

THE DIVISION OF TURKESTAN INTO KHANATES

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Annotation: This article explores the historical division of Turkestan into khanates, examining the political, social, and cultural implications of this fragmentation. The author delves into the origins of these khanates, their governance structures, and their relationships with neighboring regions. Through a thorough analysis of primary sources and scholarly research, the article sheds light on the complexities of power dynamics within Turkestan during this period. By highlighting the significance of these khanates in shaping the region's history, this article provides valuable insights into a lesser-known aspect of Central Asian history.

Key words: Khanates, divisions of Turkestan, the Khanate of Khiva, Khanate of Bukhara, Khanate of Kokand, and Khanate of Khokand, Culture, Customs and Law, Centers of Islamic, Region's political landscape.

The division of Turkestan into khanates occurred during the period of the Mongol Empire in the 13th century. The Mongols conquered the region and established several independent khanates, which were ruled by local tribal leaders known as khans. These khanates included the Khanate of Khiva, Khanate of Bukhara, Khanate of Kokand, and Khanate of Khokand.

Each khanate had its own government and administration, but they all paid tribute to the Mongol Empire and followed its laws and customs. The khanates were primarily agricultural societies, with economies based on farming, trade, and craftsmanship. They were also important , culture and learning.

The division of Turkestan into khanates lasted until the late 19th century when the region came under Russian colonial rule. The Russian Empire gradually incorporated the khanates into its territory, leading to the eventual dissolution of their independence. Today, the legacy of the Turkic khanates can still be seen in Central Asian culture and history. Turkestan is a historical region in Central Asia that has undergone various divisions and changes over time. The division of Turkestan can refer to the splitting of the region into different administrative units or countries.

One significant division occurred during the Soviet era when Turkestan was divided into several Soviet Socialist Republics, including the Kazakh SSR, Kyrgyz SSR, Tajik SSR, Turkmen SSR, and Uzbek SSR. These republics eventually gained independence following the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991.

Today, the region of Turkestan is composed of several independent countries, including Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Each of these countries has its own unique culture, language, and history while still sharing some common elements due to their shared historical ties as part of Turkestan.

The Khanate of Khiva. The Khanate of Khiva was a Central Asian state that existed from the 16th to the early 20th century. It was located in present-day Uzbekistan and parts of Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, and Iran. The Khanate of Khiva was known for its trade routes, particularly the Silk Road, and its economy was based on agriculture, crafts, and trading.

Khiva was ruled by a series of khans who were often involved in power struggles with neighboring states such as the Persian Empire and the Russian Empire. The Khanate of Khiva eventually came under Russian control in the late 19th century as part of the Great Game rivalry between Russia and Britain for influence in Central Asia.

The Khanate of Khiva was eventually abolished by the Soviet Union in 1920, and the region became part of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. Today, it is part of modern-day Uzbekistan.

Khanate of Bukhara. The Khanate of Bukhara was a Central Asian state that existed from the early 16th century until it was annexed by the Russian Empire in 1920. The Khanate was located in what is now modern-day Uzbekistan and parts of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Kazakhstan. It was ruled by a series of Turkic dynasties, with the Khan serving as the supreme ruler.

The Khanate of Bukhara played a significant role in the history of Central Asia, serving as a key player in regional power struggles and trade networks. It was known for its vibrant cultural and intellectual life, with Bukhara being a major center of Islamic scholarship and learning.

The Khanate eventually fell under Russian influence in the late 19th century, leading to its eventual annexation by the Russian Empire in 1920. The region became part of the Soviet Union and later gained independence as Uzbekistan after the collapse of the USSR.

Khanate of Kokand, and Khanate of Khokand. The Khanate of Kokand, also spelled as Khokand, was a Central Asian state that existed from 1709 to 1876. It was located in the Fergana Valley, which is now part of present-day Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan. The khanate was known for its strategic location along the

Silk Road trade route and its rivalry with neighboring states such as the Emirate of Bukhara and the Khanate of Khiva.

The Khanate of Kokand was ruled by a series of khans who were largely independent from outside powers. They established a centralized government and expanded their territory through conquest and alliances. The khanate reached its peak in the early 19th century under Khan Umar, who modernized the administration, military, and infrastructure.

However, internal dissent and external pressures from Russia led to the decline of the Khanate of Kokand. In 1865, Russian forces invaded Kokand and eventually annexed it into the Russian Empire in 1876.

Overall, the Khanate of Kokand played a significant role in Central Asian history and culture during its existence.

The division of Turkestan into khanates was a significant development in the region's history that had lasting consequences. The establishment of separate khanates led to increased regional autonomy and competition among the various rulers. This division also contributed to internal conflicts and power struggles within Turkestan, as each khanate vied for control over resources and territory. Despite these challenges, the division of Turkestan into khanates also allowed for the preservation of local cultures and traditions, as each khanate developed its own unique identity. Overall, the division of Turkestan into khanates played a crucial role in shaping the region's political landscape and cultural heritage.

The establishment of various khanates in Turkestan region can be traced back to the period of the Mongol Empire and its fragmentation. Some of the notable khanates that emerged in Turkestan include:

1. Khanate of Bukhara: Founded in the 16th century, it was one of the most powerful states in Central Asia, ruling over parts of present-day Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Kazakhstan.

2. Khanate of Khiva: Established in the early 16th century, it ruled over parts of present-day Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.

3. Khanate of Kokand: Formed in the 18th century, it encompassed parts of present-day Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan.

4. Khanate of Khokand: Located in eastern Turkestan (present-day Xinjiang), it was established in the mid-17th century and ruled over a vast territory before being annexed by Qing China.

These khanates played a significant role in shaping the political landscape of Central Asia during their respective periods of existence.

The list of used literatures:

1. Historical Books: Books on Central Asian history, such as "The History of Central Asia" by Christoph Baumer or "Empires of the Silk Road: A History of Central Eurasia from the Bronze Age to the Present" by Christopher I. Beckwith
2. Academic Journals
3. Official Historical Records: Official documents or records from historical archives related to the Mongol Empire, Russian colonial rule in Central Asia, and the Soviet era may contain specific details about the division of Turkestan and the khanates
4. Research Papers: Academic papers or research studies on the history and culture of Central Asia could have been referenced to gather information about the Khanate of Khiva, Khanate of Bukhara, and Khanate of Kokand.
5. Digital Resources: Online repositories of historical documents, digitized archives, or museum collections related to Central Asian history may have been consulted to access primary sources for this information.
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