, 1999. 31 p.

³¹ Babadzhanov B. Kokand Khanate: Power, Politics, Religion. Tokyo-Tashkent, 2010. 744 p.

³² The history of Uzbekistan. 16th – the First Half of the 19th Century. Tashkent: Fan, 2012. 776 p.

³³ See Bregel Yuri. The Role of Central Asia in the History of the Muslim East. Institute of Asian and African Affairs. The Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Occasional Paper № 20. New York, 1980; Schwarz Florian. Ohne Scheich kein Reich – Scheibaniden und Naqsbendis in der Darstellung von Mahmud ibn Wali // Annäherung an das Fremde: Akten des 26. Deutschen Orientalistentages. Stuttgart: Franz Steiner, 1998, pp.259-267; Anke Von Kügelgen. Legitimization of the Central Asian Mangit Dynasty in the Writings of Their Historians (18th – 19th Centuries). Almaty, 2004. p.20; Levi Scott. India, Russia and the Eighteenth-Century Transformation of Central Asian Caravan Trade.

Admittedly, the best studied period in the history of Uzbekistan is the 19th century. During the years of independence, it has received an objective assessment, which is radically different from the perspective of Soviet historiography. Papers by both Uzbek and Russian historians, ranging from dissertations to monographs, dealt with the conquest of the Central Asian khanates by the Russian Empire and its causes, including the geopolitical ones; the imperial administration and judicial systems; the tsarist socio-economic and national policies in Turkestan; the dependency experienced by the Emirate of Bukhara and the Khanate of Khiva³⁴.

A number of aspects of the region's history, including its transformation into a mere source of raw materials for the metropolis, the formation of banking capital, industry, tax policy, and trade relations, the establishment of the cotton mo-

³⁴ Alymbaev ZH. B. Historiography of the Conquest of Turkestan by Russia in the 19th – Early 20th Centuries: diss. abstract. Tashkent, 2001. 31 p.; Urakov D.J. Official Reports of the Russian Administration in Turkestan as a Historical Source (Late 19th – Early 20th Century): diss. abstract. Tashkent, 2005. 26 p.; Pugovkina O.G. The History of Turkestan in Russian Historiography: diss. abstract. Tashkent, 2006. 30 c.; G'afforov SH. Тарих ва тақдир: Россия империясидан Туркистонга кўчирилганлар (XIX асрнинг иккинчи ярми – XX аср бошлари) [History and fate: migrants from the Russian Empire to Turkestan (the second half of the 19th – early 20th century)]. Toshkent: Fan, 2006. 224 p.; Makhkamova N. The Role of Islam in the Life of Central Asian Society (the Second Half of the 19th – Early 20th Century.) Tashkent: Aloqachi, 2007. 48 p.; Tillaboev S. Туркистон ўлкасининг маъмурий бошқарув тизимида маҳаллий аҳоли вакилларининг иштироки [Participation of the local population representatives in the administrative system of the Turkestan region]. Toshkent: Fan, 2008. 104 p.; Shadmanova S. The Coverage of the Socio-Economic and Cultural Situation in Turkestan by the Periodical Press (1870 – 1917): diss. abstract. Tashkent, 2011. 61 p.; Brusina O.I. Slavs in Central Asia. Ethnic and Social Processes: Late 19th – Late 20th Century. Moscow: Vostochnaya Literatura, 2001; Arapov D.Y. The System of State Regulation of Islam in the Russian Empire (the Last Third of the 18th – Early 20th Century). Moscow, 2004. 287 p.; Central Asia as Part of the Russian Empire. The Outskirts of the Russian Empire. Moscow: Novoe Literaturnoe Obozrenie, 2008. 464 p.; Glushchenko E.A. Russia in Central Asia: Conquests and Transformations. Moscow: Tsentrpoligraf, 2010. 573 p.; Vasiliev D.V. The Burden of Empire. Administrative Policy of Russia in Central Asia. The Second Half of the 19th Century. Moscow: Politicheskaya ehntsiklopediya, 2018. 638 p.

nopoly and waqf system, received detailed coverage³⁵.

With regard to the socio-cultural areas, researchers addressed urban culture, the social composition of the population, as well as the history of medicine and intellectual heritage. Special attention was given to the Turkestan uprisings of 1868 and 1916³⁶.

The history of the conquest of the region by Russia and its incorporation into the empire's eco-

nomic system remain poorly understood. A number of studies ignore the positive effect of those on the national economy of Turkestan, focusing on political conflicts. Related materials from the archives of Russia, which could clarify the relationship between the Turkestan General Government and the central authorities, are virtually beyond the scope of research.

During the years of independence, the largest number of scientific publications addressed the history of the cultural movement of "progressives" of Turkestan, Bukhara and Khiva (Jadidism) and its role in driving society towards renewal, progress and building a new type of national statehood³⁷.

The vision of the Soviet period of Uzbekistan's history has also been radically transformed. Historians have focused on the 1920s and 1930s with their controversial economic and cultural developments. The processes associated with the organization of the first sovereign republic of Turkiston Mukhtoriyati by the national progressives and its abolition by the Bolsheviks have received extensive coverage³⁸. Much attention is

³⁵ Mamazaitova Yu.K. Agriculture of Uzbekistan in the National Historical Literature (From Conquest to Independence): diss. abstract. Tashkent, 1995; Tashmatov SH.H. Ўзбекистонда банк тизимининг шаклланиши ва ривожланиши тарихи [History of the formation and development of the banking system in Uzbekistan]: diss. abstract. Tashkent, 2006. 314 p.; Safarov T.T. XIX asrning ikinchi yarmi – XX asr bo'shlarida Ўрта Осиё савдо йўлари [Central Asian trade routes in the second half of the 19th – early 20th century]: diss. abstract. Tashkent, 2009. 181 p.; Kurakhmedov A. XIX asr ikinchi yarmi – XX asr bo'shlarida Samarqandning iqtisodiy va madaniy ҳаёти [The economic and cultural life of Samarkand in the second half of the 19th – early 20th centuries]. Tashkent: Fan, 2009. 117 p.; Shadmanova S. The Coverage of the Socio-Economic and Cultural Situation in Turkestan by the Periodical Press (1870 – 1917): diss. abstract. Tashkent, 2011. 61 p.; Fursov K.A. Imperial Economic Policy in Russian Turkestan and British India: Similarities and Differences // Vostok (Oriens). 2010. № 6. pp. 28-44; Tukhtabekov K.A. Чор Россиясининг Биринчи жаҳон уруши йилларида Туркистон ўлкасида ўтказган иқтисодий сиёсатининг мустамлакачилик моҳияти [The colonial nature of tsarist Russia's economic policy in the Turkestan region during the First World War] diss. abstract. Tashkent, 2011. 156p.; Tayronov Y.R. Socio-Political Activity of Turkestani Entrepreneurs in the Early 20th Century: diss. abstract. Tashkent, 2011. 27 p.; Ташкент Potapova N.Y. The History of Entrepreneurship in Turkestan (the Second half of the 19th – early 20th centuries). Tashkent, 2011; Essays on the History of the Formation and Development of Entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan. Tashkent, 2011. 145 p.; Zhumaev U. KH. Россия империясининг Туркистондаги солиқ сиёсатининг шаклланиши: асосий босқичлари ва тараққиёти [Formation of the tax policy of the Russian Empire in Turkestan: main stages of development]: diss. abstract. Tashkent, 2012. 165 p.; Abdurasulov KH. Bazaars in Turkestani Cities: Attempts to Reform and Regulate the Activities of Bazaars by the Colonial Authorities (the second half of the 19th – early 20th century) / O'zbekiston tarixi. 2015. No 4. pp. 21-28.

³⁶ Ziyaeva D.KH., The National Liberation movement in Turkestan in the historiography of the 20th century (problems of studying the uprising of 1916 and the Istiklolchilik movement of 1918 – 1924): diss. abstract. Tashkent, 1999. 61 p.; Zieeva D. Туркистон миллий озодлик ҳаракати (Мустабид тузумга қарши 1916 йил ва 1918-1924 йиллардаги халқ курашлари тарихшунослиги) [Turkestani National Liberation Movement (historiography of the people's struggle against the totalitarian regime of 1916 and 1918-1924)]. Tashkent, Ғафур Ғулом номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 2000. 174 p., and other sources.

³⁷ Agzamkhodzhaev S.S. The history of turkestan autonomy (Turkiston Mukhtoriyati). Tashkent, Tashkent islom universiteti, 2006. 268 p.; Alimova D.A. Religious tolerance and humanistic ideas of the progressive national intelligentsia of Turkestan // O'zbekistonning islom tsivilizatsiyasi rivozhiga qo'shgan khissasi. Ta'lim, fan va madaniyat bo'liicha islom tashkiloti – ISESCO tomonidan Tashkent shaxrining 2007 iildagi Islom madaniyati poitakhti deb eh'lon qilinshiga bag'ishlangan xalqaro konferentsiyaga io'nalgan ma'ruzalar va tabriklar tezislar to'plami. Tashkent-Samarkand, 2007. pp. 361-363; Kenzhaev D.M. Islamic Values in the Views of the Jadids and Their Concept of a Spiritual Reform of Society: diss. abstract. Tashkent, 2007. 30 p.; Tursunov R.N. Views of National Progressives on Socio-Economic Processes in Turkestan at the Beginning of the 20th Century: diss. abstract. Tashkent, 2008. 29 p.; Mad'yarova S. Мухтор Бакир ва унинг ижтимоий сиёсий қарашлари [Mukhtar Bakir and his socio-political views] // Ozbekiston tarixi. 2009. No 2. pp. 54-68; Alimova D.A. History as a Story and a Branch of Knowledge. Vol. 2. The Phenomenon of Jadidism. Tashkent, 2009. 170 p.; XIX asr oхири XX asr bo'shlarida Buxorodagi siёсий ҳаракатлар ва курашлар [Political movements and struggles in Bukhara in the late 19th – early 20th centuries]. Bukhoro, 2009. 116 p.; The History of Socio-Cultural Reformation in the Caucasus and Central Asia (19th – early 20th century). Samarkand: International Institute for Central Asian Studies, 2012. 335 p.

³⁸ Azamkhodzhaev S. Туркистон мухторияти [Turkestan Autonomy]. Tashkent: Fan, 1996. 60 p.; Туркистон мустақиллиги ва бирлиги учун кураш саҳифаларидан [About the struggle for Turkistan's independence and unity]. Tashkent: Fan, 1996. 82 p.; Azamkhodzhaev S.S. The History of Turkestan

paid to the military opposition to the Soviet government and the Red Army, the so-called Basmachi Movement. Notably, papers on the latter tend to unfairly glorify its leaders, ignoring the criminal groups within it, internal strife, internecine struggle over power, and the lack of agreement among the population as to their attitudes towards the movement³⁹.

The establishment of the Uzbek SSR and Soviet government policies on the national economy are fairly well-studied. Nevertheless, there are still not enough papers that analyze the processes of the national-territorial demarcation of Central Asia, as well as the national policy of the Bolsheviks.

The Stalinist repressions in Uzbekistan, the liquidation of “former” ones, including representatives of national elites, the mass operations of the NKVD, the aftermath of the collectivization for the region’s agriculture, particularly deportations of the “dispossessed” from Uzbekistan, and the introduction of Soviet ideology are extensively studied. There have been a number of publications on the history of Uzbekistan during the Soviet period. Among them, there is “The History of Uzbekistan. Volume II” and several monographs related to the early period of Soviet history⁴⁰.

Quite thoroughly explored are cultural matters, ethnic and interethnic processes, intellectual history, in particular, the role of the Academy of Sciences, the intelligentsia of Uzbekistan, the politi-

cal trials of the 1920s and 1950s, and environmental issues⁴¹. On the other hand, economic de-

⁴¹ Mavkulov A. Ҳозирги босқичда Ўзбекистон маданияти: ҳолати, муаммолар. Тараққиёт йўналишлари (70-йил ўрталари – 90-йиллар [The culture of Uzbekistan at the present stage: the situation and problems. Development directions (mid-70s – 90s)]: diss. thesis. Toshkent, 1993. 40 p.; Ergasheva YU. Culture of Uzbekistan: the Current Situation, Trends and Problems of Development. Tashkent, 1997; Khasanov B. The National Intelligentsia of Uzbekistan and the Historical Processes of 1917 – Early 50s. Tashkent, 2000. 202 p.; Мустақил Ўзбекистон тараққиётининг ғоявий асослари [The ideological foundations of the development of independent Uzbekistan]. Toshkent: Sharq, 2001. 192 p.; Тарих шоҳидлиги ва сабоқлари: чоризм ва совет мустамлакачилиги даврида Ўзбекистон миллий бойликларининг ўзлаштирилиши [Historical evidence available and lessons learnt: the development of Uzbekistan’s national wealth during tsarist and Soviet colonialism]. Toshkent: Sharq, 2001. 464 p.; Ўзбекистон этнологияси: янгича қарашлар ва ёндашувлар [Ethnology of Uzbekistan: new perspectives and approaches] / O‘z FA akademigi Karim Shonievov tavalludining 80 iilligiga barishlangan khalkaro ilmiy anzhuman materiallari. Toshkent, 2004. 254 p.; Donierov A. Ethnographic Research in Uzbekistan in the 20th Century. Tashkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2005. 332 p.; Ashirov A. Ўзбек халқининг қадимий эътиқод ва маросимлари [Ancient beliefs and rituals of the Uzbek people]. Toshkent: Alisher Navoi nomidagi O‘zbekiston Millii kutubkhona, 2007. 275 p.; Ethnocultural Processes in a Modern Multiethnic City. Tashkent, 2011. 168 p.; XX асрда Ўзбекистонда маданий ҳаёт тарихидан очерклар: анъаналар, инновациялар ва муаммолар [Essays on the history of cultural life in Uzbekistan in the 20th century: traditions, innovations, and problems]. Toshkent, 2010; Ўзбекистон ҳудудида анъанавий этнослараро жараёнлар (XIX аср охири – XX аср бошлари) [Traditional interethnic processes in Uzbekistan (late 19th – early 20th centuries)]. Toshkent: Yangi nashr, 2011. 152 p.; Ўрта Осиё халқларининг этник тарихи ва минтақада юз берган демографик жараёнларнинг манбаларда экс этиши (XVI – XIX аср биринчи ярми) [The ethnic history of the peoples of Central Asia and the reflection of demographic processes in the region in historical sources (16th – the first half of the 19th century)]. Toshkent: Yangi nashr, 2011. 120 p.; Alimova D.A. A Brief History of Public Education in Uzbekistan (from the End of the 19th Century to the Present Day). Tashkent, 2012. 60 p.; The History and Historians of Uzbekistan in the 20th Century. Tashkent: NAVRO‘Z, 2014; Ўзбекистонда таълимнинг ривожланиш тарихи ва тарихшунослиги. Очерклар. I-китоб [Essays on the history and historiography of the development of education in Uzbekistan. Book I]. Toshkent: Tafakkur qanoti, 2016; Ўзбекистонда таълимнинг ривожланиш тарихи ва тарихшунослиги. Очерклар. II-китоб [Essays on the history and historiography of the development of education in Uzbekistan. Book II]. Toshkent, Tafakkur qanoti, 2017; Almeev R. Museums of Uzbekistan and Socio-Cultural Prospects of Their Development. Tashkent: ma Izdatel’sstvo Imeni Gafura Gulyama, 2007. 224 p.; Khaitov SH. Ўзбек муҳожирлиги тарихи (1917-1991 йиллар) [The history of Uzbek emigration (1917-1991)]. Toshkent: Aby matbyot-konsalt, 2008. 208 p.; Makhkamova N. The Social structure of society in Uzbekistan: Traditions and Transformations (Late 19th centu-

Autonomy (Turkiston Mukhtoriyati). Tashkent: Toshkent Islom Universiteti, 2006. 268 p.

³⁹ Razhabov K. Мустақил Туркистон фикри учун мужодалалар (1917-1935 йиллар) [The struggle for the idea of independent Turkestan (1917-1935)]. Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 2000. 32 p.; Razhabov K. The Armed Movement against the Soviet regime in the Turkestan Region (1918-24): diss. thesis. Tashkent, 2005. 64 p.; Razhabov K. Фарғона водийсида истиқлолчилик ҳаракати: моҳияти ва асосий ривожланиш босқичлари (1918-1924 йиллар) [The independence movement in the Ferghana Valley: the nature and main stages of development (1918-1924)]. Toshkent: Yangi nashr, 2015. 240 p.

⁴⁰ Ўзбекистоннинг янги тарихи. 2-китоб. Ўзбекистон совет мустамлакачилиги даврида [A new history of Uzbekistan. Book 2. Uzbekistan during the period of Soviet colonization]. Toshkent: Sharq, 2000. 688 p.; Ташкент Turkistan at the Beginning of the 20th Century: on the Origins of National Independence. Tashkent: Sharq, 2000. 672 p.; Ўзбекистон тарихи (191-1991 йиллари). Т.1. Т. 2 Ташкент: [History of Uzbekistan (191-1991). Vol.1. Vol. 2.]. Tashkent: O‘zbekiston, 2019.

velopment of Uzbekistan in the 1970s and 1980s, the causes of stagnation, the effects of the cotton mono-economy, the political crisis of the late 1980s, and perestroika are at the initial stage of research.

It is worth noting that until recently, scholars predominantly depicted the Soviet period in the history of Uzbekistan in a bad light. There was an extensive body of facts collected; however, the academic approach to it was not balanced enough. The tendency of objective assessment of both negative and positive processes that took place in Uzbekistan during the Soviet time is more typical of the latest research.

Over the past two decades, intensive research has also been conducted in ethnology. Ethnogenesis and ethnic history of Uzbeks became one of the main themes of historiography. The beginning of studies in this field was laid by the paper "Uzbek khalkining shakllanish zharaeni"⁴². The collective historical and ethnological monograph "Uzbeks", as well as a monograph on ethnogenesis and ethnic history⁴³, published in both Uzbek and Russian, are arguably major achievements⁴⁴. Along

with this, research was conducted on historical and present-day ethnography of Uzbeks, as well as diasporology and interethnic relations.

Religious beliefs and material culture of the Uzbeks were successfully studied based on the novel methods of processing field material⁴⁵. The first steps have been taken in mastering interdisciplinary research⁴⁶.

Nevertheless, modern Uzbek ethnology has certain disadvantages. A rather serious one is the limitedness of the subject matter. Most research deals with the traditional way of life, the material and spiritual culture of Uzbeks, their family rituals, beliefs, and ethnic household traditions. A number of studies address the other peoples inhabiting Uzbekistan, applying an ethnographic perspective to those. However, there is virtually no research on the theory and methodology of ethnology. Arguably, ethnology as such has not yet entered a period of full-fledged development. There is little interdisciplinary research; the problems of national groups, Uzbek anthropology, underground culture, and ethnic stereotypes need systematic study. Among the areas to be tackled urgently are the Uzbek ritual economy and identity research.

Another major problem of modern Uzbek historiography is the narrowness and limited territorial scope of research. When addressing a certain topic, a young researcher usually confines it not only to a small chronological frame, but also to a certain area of Uzbekistan, one or two regions, or several cities. Consequently, there is no room for comparative analysis. Meanwhile, over the past decades, foreign historiography has been replen-

ry – 1930s). Tashkent: Aloqachi, 2009. 236 p.; XX asrda Ўзбекистонда маданий ҳаёт тарихидан очерклар: анъаналар, инновациялар ва муаммолар [Essays on the History of Cultural Life in Uzbekistan in the 20th Century: Traditions, Innovations, and Problems]. Tashkent, 2010. 110 p.; Davletov S. Ўзбекистондаги экологик вазият ва унинг ижтимоий муаммолари (XX асрнинг иккинчи ярми – XXI аср боши) [The environmental situation in Uzbekistan and its social problems (the second half of the 20th – early 21st century)]. Tashkent: Fan, 2012. 288 p.; The Academy of Sciences in the Intellectual History of Uzbekistan. Tashkent: Yangi nashr, 2012. 224 p.; Historical Knowledge in the Context of Intellectual Development of Central Asia. Tashkent, 2014. 367 p.; Mustafaeva N. XX asrda Ўзбекистонда маданият ва тафаккур. Тарихшунослик таҳлили [Culture and thought in Uzbekistan in the 20th century. Historiographical analysis]. Tashkent: Navro'z, 2014. 334 p.; Ўзбекистонда таълимнинг ривожланиш тарихи ва тарихшунослиги [History and historiography of the development of education in Uzbekistan]. Tashkent: Tafakkur qanoti, 2015. 380 p.; Ziemukhammedov V. Экология: тарих, назария ва ҳозирги замон [Ecology: history, theory and modernity]. Tashkent: Mekhnat, 1990. 79 p.; Mamashakirov S. Urbanized Environment or Environmentalized Urbanization. Tashkent: Fan, 1991. 157p.

⁴² Shoniezov K Ўзбек халқининг шаклланиш жараёни [The process of formation of the Uzbek people]. Tashkent: Sharq, 2001. 464 p.

⁴³ The Uzbek People. Moscow: Nauka, 2011. 688 p.; Asqarov A. Ўзбек халқининг келиб чиқиш тарихи [The Origin of the Uzbek People]. Tashkent: O'zbekiston, 2015. 680 p.

⁴⁴ Askarov A. The Origin of the Uzbek People. Tashkent, 2018.

⁴⁵ Ashirov A. "Авесто"дан мерос маросимлар [Rituals inherited from the Avesta]. Tashkent: Abdulla Qodiriy nomidagi khalq merosi nashrieti, 2001. 32 б.; Arifkhanova Z., Zununova G. The ritual life of Uzbeks in Tashkent under independence. Tashkent, 2006. 92 p.; Ashirov A. Ўзбек халқининг қадимий эътиқод ва маросимлари [Ancient beliefs and rituals of the Uzbek people]. Alisher Navoiy nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy kutubkhonasi, 2007. 275 p.; Zununova G. The Material Culture of Uzbeks in Tashkent: the Transformation of Traditions. Tashkent: Extremum Press, 2013. 300 p.

⁴⁶ Ethnocultural Processes in a Modern Multiethnic city. Tashkent, 2011. 168 p.; Ўзбекистон ҳудудида анъанавий этнослараро жараёнлар (XIX аср охири – XX аср бошлари) [Traditional cross-ethnic processes in Uzbekistan (late 19th – early 20th centuries)]. Tashkent: Yangi Nashr, 2011. 152 p.; Миндон ва миндонликлар [Mindon and Its Inhabitants]. Tashkent: Yangi Nashr, 2015. 252 p.

ished with a large number of publications on the history of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan⁴⁷.

Conclusion

As our historiographical analysis reveals, the historical science of modern Uzbekistan, along with notable achievements recognized in international historical science, there are a number of unresolved issues. In the first place, this refers to ancient history, which mainly relies on archaeological data. Despite major advances in artifact interpretation, Uzbek archaeologists still tend to follow theoretical approaches implying attribution of archaeological cultures to certain ethnocultural groups of the ancient era. To identify archaeological cultures, the method of comparative typology of artifacts is used; as a result, research is mostly limited to description followed by typology of

finds. Thus, Uzbek archaeology is dominated by “unimaginative study of material objects”, where description of artifacts often replaces insights into the history of social life and the adaptation of man and society to the ever-changing natural, socio-economic, and cultural environment. Currently, it is archaeologists who play the role of experts on ancient history. Therefore, it is highly essential that their work does not end with archaeological outcomes, but contributes to constructing a picture of historical events.

A serious shortcoming of the historical science of Uzbekistan is the immaturity of social history, manifested in prioritizing political processes over social history. This can be attributed to the Soviet historiographical tradition, where a scholar studying social history risked being accused of deviation from the accepted ideological patterns.

Other weaknesses are the insufficient use of data from related fields and the associated lack of transdisciplinarity. There is very little comparative research, let alone any sound analysis of the region's economic history. The problems of population and historical demography are under-studied. There are no papers on historical geography, the history of military science, fiscal policies, or law as an integral part of statehood. The history of Uzbekistan is not personalized; there are few biographical studies. It is still crucial to create comprehensive generalizing papers on the political, social, and cultural history of the peoples of Central Asia, emphasizing not only the dynamism and variability of the historical processes, but also their regional characteristics, as well as the reasons for social progress or regress. Of major importance is fundamental research that would recreate a large-scale picture of the cultural past.

As for the recent history of Uzbekistan, one of the unresolved issues herein is a historical explanation of religious terrorism, Islamic fundamentalism, and other destructive processes of modern reality. The problems of transition from one political system to another need to be thoroughly studied drawing on sociological data.

The development of historiography proper is an urgent task. Obviously, historiographic research requires a liberal mindset, freedom from taboos around any topics or names, extensive general knowledge, profound expertise in the related literature coupled with critical analysis of its

⁴⁷ Brower, Daniel. *Turkestan and the Fate of the Russian Empire*. London and New York: Routledge Curzon, 2002; Crews, Robert, *For Prophet and Tsar: Islam and Empire in Russia and Central Asia*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2006; A. Erkinov. “The Andijan Uprising of 1998 and its Leader Dukchi-Ishan Described by Contemporary Poets / TIAS Central Eurasian Research Series. – Tokyo: University of Tokyo, 2009. – No 3 (Foreword: B. Babadjanov); Praying For and Against the Tsar: Prayers and Sermons in Russian Dominated Khiva and Tsarist Turkestan, Berlin: Klaus Schwarz Verlag, 2004 (=ANOR 16); Jane Burbank. ‘Empire without Imperialism? Ambiguities of Colonization in Tsarist Russia’, *AI*, 2 (June 2003) *Beyond the Borders: Political and Economic Migrations, Internal and External Exile*; Kappeler, A. *The Russian Empire: A Multiethnic History*. London: Longmans, 2001; Komatsu H. ‘Dar al-Islam under Russian Rule as Understood by Turkestan Muslim Intellectuals’ // Tomohiko Uyama (ed.), *Empire, Islam, and Politics in Central Eurasia* (Slavic Research Centre, Hokkaido University, 2007), p. 3–21; Dudoignon, Stephane (eds.), *Islam and Politics in Russia and Central Asia (Early Eighteenth to Late Twentieth Centuries)*. London: Kegan Paul, 2001; Khalid A. *Culture and Power in Colonial Turkestan* // *Cahiers d'Asie Centrale* 17/18, 2009. *Le Turkestan russe: une colonie comme les autres?* p. 413–447; Marshall A. *The Russian General Staff and Asia, 1800–1917*. London: Routledge, 2006; Morrison A. *Russian Rule in Samarkand, 1868–1910: A Comparison with British India*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008; Morrison A. 2012. *Sufism, Panislamism, and Information Panic*. Nil Sergeevich Lykoshin and the aftermath of the Andijan Uprising. *Past & Present* 214. P. 255–304; Sahadeo J.F. ‘Epidemic and Empire: Ethnicity, Class and Civilisation in the 1892 Tashkent Cholera Riot’, *Slavic Review*, 64: 1 (Spring 2005), pp. 117–39; Sahadeo J.F. *Russian Colonial Society in Tashkent 1865–1923*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington. 2007. 316 p.; Keller Sh. *To Moscow, not Mecca: The Soviet Campaign against Islam in Central Asia. 1917–1941*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 2001; Everett-Heath, Tom (ed.), *Central Asia. Aspects of Transition*. London: Routledge Curzon, 2003.

strengths and weaknesses, the ability to consider and juxtapose various views and concepts, and insightful thinking, enabling the most accurate coverage of the problem under study. Historians of Uzbekistan should make full use of all opportunities for fostering this branch of historical science.

Besides, there are structural problems. The integration between historical science and historical education is weak, which leads to a considerable mismatch between the quality of studies done in universities and that in research institutions. Sadly, libraries are not adequately provided with the latest academic literature, which results in students developing interest in sources conveying a distorted view of history.

As we can see, modernizing historical science requires a systematic approach to a wide scope of tasks. These include the use of international experience and the integration of historical science of Uzbekistan into the global space through fostering international contacts, conducting research in collaboration with foreign partners, and establishing an academic exchange framework. Unfortunately, most Uzbek scholars do not strive to consider history in an international context, limiting their research to internal problems, although the latter go far beyond the region. International conferences and symposiums are rather rare; consequently, foreign colleagues are unaware of the latest devel-

opments in the historical science of Central Asia. They are often unfamiliar with the historical literature published in this region, the value of which is in the underlying detailed analysis of local sources. The above applies even to the neighboring countries. In recent decades, there have been no major conferences which would bring together historians of the region. Nor have any joint projects been done.

Our country's historical thought should not exist in isolation. Therefore, we need scholars who would be capable of a dialogue with the outside world without a language barrier. To achieve this, history departments should offer lecture courses in foreign languages and also introduce English-taught programs. The improvement of historical informatics, the system of accessing products of foreign research centers studying the history of Uzbekistan, including that through libraries, would also contribute to the development of historical knowledge.

Obviously, the history of Uzbekistan is part of the global historical process that has developed in close cooperation with other Eurasian civilizations. Therefore, advancement of historical science in Uzbekistan would require combined effort in its further study. According to the famous maxim by Marc Bloch, it is only half the truth that a sole expert can uncover.

References

1. Abidzhanova D.S. (2001). Transoxiana During the Reign of Amir Temur in the English-language Historiography of the 60-90s of the 20th Century: diss. abstract. Tashkent. (in Russ).
2. Abdurasulov H. (2015). Bazaars of the cities of Turkestan: attempts to reform and regulate the activities of bazaars by the colonial authorities (second half of the 19th – early 20th centuries) // O'zbekiston tarixi. No. 4. P. 21-28. (in Russ).
3. Abdurazzoq Samarqandij. (2008). "The Place of the Rising of Two Lucky Stars and the Place of the Confluence of Two Seas" / Translated and annotated from Persian by A. O'rinboev. Volume II. Part One. Tashkent, 632 p. (in Uzbek).
4. Abu Rayhan Beruni. (2014). Monuments of past generations (Chronology) / Translated by M. Salye. Additions, corrections, preparation for publication, introductory article and comments by Ashraf Akhmedov. Tashkent: Fan. 800 p. (in Russ).
5. Abu Ali ibn Sino (2013). Canon of medical science. Volume I / Publishers: M. Gasaniy, S.U. Karimova. Tashkent: Muharrir, 688 p. (in Uzbek).
6. Abu Ali ibn Sino. (2014). Canon of medical science. Volume II / Publishers: M. Hasaniy, S.U. Karimova. Tashkent: "Navro'z". 773 p. (in Uzbek).
7. Abu-Takhrhodja Samarkandi. (1991). Samaria / translated from Persian by A. Sattori. Tashkent: Meros. (in Uzbek).
8. Academy of science and intellectual history of Uzbekistan. (2012). Tashkent: New edition. 224 p. (in Russ).
9. Agzamkhodzhaev S.S. (2006). History of Turkestan Autonomy (Turkiston Mukhtoriyati). Tashkent: Toshkent Islamic University. 268 p. (in Russ).
10. Akhmedov A. (2011). Muhammad al-Khorezmi. Toshkent: Uzbekiston, 55 p. (in Uzbek).
11. Akhmedov B. A., Mukminova R. G., Pugachenkova G. A. (1999). Amir Temur. Tashkent: Fan, 263 p. (in Russ).

12. Akhmedov A., Rtveladze E.V. (2001). Amir Temur's State and Its Management Mechanism // *Ocherki po istorii gosudarstvennosti Uzbekistana*. Tashkent: Sharq, pp. 84-95. (in Russ).
13. Al-Hakim at-Tirmiziy. (2015). "Hajj and its secrets" / Scientific translation from Arabic. Translation and annotations by ZH. Khamrokulov. Tashkent: Movarounnahr, 160 p. (in Uzbek).
14. Al-Hakim at-Termiziy. (2015). "Human etiquette". Academic translation from Arabic with comments. Translated and commented by K. Raqimov. Toshkent, 120 p. (in Uzbek).
15. Alimova D.A. (2009). History is history, history is science. T. 2. Phenomenon djadidism. Tashkent. 170 p. (in Russ).
16. Alimova D.A. (2009). A short history of national education in Uzbekistan (since the 19th century). Tashkent. 60 p. (in Russ).
17. Alimova D.A. (2007). Religious tolerance and humanistic ideas of the progressive national intelligentsia of Turkestan // Uzbekistan's contribution to the development of Islamic civilization. Collection of abstracts of reports and welcoming addresses presented at the international conference dedicated to the proclamation of the city of Tashkent as the capital of Islamic culture in 2007 by the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)]. Tashkent-Samarkand. Pp. 361-363. (in Russ).
18. Almeev R. (2007). Museums of Uzbekistan and socio-cultural prospects for their development Tashkent: Gafur Gulyam Publishing House. 224 p. (in Russ).
19. Alymbaev Zh.B. (2001). Historiography of the conquest of Turkestan by Russia in the 19th – early 20th centuries: Abstract of Cand. Sci. (History). Tashkent. 31 p. (in Russ).
20. Amir Temur in World History. (2001). Tashkent: Sharq, 1996. 1st ed.; 2nd ed., considerably augmented. Tashkent, 302 p. (in Russ).
21. Arapov D.Yu. (2004). The system of state regulation of Islam in the Russian Empire (last third of the 18th – early 20th century). Moscow. 287 p. (in Russ).
22. Arifkhanova Z., Zununova G. (2006). Ritual and ritual life of the Uzbeks of Tashkent in the conditions of independence. Tashkent. 92 p. (in Russ).
23. Ashirov A. (2007). Ancient beliefs and rituals of the Uzbek people Tashkent: National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi. 275 p. (in Uzbek).
24. Ashirov A. (2001). Rituals inherited from the Avesta. Tashkent: Publishing House of People's Heritage named after Abdulla Qadiri. 32 p. (in Uzbek).
25. Askarov A. (2018). History of the origin of the Uzbek people. Tashkent. (in Russ).
26. Askarov A. (2015). The history of the origin of the Uzbek people. Tashkent: Uzbekistan. 680 p. (in Uzbek).
27. Atakhodjaev, A. (2011). Turkic-Sogdian Relations in Political, Socio-economic, and Ethnocultural Processes in the Early Middle Ages (Doctoral dissertation). Tashkent. (in Russ).
28. Aubin, Jean. (2007). Tamerlan a Bagdad // *Arabica*, 1962. i /3, P. 303–309; Power, Politics and religion in Timurid Iran. B. Manz., Cambridge University Press, USA. (in English).
29. Azamkhozhayev S. (1996). Autonomy of Turkestan. Tashkent: Science. 60 p. (in Uzbek).
30. Babajanov B. (2010). Kokand Khanate: power, politics, religion. Tokyo-Tashkent. 744 p. (in Russ).
31. Babayar, G., & Kubatin, A. (2005). About Coinage in the Western Turkic Khaganate (based on numismatic materials of the Tashkent oasis). *Turkology (Turkestan)*, No. 6, pp. 97-105. (in Russ).
32. Babayar, G., & Kubatin, A. (2007). Ancient Turkic Coins of the Chacha Oasis (6th – 8th Centuries). Tashkent. (in Russ).
33. Babayar, G. (2007). The Catalogue of coins of Turkic Qaghanate. Ankara. (in Turkish).
34. Babayarov, G. (2005). Chach in the Era of the Turkic Khaganate (based on numismatic data). In *O'zbekiston tarixi moddiy madaniyat va yozma manbalarda*. Tashkent, pp. 197-208. (in Russ).
35. Babayarov, G. (2012). The State System of the Western Turkic Kaganate (Dissertation abstract). Tashkent. (in Russ).
36. Babur-Nama (Vaqayi). (1995). Critical Edition based Upon Four Chaghatay Texts with Introduction and Notes / by Eiji Mano. Kyoto: Syokado. (in English).
37. Babur-Nama (Vaqayi). (1996). Concordance and Classified Indexes / by Eiji Mano. Kyoto: Syokado. (in English).
38. Bahodirov R.M. (2011). "Mafati al-ulum" by Al-Khorezmi as a Source of Information on the Classification of Sciences / *Izvestiya natsional'nogo tsentra arkheografii i istochnikovedeniya*. Astana, No. 1. pp. 62-74. (in Russ).
39. Bahodirov R.M. (2011). Philosophical views of Abu Abdullah al-Khorezmi and his approach to the classification of sciences / *Uzbekistonda izhtimoiy-falsafiy fikri tarikhida ilmiy-marifiy goyalar*. Toshkent, pp 98-129. (in Uzbek).
40. Baratov, S. R. (2017). On the Origins of the Urbanized Culture of Ancient Khorezm. *Arkheologicheskie issledovaniya v Uzbekistane*, No. 2(15), pp. 3-24. (in Russ).
41. Berdimuradov, A. E., Raimkulov, A. A., Kholmatov, N. U., Franceschini, F., & Mantellini, S. (2004–2009). The Uzbek-Italian archaeological expedition to Boisaritepa: Study Results. *Arkheologicheskie issledovaniya v Uzbekistane* [Collected reports for 2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007]. Tashkent, Issues 4, 5, 6. (in English).

42. Berdimuradov A.E., Raimkulov A.A., Kholmatov N.U., Franceschini F. Excavations of the Uzbek-Italian Expedition to Boisaritepa in 2004 and 2005 // *Arkheologicheskie issledovaniya v Uzbekistane 2004-2005 gody*. Tashkent, 2006. Issue 5. pp. 65-73. (in Russ).
43. Berdimuradov A.E., Khasanov M., Franceschini F. About Working on Boisaritepa in 2007 // *Arkheologicheskie issledovaniya v Uzbekistane 2006-2007 gody*. Tashkent, 2009. Issue. 6. pp. 57-65. (in Russ).
44. Berdimuradov, A. E., Bogomolov, G. I., Uno, Takao, & Begmatov, A. (2016). Bulls with a Buddhist Plot From the Settlement Kampir Tepe // *O'zbekiston archeologiyasi*, No. 2 (13), pp. 51-60. (in Russ).
45. Berdimurodov, A. E., Bogomolov, G. I., Uno, Takao, & Begmatov, A. (2018). Kampir Tepe. Unique Finds from Kampir Tepe Settlement. *Fan Va Turmush*, No. 1-2. (in Russ).
46. Boboev H. (1993). Political and legal doctrines in Uzbekistan in the XIV-XVI centuries: Doctor of Laws. Dissertation. Tashkent. 48 p. (in Uzbek).
47. Bodin, J. (1993). *Les six livres de la Republique, un abrege du texte de l' edition de Paris de 1583*. Paris. (in French).
48. Bregel Yuri. (1980). The Role of Central Asia in the History of the Muslim East. Institute of Asian and African Affairs. The Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Occasional Paper № 20. New York. (in English).
49. Brower, Daniel. (2002). *Turkestan and the Fate of the Russian Empire*. London and New York: Routledge Curzon. (in English).
50. Brusina O.I. (2001). *Slavs in Central Asia*. Moscow: Eastern Literature of the Russian Academy of Sciences. (in Russ).
51. Burbank, J. 'Empire without Imperialism? Ambiguities of Colonization in Tsarist Russia', *AI*, 2 (June 2003) Beyond the Borders: Political and Economic Migrations, Internal and External Exile. (in English).
52. Buriev O. (2015). *Essays on the Historical Geography of Central Asia (a Study of Written Sources and Translations)*. (Textbook). Toshkent. 196 p. (in Uzbek).
53. Buriev O. (1997). *Central Asia in the Written Sources of the Timurid Era (Historical and Geographical Essays)*. Toshkent: O'zbekiston, 186 p. (in Uzbek).
54. Buryakov, Yu.F. (1997). Bukhara on the Caravan Routes of Khorasan and Transoxiana. *ONU*, No. 9-10, pp. 45-52. (in Russ).
55. Buryakov, Y.F., Baipakov, K. M., Taschboeva, K., & Yakubov, Y. (1999). *The Cites and Routes of the Great Silk Road*. Tashkent: Scharq. (in English).
56. Buryakov, Yu., & Gritsina, A. (2006). *Transoxiana on the Great Silk Road*. Samarkand – Bishkek. (in Russ).
57. *Central Asia as part of the Russian Empire. Outskirts of the Russian Empire*. (2008). Moscow: New Literary Review. 464 p. (in Russ).
58. *Central Asia: the last three centuries of the independency // Last Great Muslim Empires History of the Muslim World / Leiden 1960, copyright, 1969, 1996*. (in English).
59. *Collection of Oriental Manuscripts of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan*. (1998). History / Comp. D. Yusupova, R. Jalilova. Tashkent: Fan. (in Russ).
60. Crews, Robert. (2006). *For Prophet and Tsar: Islam and Empire in Russia and Central Asia*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. (in English).
61. Davletov S. (2012). The ecological situation in Uzbekistan and its social problems (second half of the 20th century – beginning of the 21st century). Tashkent: Fan. 288 p. (in Uzbek).
62. Derevyanko, A.P., Islamov, U.I., Petrin, V.T., Suleymanov, R.Kh., Alimov, K., Krivoshapkin, A. I., Anokin, A.A., Milyutin, K.I., & Sayfullaev, B.K. (1999). Studies of the Ob Rakhmat grotto (Republic of Uzbekistan) in 1999. In *Problemy arkheologii, ehtnografii, antropologii Sibiri i sopredel'nykh territorii*. Tom 5. Materialy VII Godovoy itogovoy sessii Instituta arkheologii i etnografii SO RAN. Dekabr' 1999. Novosibirsk. Pp. 60-67 (in Russ).
63. De Weese, D. *Islamization and Native religion in the Golden Horde*. (in English).
64. Dudoignon, Stephane (eds.) (2001). *Islam and Politics in Russia and Central Asia (Early Eighteenth to Late Twentieth Centuries)*. London: Kegan Paul. (in English).
65. Doniyorov A. (2005). *Ethnographic research in Uzbekistan in the twentieth century*. Tashkent: Yangi asr avlodi. 332 p. (in Russ).
66. Ergasheva Yu. (1997). *Culture of Uzbekistan: state, trends and problems of development*. Tashkent. (in Russ).
67. Erkinov A. (2009). "The Andijan Uprising of 1998 and its Leader Dukchi-Ishan Described by Contemporary Poets / TIAS Central Eurasian Research Series. Tokyo: University of Tokyo. No 3. (Foreword: B. Babadjanov). (in English).
68. *Essays on the History of the Statehood of Uzbekistan*. Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2001. (in Russ).
69. *Essays on the history of cultural life in Uzbekistan in the 20th century: traditions, innovations and problems*. (2010). Tashkent. 110 p. (in Uzbek).
70. *Ethnocultural processes in a modern multiethnic city*. (2011). Tashkent. 168 p. (in Russ).
71. *Ethnology of Uzbekistan: new views and approaches (2004) / Materials of the international scientific conference dedicated to the 80th anniversary of the birth of Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan Karim Shoniyozov*. Tashkent. 254 p. (in Uzbek).

72. Everett-Heath, Tom (ed.) (2003). *Central Asia. Aspects of Transition*. London: Routledge Curzon. (in English).
73. *From the pages of the struggle for the independence and unity of Turkestan*. (1996). Tashkent: Fan. 82 p. (in Uzbek).
74. Fursov K.A. (2010). Imperial economic policy in Russian Turkestan and British India: similarities and differences // *Vostok (Oriens)*. No. 6. P. 28-44. (in Russ).
75. Ghaffarov Sh. (2006). *History and Fate: Those who were resettled from the Russian Empire to Turkestan (second half of the 19th century – beginning of the 20th century)*. Tashkent: Fan. 224 p. (in Uzbek).
76. Ghulam Karimiy (2014). *The Langar tragedy*. Toshkent: Sharq. 440 p. (in Uzbek).
77. Glushchenko E.A. (2010). *Russia in Central Asia: Conquests and Transformations*. Moscow: Centerpoligraf. 573 p. (in Russ).
78. *Great scientists and thinkers of the medieval East* (2014). Album. Toshkent: Uzbekiston. 156 p. (in Uzbek).
79. Habibullaev N.N. (1992). *History of paper production in Central Asia*. Tashkent: Fan. (in Uzbek).
80. Hafiz Abru. (1996). From “Zubdat at-tawarikh”: “On the authoritative lineage of Hazrat Sahibkiran” // In memory of Amir Temur and Ulugbek’s contemporaries (translated by O. Buriev). Tashkent. Pp. 289-310. (in Uzbek).
81. Hansen, V. (2014). *The Great Silk Road. Seaport Routes Through Central Asia. China-Sogdiana-Persia-Levant*. Moscow: Tsentrpoligraf. (in Russ).
82. Hayitov Sh. (2008). *History of Uzbek emigration (1917-1991)*. Tashkent: Aby Matbyot-Konsalt. 208 p. (in Uzbek).
83. *Historical science in the context of the intellectual development of Central Asia*. (2014). Tashkent. 367 p. (in Russ).
84. *Historical testimony and lessons: the appropriation of Uzbekistan’s national wealth during tsarism and Soviet colonialism*. (2001). Tashkent: Sharq. 464 p. (in Uzbek).
85. *History and historians of Uzbekistan in the 20th century*. (2014). Tashkent: NAVRO’Z. (in Russ).
86. *History and historiography of the development of education in Uzbekistan*. (2015). Tashkent: Tafakkur Kingani. 380 p. (in Uzbek).
87. *History and historiography of the development of education in Uzbekistan. Essays. Book I*. (2016). Tashkent: Tafakkur Kinagi. (in Uzbek).
88. *History and historiography of the development of education in Uzbekistan. Essays. Book II*. (2017). Tashkent. (in Uzbek).
89. *History of socio-cultural reformism in the Caucasus and Central Asia (19th – early 20th centuries)* (2012). Samarkand: MICAI. 335 p. (in Russ).
90. *History of the period of Timur and Ulugbek*. (1996). Toshkent, 263 p. (in Uzbek).
91. *History of the Statehood of Uzbekistan*. (2009). Vol. I. Tashkent: Uzbekistan. (in Russ).
92. *History of Uzbekistan. 16th – first half of the 19th century*. (2012). Tashkent: Fan. 776 p. (in Russ).
93. *History of Uzbekistan (191-1991)*. (2019). T.1. T. 2. Tashkent: Uzbekistan. (in Uzbek).
94. *History of the Religions of Central Asia*. (2006). (Team of Authors). Tashkent. (in Uzbek).
95. *History of Uzbekistan. The era of Amir Temur and the Temurids*. (2017). 535 p. (in Russ).
96. Ibn Arabshah. (1992). *History of Amir Temur. (Miracles of fate in the history of Temur)* Preface, translation from Arabic and annotations prepared by U. Uvatov. Editor-in-chief A. Urinbayev. Book 1. Tashkent: Mehnat. 328 p.; Book 2. 192 p. (in Uzbek).
97. *Ideological foundations of the development of independent Uzbekistan*. (2001). Tashkent: Sharq. 192 p. (in Uzbek).
98. Isamiddinov, M. H. (2002). *The Origins of the Urban Culture of the Samarkand Sogd*. Tashkent. (in Russ).
99. *Islamization and Sacred Bloodlines in Central Asia. The Legacy of Ishaq Bab in the Narrative and Genealogical Traditions*. (2013). Edited by Ziyadov, Sh. Yu., et al. Volume I. Almaty – Bloomington: Dyke Press. (in Russ).
100. Jumaev U.Kh. (2012). *Formation of the tax policy of the Russian Empire in Turkestan: main stages and development: History of science. ... dissertation*. Tashkent. 165 p. (in Uzbek).
101. Jurgen, P. (1989). *Forming a Faction*. Paper Presented to the Timurid-Turkman Symposium. Toronto / Canada, November. (in English).
102. Kamaliddinov, S. S. (1996). *Historical Geography of Southern Sogd and Tokharistan According to Arabic-Language Sources of the 9th – Early 13th Centuries*. Tashkent: Uzbekiston. (in Russ).
103. Kappeler, A. (2001). *The Russian Empire: A Multiethnic History*. London: Longmans. (in English).
104. Keller Sh. (2001). *To Moscow, not Mecca: The Soviet Campaign against Islam in Central Asia. 1917–1941*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press. (in English).
105. Kenjaev D.M. *Islamic values in the views of the Jadids and their concept of spiritual reform of society: Abstract of Cand. of History. Sciences*. (2007). Tashkent. 30 p. (in Russ).
106. Khabibullaev A. (2014). *Amir Temur and Ibn Khaldun*. Toshkent. (in Uzbek).
107. Khalid A. (2009). *Culture and Power in Colonial Turkestan // Cahiers d’Asie Centrale 17/18. Le Turkestan russe: une colonie comme les autres? P. 413-447*. (in French).

108. Khasanov, A., Komilov, N., Uvatov, U., Azimov, A., & Rakhimjonov, D. (2008). History of Islam. Toshkent: Toshkent islom universiteti. (in Uzbek).
109. Khasanov B. (2000). National intelligentsia of Uzbekistan and historical processes of 1917 – early 1950s. Tashkent. 202 p. (in Russ).
110. Khodzhaev, A. (2004). The Chinese Factor in Central Asia. Tashkent: Fan. (in Russ).
111. Khodjaev, A. (2013). Information on the history of Ferghana (early medieval Chinese sources: translations and commentaries). Toshkent, 186 p. (in Uzbek).
112. Khodzhaev, A. (2018). The Great Silk Road. Tashkent. (in Russ).
113. Khorezm Mamun Academy. A photo album. Toshkent: Sharq, 2006. 168 p. (in Uzbek).
114. Khudzhazarov, M. & Szymczak, K. (2018). The neolithic stove and the artefacts inside it from Ayakagytm "The Site" Kyzyl-kymys, Central Asia. In P. Valde-Nowak, K. Sobczyk, M. Nowak, & J. Zralka (Eds.), *Multas per Gentes et multa per saecula*. Krakow, pp. 277-228. (in English).
115. Klaviho's Journey to Samarkand (2004). / Translated from Russian, with introduction and notes by O. Buriev. Tashkent: Adolat. (in Uzbek).
116. Kobzeva, O. P. (2006). The History of the Studies on the Great Silk Road in the Second Half of the 19th – Early 20th Centuries. Tashkent: Zar Qalam. (in Russ).
117. Kobzeva, O. P., & Jalilov, O. Z. (2013). A Few Pages From the History of the Great Silk Road: Silk, Spices and Tea. Tashkent. (in Russ).
118. Kobzeva, O. P., & Jalilov, O. Z. (2015). Uzbekistan and China on the Reviving Silk Road. Tashkent. (in Russ).
119. Komatsu H. (2007). 'Dar al-Islam under Russian Rule as Understood by Turkestani Muslim Intellectuals' // Tomohiko Uyama (ed.), *Empire, Islam, and Politics in Central Eurasia* (Slavic Research Centre, Hokkaido University). P. 3–21. (in English).
120. Kubatin, A. V. (2016). The System of Titles of the Turkic Kaganate: Genesis and Continuity. Tashkent. (in Russ).
121. Kügelgen von Anke. (2004). Legitimization of the Central Asian Manghit Dynasty in the Works of Their Historians (18th – 19th Centuries). Almaty. P. 20. (in Russ).
122. Kurakhmedov A. (2009). Economic and cultural life of Samarkand in the second half of the 19th century – the beginning of the 20th century. Tashkent: Fan. 117 p. (in Uzbek).
123. Livshits, V. A. (2008). Sogdian Epigraphy of Central Asia and Jetisu. St. Petersburg: St. Petersburg State University. (in Russ).
124. Madyarova S. (2009). Mukhtar Bakir and his social and political views // History of Uzbekistan. No. 2. P. 54-68. (in Uzbek).
125. Makhkamova N. (2009). Social structure of society in the territory of Uzbekistan: traditions and transformations (late 19th century – 1930s) Tashkent: Aloqachi. 236 p. (in Russ).
126. Makhkamova N. (2007). The role of Islam in the life of Central Asian society (second half of the 19th – early 20th century.) Tashkent: Aloqachi. 48 p. (in Russ).
127. Maksudov, F., Frachetti, M., Pardaev, M., et al. (2018). Archaeological Research of the Uzbek-American Expedition at the Toshbuluq Monument in the Jizzakh Region in 2015. O'zbekistonda arxeologik tadqiqotlar. 2015-2017 yillar, Issue 11. Samarkand. (in Russ).
128. Malikov, A. M. (2000). Turks in the Central Asian Interfluvium in the 6th – 8th Centuries. Samarkand. (in Russ).
129. Mamashakirov S. (1991). Urbanized ecology or ecologized urbanization. Tashkent: Fan. 157 p. (in Russ).
130. Mamazaitova Yu.Kh. (1995). Agriculture of Uzbekistan in the national historical literature (from conquest to independence): Abstract of Cand. Sci. (History) Dissertation. Tashkent. (in Russ).
131. Marshall A. (2006). The Russian General Staff and Asia, 1800–1917. London: Routledge. (in English).
132. Masalieva O. (1999). History of the Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand Khanates in the Anglo-American Historiography of the 20th Century. Abstract of Cand. Sci. (History). Tashkent. 31 p. (in Russ).
133. Masson, V. M. (2006). Cultural Genesis of Ancient Central Asia. Saint Petersburg. (in Russ).
134. Matbabaev, B., Feng, Z., Yang, Z., & Meng, L. (2010). Early Medieval Textiles and Garments of Ferghana Valley. Shanghai. (in English).
135. Mavrolov A. (1993). Culture of Uzbekistan at the present stage: state, problems. Development directions (mid-70s – 90s): Doctor of History. ... dissertation. Tashkent, 40 p. (in Uzbek).
136. Mindon and the Mindon people. (2015). Tashkent: New edition. 252 p. (in Uzbek).
137. Mirzaakhmedov, J., et al. (2016–2018). Report on the Excavations in Paykend in 2013–2016. Materialy Bukharskoi arkheologicheskoi ehkspeditsii, Issues XIII & XIV. St. Petersburg. (in Russ).
138. Mirzaakhmedov Zh. et al. (2018). The Report on the Excavations in Paykend in 2015 and 2016. // Materialy Bukharskoi arkheologicheskoi ehkspeditsii. Issue XIV. St. Petersburg. (in Russ).
139. Mirza Muhammad Haydar. (1996). Ta'rikh-i Rashidi [(History of Rashidi)] / Introduction, translation from Persian. A. Urunbaeva, R.P. Dzhalilova, L.M. Epifanova. Notes and indexes R.P. Jalilova and L.M. Epifanova. Tashkent: Fan. 728 p. (in Russ).

140. Mirzo Ulugbek. (1994). *History of the Four Nations* / Translated from Persian by B. Akhmedov, N. Norkulov and M. Hasani. Editor-in-chief. Author of the introduction and notes by B. Akhmedov. Tashkent. 352 p. (in Uzbek).
141. Morrison A. (2012). Sufism, Panislamism, and Information Panic. Nil Sergeevich Lykoshin and the aftermath of the Andijan Uprising. *Past & Present* 214. P. 255–304. (in English).
142. Morrison A. (2008). *Russian Rule in Samarkand, 1868–1910: A Comparison with British India*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. (in English).
143. Muammadrizo Mirob. (2015). "The flower of history" / Editor-in-chief Khilola Nazirova. Toshkent-Samarkand, 2015. 306 p. (in Uzbek).
144. Musakaeva, A. A. (2013). *Turanian Coins of the 6th – 8th Centuries*. Tashkent. (in Russ).
145. Mustafaeva N. (2014). *Culture and Thought in Uzbekistan in the 20th Century. Historiographic Analysis*. Tashkent: Navruz. 334 p. (in Uzbek).
146. Muiniddin Natanziy. (2011). "Mu'in Selected Stories" / Translation from Persian, author of introduction and notes: G'Karimiy. Tashkent: Uzbekistan. (in Uzbek).
147. Mukimov Z. (2007). *The State and Law of the Shaybani*. Tashkent: Adolat. 164 p. (in Uzbek).
148. Mukminova R. (1996). *Craft production and trade in the era of Amir Temur*. Tashkent. (in Russ).
149. *New History of Uzbekistan. Book 2. Uzbekistan during the Soviet Colonial Period*. (2000). Tashkent: Sharq. 688 p. (in Uzbek).
150. Nizomiddin Shamiy. (1996). *Zafarnoma [Zafar-name]* / Translated from Persian by Yu. Hakimjonov. Revised translation, prepared for publication and responsible editor A. Urinboev. Tashkent: Uzbekistan. 528 p. (in Uzbek).
151. Norkulov N. (1996). *Notes from the history of culture of the Timurid period*. Urgench: Khorezm. (in Uzbek).
152. Orolov A, Khozhikhanov M. (1996). *Spirituality and culture of the Timurids*. Samarkand: Sogdiyona. (in Uzbek).
153. Pidaev, S. R., Kato, K., & Mkrtychev, T. K. (2014). *Stone Sculptural Decoration at Karatepa (Excavations of 1988-2000). SCRIPTA ANTIQUA. Voprosy drevnei istorii, filologii, iskusstva i material'noi kul'tury*, Vol. 3. Moscow, pp. 574-613. (in Russ).
154. *Political movements and struggles in Bukhara at the end of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century* (2009). Bukhara. 116 p. (in Uzbek).
155. Pugachenkova G.A. (1996). *Architectural heritage of Temur*. Tashkent: Qumus. 128 p. (in Russ and French).
156. Pugovkina O.G. (2006). *History of Turkestan in the legacy of Russian historiography. Abstract of Cand. Sci. (History)*. Tashkent. 30 p. (in Russ).
157. *Praying For and Against the Tsar: Prayers and Sermons in Russian Dominated Khiva and Tsarist Turkestan*, Berlin: Klaus Schwarz Verlag, 2004 (=ANOR 16). (in English).
158. Qoriev, O. (2014). *Al-Majmu al-Uthmani (Collection of Osman). Critique and translation*. Toshkent: Movarounnar, 170 p. (coauthored). (in Uzbek).
159. Qoriev O. (2011). *Burhan al-Din al-Marghinani*. Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 38 p. (in Uzbek).
160. Potapova N.Yu. (2011). *History of entrepreneurship in Turkestan (second half of the 19th – early 20th centuries)*. Tashkent; *Essays on the history of the formation and development of entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan*. Tashkent. 145 p. (in Russ).
161. Rajabov K. (2005). *Armed movement in the Turkestan region against the Soviet regime (1918-24): Abstract of a dissertation by Doctor of History*. Tashkent. 64 p. (in Russ).
162. Rajabov K. (2000). *Struggles for the idea of an independent Turkestan (1917-1935)*. Tashkent: Uzbekistan. 32 p. (in Uzbek).
163. Rajabov K. (2015). *The independence movement in the Fergana Valley: its essence and main stages of development (1918-1924)*. Tashkent: Yangi nashr. 240 p. (in Uzbek).
164. Rapen, K., Isamiddinov, M., & Khasanov, M. (2014). The "Aristocratic" Tomb of Nomads at the Koktepe Settlement Near Samarkand. *Arkheologiya i istoriya Tsentral'noi Azii v trudakh frantsuzskikh uchenykh*, Vol. 1. Samarkand: International Institute for Central Asian Studies, pp. 70–116. (in Russ).
165. Reutova, M. (2017). *La peinture des Ambassadeurs (VII s.) a Samarkand: une nouvelle presentation museographique. L utilisation du cyclododecane pour la depose de peintures murals*. Paris, pp. 237-245. (in French).
166. Rtveladze, E. V., Saidov, A. Kh., & Abdullaev, E. V. (2000–2001). *Essays on the History of the Civilization of Ancient Uzbekistan: Statehood and Law*. Tashkent. (in Russ).
167. Rtveladze, E. V. (2002). *Ancient and Early Medieval Coins of Historical Regions of Uzbekistan. Vol. 1*. Tashkent. (in Russ).
168. Rtveladze, E. V. (2006). *History and Numismatics of Chach (the Second Half of the 3rd – the Middle of the 8th Century AD)*. Tashkent. (in Russ).
169. Rtveladze, E. V. (2008). *Civilizations, States, and Cultures of Central Asia (2nd ed.)*. Tashkent. (in Russ).
170. Rtveladze, E. V. (2012). *The Great Indian Road: From the History of the Most Important Trade Routes in Eurasia*. St. Petersburg – Moscow. (in Russ).

171. Safarov T.T. (2009). Trade routes of Central Asia in the second half of the 19th century – the beginning of the 20th century: History of science. ... dissertation. Tashkent. 181 p. (in Uzbek).
172. Sahadeo J.F. (2005). 'Epidemic and Empire: Ethnicity, Class and Civilization in the 1892 Tashkent Cholera Riot', *Slavic Review*, 64: 1, pp. 117–39. (in English).
173. Sahadeo J.F. (2007). *Russian Colonial Society in Tashkent 1865-1923*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington. 316 p. (in English).
174. Shadmanova S. (2011). Issues of the socio-economic and cultural situation of Turkestan on the pages of the periodical press (1870-1917). Abstract of a PhD thesis in history. Tashkent. 61 p. (in Russ).
175. Shaidullaev, Sh. B. (2000). *Northern Bactria in the Early Iron Age*. Tashkent. (in Russ).
176. Shamukaramova F.S. (2012). *The Life and Works of Mirzo Ulugbek in the Historiography of the 20th Century*. Tashkent: Yangi nashr, 256 p. (in Russian and Uzbek).
177. Sharaf ad-Din Ali Yazdi. (2008). *Zafar-name / Preface*, translation from Old Uzbek, commentary, indexes and map by A. Akhmedov. Tashkent. 485 p. (in Russ).
178. Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi. (1994). *Zafarnoma. The events of Maverounnahr. 1360-1370 / Special editor, author of the foreword and editors A. Urinboev, B. Buriev*. Tashkent: Kamalak. 290 p. (in Uzbek).
179. Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi. (1997). *Zafarname [Zafar-name]*. Tashkent: Shark. 254 p. (in Uzbek).
180. Shomij, Nizomiddin. (1996). "The Book of Victories" / Translated from Persian by Yu. Hakimzhonov. Co-translator, editor and editor-in-chief A. Orinbaev. Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 528 p. (in Uzbek).
181. Shoniyozov K. (2001). *The process of formation of the Uzbek people*. Tashkent: Sharq. 464 p. (in Uzbek).
182. Spengler, R. N., Maksudov, F., Bullion, E., Merkle, A., Hermes, T., & Frachetti, M. (2018). Arboreal Crops on the Medieval Silk Road: Archaeobotanical Studies at Tashbulak. *PLOS ONE*, 13(8), e0201409. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0201409>. (in English).
183. Schwarz, F. (1998). Ohne Scheich kein Reich – Scheibaniden und Naqsbendis in der Darstellung von Mahmud ibn Wali // *Annäherung an das Fremde: Akten des 26. Deutschen Orientalistentages*. Stuttgart: Franz Steiner, pp. 259-267. (in German).
184. Spuler, B. (1994). *Temur. The mongol period. History of the Muslim World. – Leide / E. J. Brill 1960, copyright.* (in English).
185. Suleymanov, R. Kh. (2000). *The Ancient Nakhshab: The Problem of the Civilization of Uzbekistan From the Seventh Century BC to the Seventh Century AD*. Samarkand – Tashkent. (in Russ).
186. Sultonova G.N. (2005). *Relations of the Bukhara Khanate with the Kazakh and Yorkent Khanates in the second half of the 16th century: Candidate of Historical Sciences. Dissertation*. Tashkent. 152 p. (in Uzbek).
187. Tashmatov Sh.Kh. (2006). *History of the formation and development of the banking system in Uzbekistan: Doctor of Economic Sciences ... dissertation*. Tashkent. 314 p. (in Uzbek).
188. Tayronov E.R. (2011). *Socio-political activities of Turkestan entrepreneurs at the beginning of the 20th century: Abstract of a PhD thesis in history*. Tashkent. 27 p. (in Russ).
189. *Temur's Regulations (1991) / Translated from Persian by Alikhan Soguni and Habibullo Karamatov*. Tashkent. 110 p. (in Uzbek).
190. *The Babur-Nama. (1996). Memories of Babur, Prince and Emperor. Translated, edited and annotated by Wheeler M. Thanckston*. New York. Oxford. (in English).
191. *The Cambridge History of Islam. (1968). Calligraphers and Copyist of the Timurid Early Safavid Periods" – ed. P. Jackson*, Cambridge. (in English).
192. *The Code of Temur. (1999). Translated by H. Karomatov. Preface, notes and comments by B. Akhmedov*. Tashkent: G. Gulyam Publishing House of Literature and Art. 352 p. (in Russ).
193. *The History of the religions of Central Asia]. (2006). Team of authors*. Tashkent. (in Uzbek).
194. *The ethnic history of the peoples of Central Asia and the reflection of demographic processes in the region in the sources (16th – first half of the 19th century) (2011)*. Tashkent: New edition. 120 p. (in Uzbek).
195. *The Origins of the Urban Culture of Samarkand Sogdiana. (2002). (Problems of Interaction of Cultural Traditions during the Early Iron Age and Antiquity)*. Tashkent. (in Russ).
196. Tillaboev S. (2008). *Participation of local population representatives in the administrative management system of the Turkestan region*. Tashkent: Fan. 104 p. (in Uzbek).
197. Tokhtiev I. (1996). *Coins of the Timurid Dynasty*. Tashkent. (in Uzbek).
198. *Traditional inter-ethnic processes in the territory of Uzbekistan (end of the XIX century – beginning of the XX century) (2011)*. Tashkent: New edition. (in Uzbek).
199. Tukhtabek K.A. (2011). *The colonial essence of the economic policy of Tsarist Russia in the Turkestan region during the First World War: Thesis on History. ... dissertation*. Tashkent. 156 p. (in Uzbek).
200. *Turkestan at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century: Towards the History of the Origins of National Independence. (2000)*. Tashkent: Sharq. 672 p. (in Russ).
201. Tursunov R.N. (2008). *Views of national progressivists on socio-economic processes in Turkestan at the beginning of the 20th century: Abstract of Cand. Sci. (Hist.) Dissertation*. Tashkent. 29 p. (2008).

202. Ulugbek Muhammad Taragai. (1994). Ziji djadidi Guragani. New Guragani astronomical tables / Introductory article, translation, commentary and indexes by A.A. Akhmedov. Tashkent. 457 p. (in Russ).
203. Urakov D.Zh. (2005). Official reports of the Russian administration in Turkestan as a historical source (late 19th – early 20th centuries): Abstract of a PhD thesis in history. Tashkent. 26 p. (in Russ).
204. Usmonov I. N. (2015). From the work of Hakim Termiziy (d. 932). Al-Hakim al-Tirmiziy (d. 932) from “Navodir al-usul” // The value of the elderly in Islam. Tashkent: “Tashkent Islamic University” publishing and publishing house, 104 p.
205. Uzbeks. M.: Nauka. (2011). 688 p. (in Russ).
206. Vakhidov Sh.Kh. (1998). Development of historiography in the Kokand Khanate in the 19th – early 20th centuries: Abstract of a Cand. Sci. (History) dissertation. Tashkent. (in Russ).
207. Vasiliev D.V. (2018). The Burden of Empire. Russia’s Administrative Policy in Central Asia. The Second Half of the 19th Century. Moscow: Political Encyclopedia. 638 p. (in Russ).
208. Yagodin, V.N., Betts, A.G., Iskanderova, A.D., & Amirov, S.S. (2016). The Results of Work on the Kazakly-Yatkan Monument (Akshakhan-Kala) in 2013. *Arkheologicheskie issledovaniya v Uzbekistane 2013-2014*, Issue 10. Samarkand, pp. 340-345. (in Russ).
209. Yusupova D.Ju. (2006). The Life and Works of Khvandamir. Tashkent: Fan, 323 p. (in Russ).
210. Yusupova D. (1996). Issues of science and culture of the Timurid era in the works of Khondamir // Proceedings of the international scientific conference “The flourishing of science and culture of the Timurid era”. Tashkent-Paris. Pp. 28-36. (in Russ).
211. Ziyaeva D.Kh. (1999). National liberation movement in Turkestan in the historiography of the 20th century (problems of studying the 1916 uprising and the “istiklolchilik” movement of 1918-1924): Abstract of doctoral dissertation in history. Tashkent. 61 p. (in Russ).
212. Ziyoeva D. (2000). The Turkestan National Liberation Movement (History of the People’s Struggles Against the Stable Regime in 1916 and 1918-1924). Tashkent: Gafur Ghulam Literature and Art Publishing House. 174 p. (in Uzbek).
213. Ziyomukhamedov B. (1990). Ecology: history, theory and present. Tashkent: Labor. 79 p. (in Uzbek).
214. Zohidov P. (1996). Architectural Sculpture of the Timurid Era. Tashkent: Sharq. (in Uzbek).
215. Zununova G. (2013). Material Culture of the Uzbeks of Tashkent: Transformation of Traditions. Tashkent: Extremum press. 300 p. (in Russ).