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The Works Of Western Tourists As A Source In The Coverage Of The History Of Central Asia (Late 19th Century Early 20 Th Century)

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ABSTRACT

This article explores works by Western travelers that contain a wealth of valuable information about the history of Central Asia.

KEYWORDS

Travelogue, Ole Olufson, Robert Jefferson, Emirate of Bukhara, Eugene Skyler, Khiva Khanate, map

INTRODUCTION

In the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, many missions and trips were made to Central Asia by Western researchers and tourists. Some of them were politically motivated, while others were motivated by the interests of European tourist scholars. As a result of such missions

and travels, many works and travelogues about

Central Asia are created. These works are important because they provide valuable information about the political, socio-economic, cultural history of Central Asia in the second half of the XIX - early XX centuries, as well as the nature, climate, geography,

flora and fauna of the country in this period. allows the authors to analyze and study their own experiences through objective data, facts.

One of such works is "The Emir of Bokhara and his country" by the Danish scientist, naturalist, traveler Ole Olufson. This work is the result of the author's travels to Central Asia in 1896-1897 and 1898-1899. In the introduction to the book, the author describes how he collected the information found in the book: collected through what I know from Captain Kivakees of Finland, who has traveled the Pamir mountain ranges for years. During my trip, I spoke Russian and Uzbek, and only Tajik translators were hired. From this passage it can be concluded that Ole Olufsen was fluent not only in English, but also in Russian and Uzbek. This is almost unheard of among Europeans traveling to Central Asia. It is through knowledge of Russian and Uzbek that the author gathers information that is more interesting and important to us than ordinary people.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This work consists of seventeen large sections, which provide detailed information about all aspects of life in the Emirate of Bukhara, in general, the Emirate of Bukhara. The first part tells about the border areas of the Bukhara Emirate, the mountains surrounding Bukhara, including the Pamir and Gissar mountain ranges, as well as the author's travels to Shogun, Qorategin, Darvaz.

The second part of the work is devoted entirely to the rivers and river basins of the Emirate of Bukhara, the deserts of the emirate and the author's journey along the Amu

Darya. The third section is devoted to information about the climatic conditions, climate change, seasons in Central Asia at that time, in particular, in the Emirate of Bukhara.

The work covers a wide range of areas: the population of the emirate, the language and customs they speak, the architectural work in the emirate: ordinary houses, palaces, harems and building materials used in their construction, the transport system in the emirate and movement, religion of the peoples of the country, religious institutions: mosques and madrassas, leisure activities and folk games of the population, occupations that exist in the country and are of interest to the author, consumed in the emirate. It includes detailed information on the types of food available, as well as drugs, national costumes, small towns in the emirate, agricultural activities.

The last and relatively small section of the work contains information about the Emir, his rule, and his governing policy. One of the valuable aspects of the work is that it contains information about almost all spheres of life in the Emirate of Bukhara.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Another travelogue on Central Asia is Robert Jefferson's A New Ride to Khiva. This work is also written in the form of a report on the author's travels to Central Asia. The work consists of thirty-one chapters, the first of which contains the author's travels and travel memoirs prior to his arrival in Central Asia.

Beginning in the nineteenth chapter of the work, Central Asian memoirs and geographical images begin to appear. This chapter also

discusses the geographical features of the Karakum Desert and the difficulties of crossing it. The twenty-first section focuses on the Kyzylkum Desert and its geographical features, nature and climate.

The first chapter of the book provides an overview of the preparation for the trip and the destination. In the first chapter of the work, the author states that he set out from Catford and had to travel six thousand miles to Khiva. In the last chapters of the work, the author emphasizes more political imagery. The last chapters are devoted to the meetings with the Prime Minister of Khiva, Khiva Khan.

At the end of the trip, traveler Robert Jefferson said that he returned home on the route Amudarya-Chorjoi-Ashgabat-Batumi-Constantinople-Marseille-Lyon-Paris.

Eugene Skyler, an American diplomat, is another famous tourist who created a work about the period we are studying about Central Asia. His two-volume book, *Turkestan: Russian Turkestan, Travels to Kokand, Bukhara, and Golja*, or *Turkistan* for short, is one of the most valuable sources in the country's history.

The author visited the country in 1873, when the Russian Empire was conducting military operations in Central Asia, when part of the Emirate of Bukhara was occupied and lost its independence. Eugene Skyler was the first Western traveler to visit Central Asia, as well as the U.S. government's diplomatic representative in Russia.

The first volume of "Turkistan" consists of the following sections:

1. Dasht.
2. Sirdaryo.

3. Tashkent.
4. Muslim life in Tashkent.
5. Markets and trade.
6. Samarkand.
7. Zarafshan valley.
8. Khojand and Qurama.

The following sections are attached to this folder:

1. Recent history of Kokand.
2. Review of Professor V. Grigorev's work "History of Bukhara" (Vamberi).
3. Medieval tourists in Central Asia.

The second volume consists of the following sections:

1. Kokand.
2. Bukhara.
3. Issyk-Kul and Yettisuv
4. Gulja.
5. Russian administration.
6. Russia's foreign policy in Asia.
7. Walking against Khiva and its conquest.
8. Conclusion.

In both parts of "Turkistan" there is a lot of historical information, a lot of evidence, which shows the uniqueness of the spiritual and social life of the peoples of Central Asia, its contribution to Eastern civilization. In this sense, the work serves as a primary source for studying the history of the region at that time, as well as its long history.

It should be noted that before the forthcoming trip, Yuri Skyler was well aware of the information about Russia, as well as the country's relations with Russia and the colonial marches of the imperial forces in the region. Igan. We can see this in the historical events and personalities of the work. Also, in both volumes of the work, the nature and historical geography of Central Asia are sharply distinguished by the fact that they are based on rich information that was not recorded by tourists of this period.

About his travels to Central Asia. I.V. Kononov, E. A. Johnson, G. L. Scientists like Dmitriev have also created a number of works.

CONCLUSION

The list of sources above can go on and on. Speaking of historical sources and their authors, it should be noted that many of these sources are still unknown to many Uzbek readers. Writing articles and conducting research on these sources play an important role in disseminating valuable information to the general public.

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