

## COVERAGE OF SAMARKAND IN FOREIGN HISTORIOGRAPHY

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**Annotation:** Only after the independence of our homeland the need for truthful coverage of history and, on this basis, understanding of the national identity arises came. President I.A. As Karimov rightly noted the memory of history is the memory of the people, restoration of the impartial and truthful history of the territory, territory of our state, National in the process of restoring and growing the national pride, when it is permissible to understand the self the most important place ".

### Introduction

In historiography of our homeland the study of the history of cities as a special scientific direction in the years of independence started. As a result of the first practical steps taken in this area economic, geographical, historical and about the regions and cities of our republic a number of works in the form of statistics were published. During this period one dedicated to the history of the city of Samarkand, the object of our research a number of scientific research works have been created. "Turkestan collection", created during this period It is the main source in the study of the history of Samarkand. In addition to the 19th century also memorabilia of foreign tourists who were in Turkestan in the second half it is a necessary resource. One such tourist is the Hungarian tourist A. Vamberi. In his works, wambury wrote about Samarkand in the 70s of the XIX century briefed.

Led to the third group in the years of independence studies can be included. During this period, the history of our motherland can be traced back to holisa and broad opportunities were created for fair learning. One of the Mustabid tuzum favoritism was ended. In a new way in relation to the history of Uzbekistan on the basis of approaches, the first works began to be created. During the years of independence, H.Ziyoev, N.Abdurahimova, D. Alimova, D.Ziyoeva, SH.Studies of the ghafforovs It serves to highlight the history of Turkestan as well as its social, economic life. Their works also focus on the history of Samarkand. Independence written in the years A.E.Kurahmedov's "second half of the 19th century-20th century economic and cultural life in the Samarkand region in the beginning" the dissertation of the candidate is considered a great work in the coverage of the history of Samarkand.. A number of scientists on the part of the history of Samarkand that we are studying: D.Alimova, D.Ziyoev, R.Abdullaev, SH.Pirimkulov, SH.Gafforov. Q.Rajabov, S.Published scientific articles of the tillaboevs.

Samarkand region located in the Zarafshan oasis of the emirate of Bukhara it was considered one of the main political, economic and cultural centers. It is a province of other of the emirate with its magnificent nature, hospitable lands and beautiful gardens of particular importance to their territory. Samarkand proper political position, conspicuous as a rich economic center, diverse in the periods, the throne was not overlooked by the dynastic vaqils who came to the top. In particular, by the middle of the XVIII century, the Bukhara Khanate was from the seeds of manganese after passing into the hands of the representatives of the dynasty, the Samarkand region was also included in the emirate included. To do this, perform military campaigns by representatives of the dynasty raised. Therefore, the region and especially the city of Samarkand are different it has been an object of military invasions and campaigns in times. This gives always in an area that is comfortable and naturally rich from a strategic and geographical point of view while the processes of economic and cultural rise continue, this military cultural and economic achieved as a result of folk labor as a result of marches the achievements were thwarted as a result of the devastation. However, again stability during their time, economic and cultural development continued to develop in their own way.

In particular, the second half of the XVIII century – the first half of the XIX century Central Asia there was a new era in the life of their people. Central Asian khanates during this period in Iran after the death of Shahi Nodhirshah (1747) by gaining his independence, to restore the economy and culture after a long period of crisis those who started. In the three khanates in relation to political hypocrisy and central hoquimity as a result of the consolidation, mutual wars were granted. During this period In the life of the emirate of Bukhara, the city of Samarkand was of great importance. 19th century Samarkand has the appearance of a major city while it comes to the beginning. English spy Mir Izzatulla testified that Samarkand day after day was developing. Its favorable to the socio-economic rise of the city geographical location was the cause. The town is south of the Zarafshan River it is located, surrounded by high mountains to the North, East and South, and from the West, extensive arable land was adjacent to it. In addition to, the municipality has a population of location from Northeast to China and East Turkestan, Southeast Iran coming from India, from the west through Khwarezm and Bukhara, Trade caravans coming from the Caspian lands, and from the north-from the Russian lands for which there was a convenient junction.

Sources give much information to the definition of the city. For example, Beaver in his work, describing the nature of Samarkand and its surroundings “ " Egypt and Tourists who see Syria will not be able to show another healthy place", is. N.V.And hanikov said that Samarkand and its surroundings “with three streams of water watered”, noting. The main ditch planted with trees around the city past. This ditch is separated into small ditches, supplying water to the apartments, garden and watered the buds. The abundance of moisture makes Samarkand air clean and cool did. Therefore, the Samaritans were much healthier. Their faces clean and tall.

#### References:

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