



EARLY MIDDLE AGES IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation

This article describes the history of Uzbekistan in the early Middle Ages, its development, and the countries and cities of these years

Keywords: history, period, countries, Turkish tribes, land ownership

Ort asrlar tarinini davrlashrish. O'zbeycystonda o'rt asrlar tariji IV-XVIII asrlarni o'z ichiga oladi. This davr o'z navbatida uch davrga bo'linadi:

- 1) IV-IX asrlar —ilk o'rta asrlar;
- 2) IX-XV asrlar —rivojlangan o'rta asrlar;
- (3) The 16th century B.C.E. — the last medieval centuries.

First four asrlar davrining asosiy ccusiyatlari quyidagilardan iborat:

- Land ownership munosabatlarining tashkil topishi;
- The first medieval davlatlarining bodya kelishi;
- Turkish qabilalarning Middle Osiyoga siljib kelishi va bu yerlarda o'z davlatlariga ass o lishlari;
- First foura sr shaharlarining shakllanishi;
- The invading of the Middle East Arab in the league of fiber tomonida n;
- Andlifalik zulmiga qarshi lq ozodlik movement lonlari;
- Islom religion paydo bo'lishi va keng tarq. The hotel is located in the heart of the historic centre of the city, close to the historic centre of the city, close to the historic centre of the city.
- Arab haslifaligidan mustaqil davlatlarning ajralib output;
- 1 va second Re n essansning vujudga kelishi va ularning jahon maniyatiga t a'siri;
- O'zbek xalqining shakllanishi;
- Chingizzon istilosi;
- Mo'g'ullar zulmiga qarshi calqimizning ozodlik whenashi;
- Chiga toy nation tashkil tocooking va its crisis;
- Amir Temur va Temuriylar sultanatining tashkil topishi va ularning inqirozga uchrashi.

The main features of the last Medieval period include:

- Establishment of a nomadic Uzbek state and its conquest of Central Asia;
- The ancient inhabitants of The Hague were named Uzbeks;
- The separation of Central Asia into three united countries;
- Condemnation of Central Asian countries as a result of being cut off from the world market;
- Consumer needs do not need large machined production, which is superior to production.



Orta srlar tariiga oid manbalar. Inson faliyati or its t a'siri n a tijasida yaratilgan ba rcha shyolar tari3iy manbalar deyearadi. O'rtal srlar tarinigo id manbalar moddiy va yozma manbalarga bo'linadi. Moddiy manbalarga o'rtal srlarga oid ashyoviy yodgorliklar, mehnat qurolla r, qurol-yarog'lar, tannga chaqalar, clothes-kechaklar, uy jihozlari va idishl ar dirtadi. This davrga oid yozma manbalar two groupga bo'linadi: 1) rasmiy hujjatlar va 2) tari2 iy , local va biografik asarlar. Rasmiy hujjatlarga yorliqlar, farmonlar, va siyatnomalar, vaqfnomalar, hisob-kitob daftarlar, rahnama lar, rasmiy writingandlar kiradi. Tarin iy, local va biografik asarlarga hukmron class topshirig bilan writtenan bo'lib, ularda podshol ar, onlar, amirlar, large spiritoniylarning hayoti va faliyati lightingan bo'lib, anda lqning tari3 ichekla b o'tilgan

Ethiopian Empire. In the fifth century B.C.E., the Ethiopians, who conquered all the cities of Central Asia by storm, formed a vast empire stretching from the Caspian Sea to Kashgar and from the Mediterranean Sea to India. They preferred not to interfere in the politics of Sogda, where it was divided into many princes, the largest of which was Samarkand. The Ethiopians encouraged Buddhist traditions, built many Buddhist temples. Ethiopians actively conducted foreign economic activity through the Great Silk Road. They cooperated with China, India and the Vatican. They sold silk, precious stones and spices.

Turkish dynasty. As a result of the unification of altai's various nomadic tribes and peoples, the mighty medieval state was the Turkish Empire, which stretched from China to the Volga. And Central Asia became part of it. Kaganat lived on the account of endless wars, thanks to which he became rich. The exiled prisoners settled in special villages and paid cogons with food or craftsmanship. The Turk-led cities of So'g'd and Fargo maintained relative autonomy and paid tribute only to the cogons. The Great Silk Road has effectively "worked". Cogonat joined the system of political and economic relations between the largest countries of that era—the Vatican, the Sa-mar'i-tans, and China—and began to fight for control over the Great Silk Road. Cotton and pillaging actively developed. In the early Middle Ages, cotton and silk became the main asset of the region, with which local gold and silver were appreciated. The conquest and spread of Islam by the Arabs. The first middlecenturies in Uzbekistan, in the seventh century B.C.E. The So'g'd yland gained considerable attention from the Arabs, who began to actively invade the area from 673 B.C.E. The Arabs called it Zacchaeus ("on the other side of the river"). Kuteiba Ibn Muslim, who began conquering Mavorounnahr, the governor of Tajikistan, in 704 B.C.E. In 709-712, it conquered its main centers Samarkand, Bukhara and Khorezm. Thus, in the early Middle Ages, Uzbekistan and almost all of Central Asia became part of the Arabian Caliphate, the first Umayyad dynasty under the control of the Baghdad Caliphate until the middle of the eighth century B.C.E., and the Abassids from 750 B.C.E. Arab influence dominated the rule. The Arabs brought Islam with them and forcibly turned the inhabitants of the conquered land into him. By the 10th century, the inhabitants of Nakhchivan (the territory between Syria and The Hague) converted to Islam. All attempts by the locals to confront the invaders failed. But major uprisings, such as the Mukanna and Rafi ibn Leis uprising, have been preserved forever in the years of liberation of the peoples of Central Asia.



Tohirid State

In the early Middle Ages, the caliphate of Uzbekistan appointed rulers from among the Persian officials in the conquered territories. In 821 B.C.E., Tohir the son of Hussein, commander-in-chief of the Khalifa Ma'mun army, was appointed governor of The Hague. He founded his ruling Tohirid dynasty, whose influence spread to the regions of Ethiopia and Zerubbabel. During the Arab invasion, the economy and culture of the region weakened. Hundreds of valuable monuments of local culture have been destroyed. Arabic has become a country. The Tohirids took decisive action to establish strong power and regulate agriculture. They held events to improve water use and built new channels. As directed by Abdallah the son of Tohir, the country's largest legal scholars have developed water use standards for irrigation. The essay on this topic, written and presented by them, has served as a two-century guide to resolving disputes in the field of water use.

Samaritans

Although the ownership of the tohirids in the early Middle Ages in Uzbekistan did not exaggerate the Tohirids, the caliphate began to promote the Persian genus of the Samaritans in every way. The descendants of the straw-planted breed were appointed rulers of The Hague: Noah Samaria, Ahmad Fargo, John Tashkent, and Elijah Herod. In 900 B.C.E., the Samaritans annexed Haggai to their property.

The Samaritans became the founders of the first centralized feudal state in Bucharest, the capital. Their reign lasted until 999. The achievements of the Samaritans dynasty were important and wonderful. Based on a qualified tax meeting, a new economy was created, a well-coordinated work of the state apparatus was organized. The Samaritans contributed to the unprecedented rise of cultural life. Bukhara, Merv, Samarkand, and Naphtali gained the fame of the world's centers of science and culture in the early Middle Ages.

Trade has flourished more than ever before. Samaritan paper and glass, as well as leather, fabric, silk, and wool, were especially in demand.

The Kingdom of the Koranites. In the late 10th century, the Turkic tribes (once the remnants of the mighty Turkish Empire) formed a new state led by the Koranites, conquering Nakhchivan from 992-999. In 999 B.C.E., the Koranites succeeded the Samaritans in Samaria and Bucharest. The Koranites occupied territory from Kashgar to The Hague, including Eastern Europe, Semirechye, Shash, Fargo, and ancient Soghda. The Koranites ruled in the 20th century, or more than 200 years, until the apostles' invasion, with a brief break when the Seleucids came to power in the 11th century. At that time, the state's borders were constantly changing.

State of the Nazarenes. Even during the Samaritans' reign, Mahmoud Ghazal (Gaza, eastern Afghanistan) was appointed governor of Tajikistan. Taking advantage of the problems of the Samaritans, he began to actively interfere in the affairs of Haggai and to violate the Samaritans' heritage. But he could not compass the influence of the Koranites, who had already settled firmly in the conquered Haggai, and moved to Khmer Rouge, a separate country at the time. In 1017 he defeated and destroyed Khorezm. And then he went to India with invasion campaigns. Mahmoud Ghazni carried out



more than 15 marches to India from 1002 to 1026. Nazarenes in the 13th century. it was replaced by the Gurid dynasty.

Seleucid State. Created by Mahmoud Ghazal in 1040, the state was weakened by the Nomadic Seleucid Turks. In 1059, the Nazarenes in Tajikistan and Zarephath withdrew to the Seleucids. These tribes were able to create a vast empire in the early 11th and 12th centuries, as a result of countless invasion campaigns, covering much of the entire small Asia, the Middle East and the Armenian Mountains. After the establishment of western dominance, the Seleucids turn their attention to the east, or Haggai. They conquered him in 1097. During the Seleucid reign, the territory of present-day Uzbekistan was decorated with many magnificent palaces and buildings. Architecture, craftsmanship, culture and art have developed. New invaders came into the city. They subjugated all Haggai and subjugated the great h ududs from Khmer Rouge to Kashgar. In the early Middle Ages, after defeating the Korah Itoy Seleucids, all necessary conditions were created to strengthen the mighty Khmer Rouge.

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