

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O'RTA  
MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI**

**BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

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# **COUNTRY STUDY (UZBEKISTAN)**

**(O'QUV QO'LLANMA)**

**5111400 XORIJIY TIL VA ADABIYOTI (INGLIZ)**



## **COUNTRY STUDY (UZBEKISTAN) (O'QUV QO'LLANMA)**

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“Ўлкашунослик” фани талабаларга Ўзбекистон Республикаси ва унинг маъмурий-худудий бўлиниши, географик ўрни, иқлими, тарихи ва тарихий обидалари, буюк сиймолари, жаҳон миқёсидаги сиёсий ўрни, маданияти, урф-одатлари, иқтисоди, спорти, маданий бойликлари ва миллатлараро муносабатлари, халқаро ташкилотлар билан ҳамкорлиги ҳақида маълумот беради, талабаларнинг ватанпарварлик фазилатларини ривожлантиришга ҳисса қўшади.

Мазкур қўлланма 5111400 – Хорижий тил ва адабиёти (инглиз) таълим йўналиши 2–босқич талабаларга ўрганилаётган чет тилида Ўзбекистон Республикаси ҳақида умумий маълумотлар бериш орқали уларнинг касбий тайёргарлигини оширишда беқиёс ўринга эга. Талабаларнинг гид-таржимонлик соҳасидаги билимларини кенгайтириш, бу борадаги касбий кўникмаларни ўргатиш ҳамда ўлкашунослик фани бўйича етарли маълумот олишларида ушбу ўқув қўлланма талабаларимизга энг муҳим манбалардан бири бўлиб хизмат қилади.

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## **Theme 1**

### **Introduction to country study**

#### **Plan:**

1. Introduction: motherland is sacred to everybody
2. Aims and tasks of the subject
3. Assessment criteria

**Key words:** country study, main aim, lecture, seminar, independent task

#### **Introduction: motherland is sacred to everybody**

“Motherland is sacred to everybody” is a proverb that each person should remember every day. You can ask “Why?” but there is an answer for that. Homeland is a term that is used to describe the most sacred and precious place for all human beings. If to speak about Uzbekistan, the first thing we imagine is its picturesque views, tranquil streets, kind-hearted and hospitable people, and world renowned ever-lived brilliant minds. Therefore, with pride and confidence, I can surely say that I am very proud of my country! The subject that we are going to learn is one of the most important not only for future English teachers but also for the citizens of the Republic. As a citizen who is living in the country we should know enough information about its past, present and future. As Uzbekistan is becoming one of the countries where tourism is developing day by day, we should have an adequate skill to inform the foreigners about Uzbekistan in foreign language.

#### **Aims and tasks of the subject**

Country study gives information related to the Republic of Uzbekistan and its regional division, geographical position, climate, history, historical monuments, great ancestors, position in the world economy, culture, traditions, economy, sport, relations with other nations and cooperation with worldwide organizations of Uzbekistan along with developing patriotic features among students.

Country study is referred to as a humanitarian and natural-scientific subject and this subject is suggested to teach during the fourth semester of study. All of the lectures and seminars of this subject should be taught in the foreign language.

Knowledge which students will obtain during the classes will be essential for working as a guide or to be more specifically for their future profession.

The **main aim** of teaching this subject is to develop learners' professional preparation with giving data related to the Republic of Uzbekistan in English during the classes. Subject's function is broadening students' knowledge to be a guide or interpreter and teaching them professional skills for their future job.

Students should know about:

- the subject's aim and its functions, geographical position of Uzbekistan and its socio-economic, cultural, social , geographical division;
- crucial dates in the history of Uzbekistan.

They should have knowledge about:

- the historical places and monuments of the country;
- traditions and national customs of the people living in the Republic.
- They should have adequate skill to inform or teach young generation about Uzbekistan in foreign language.

The themes of the **lectures** are as follow:

1. Introduction to country study
2. Geographical position, regional division, climate and population of Uzbekistan
3. History of the country (from earliest times to the XII century)
4. Renaissance in Central Asia in the IX-XII centuries. Our ancestors' contribution to the world civilization
5. Mongol conquest and struggle against their oppression
6. Amir Timur (Tamerlane) and Timurids' era
7. Turkestan's division into khanates
8. Russian conquest and its consequences
9. The establishment of Soviet government in Turkestan. Actions taken by Soviet government in Uzbekistan and their colonial essence
10. The proclamation of independence in Uzbekistan

11. Famous historic architectural monuments, pilgrimage sites and prominent people of Uzbekistan
12. Museums of the country
13. Political system of the Republic of Uzbekistan
14. Education system of Uzbekistan
15. Traditions, festivals and holidays of Uzbek people
16. Mineral resources, economy and agriculture of the country
17. Sport, mass media and Uzbekistan's relations with other countries

The themes of the **seminars** are as follow:

1. Geographical position, regional division, climate and population of Uzbekistan
2. History of Uzbekistan (from earliest times to the XII century)
3. Renaissance in Central Asia in the IX-XII centuries. Our ancestors' contribution to the world civilization
4. Mongol conquest and struggle against their oppression
5. Amir Timur (Tamerlane) and Timurids' era
6. Turkestan's division into khanates
7. Russian conquest and its consequences. The establishment of Soviet government in Turkestan. Actions taken by Soviet government in Uzbekistan and their colonial essence
8. The proclamation of independence in Uzbekistan
9. Famous historic architectural monuments, pilgrimage sites and prominent people of Uzbekistan
10. The state power system of the Republic of Uzbekistan
11. Traditions, festivals and holidays of Uzbek people
12. Economy of Uzbekistan
13. Mineral resources and agriculture of the country
14. Uzbekistan's role in the world and its international relations
15. Cooperation with foreign countries. The role of economic factors in Uzbekistan's foreign policy

16. Sport and mass media

17. Museums of the country

Seminars should be held in the rooms which are equipped with modern IT technologies. Lessons will be conducted in on-line or active ways along with using various educational and informational technologies. During the seminars students should present lessons while dividing into small regional groups. In each seminar only one group will represent their PPT presentation. They may use different films, posters, pictures and artifacts while presenting, and they will be informed about the region's: climate and population; history and historical monuments; great ancestors; schools, lyceums and universities; traditions; folklores; cultural wealth and national clothes; economy; sport; mass media; minerals and agriculture.

The themes of **independent tasks** are as follows:

1. Uzbekistan - in foreign people's attention
2. The Temurids' dynasty
3. Uzbekistan's geographical peculiarities and mineral resources
4. Parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan
5. Political parties in Uzbekistan
6. Education system of the country
7. Famous people in art
8. Traditions and customs of Uzbek people
9. Famous sportsmen of the country
10. Famous cities of the country
11. Uzbekistan and UNESCO
12. Tourism – as one of the rapidly developing branches
13. The anthem, flag and emblem of Uzbekistan
14. Uzbekistan's role in the world
15. Seven saints of the country
16. Tashkent – capital of Uzbekistan
17. Bukhara – the pearl of the East

According to the independent tasks portfolio should be prepared and it should be presented during mid-term assessment.

**Types of assessments:**

No	Assessment	Themes	Number of assessment	Score	Type of assessment	Time of assessment
1	Mid-term assessment (independent task)	Lectures 1-10	1	5	Portfolio presentation	Week 10
3	Final assessment	Lecture 1-17 Themes 1-17 (seminar)	1	5	Test	Week 17

**Assessment Criteria:**

Score	Criteria
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can think critically and conclude independently, can put it into practice and retell it.</li> <li>• Accuracy and fluency of the speech.</li> <li>• Can understand lectures, make notes and express ideas without any difficulties.</li> </ul>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can think independently.</li> <li>• Can put it into practice.</li> <li>• Can understand lectures, make notes and express ideas.</li> <li>• Can express ideas but with some errors.</li> <li>• Can understand lectures and make notes and express</li> </ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can understand main point and retell it.</li> <li>• Can express ideas with grammatical and stylistic errors</li> <li>• Can have more than 7 mistakes in assessment types.</li> <li>• Can understand lectures, make notes and express ideas with</li> </ul>



	difficulty.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cannot express ideas.</li> <li>• Can have a lot of mistakes in assessment types.</li> <li>• Can not understand lectures, make notes and express ideas.</li> </ul>

**The list of used literature:**

**Main literature:**

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**Internet sites:**

1. <http://e-tarix.uz/>
2. [https://kitobxon.com/uz/kitob/ozbekiston\\_tarihi-1](https://kitobxon.com/uz/kitob/ozbekiston_tarihi-1)
3. <http://akadmvd.uz/wp-content/uploads/2003-hasanov-ozb-tar-II-uz.pdf>
4. <https://ziyouz.uz/durdona-toplamlar/ozbekistonning-yangi-tarixi/>

5. <https://uz24.uz/reviews/top-10:-gzbekiston-tarihidan-sgzlovchi-muzeylar>

6. <https://ziyouz.uz/ilm-va-fan/tarix/sarkarda/temur/>

### **Tasks according to the theme:**

#### **I. Answer the following questions:**

1. What is the main aim of the subject?
2. What are learning outcomes of the subject?
3. What themes are going to be taught during lectures?
4. What are you going to discuss during seminar classes?
5. What are the themes of independent tasks?
6. What themes are you going to discuss during seminars?
7. What should you prepare for mid-term assessment?
8. What are types of assessment that you are going to have in the course?
9. What are assessment criteria?
10. What is the source of the subject?

#### **II. Are the following sentences True/False:**

1. The aim of the subject is to enhance students' knowledge about countries' past, present and future.
2. Country study is referred as a scientific subject.
3. This subject teaches about all English speaking countries.
4. Lectures are conducted in English.
5. On the final assessment students will be assessed according to portfolio they made.
6. Lessons will be conducted in on-line and active ways.
7. During seminars students should participate while dividing into small regional groups.
8. According to criteria student who takes 3 can think independently but expresses his ideas with some errors.
9. Subject's function is broadening knowledge in order to be guide or interpreter and teaching professional skills.
10. Tests will be taken on the final exam.

### III. Fill in the gaps:

1. Motherland is \_\_\_\_\_ to everybody.
2. As a future English teacher students should have adequate knowledge about \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Country study is taught during \_\_\_\_\_ semester of study.
4. Seminars and lectures are conducted in \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Learners will observe Renaissance in Central Asia in the \_\_\_\_\_ centuries.
6. Seminar rooms should be equipped with modern \_\_\_\_\_.
7. During each seminar only one small group will show their \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Portfolio should be presented on the \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Student who is evaluated with 4 can express ideas \_\_\_\_\_ some errors.
10. During seminars learners should be divided into small \_\_\_\_\_ groups.

### IV. Choose the appropriate answer:

1. During the lessons students will obtain information about...
  - a) English speaking countries
  - b) deeper information about Uzbekistan
  - c) traditions of England
2. What type of subject is it?
  - a) scientific
  - b) philosophic
  - c) humanitarian
3. Which semester of study it will be conducted?
  - a) Fourth
  - b) second
  - c) third
4. What is the function of the subject?
  - a) Preparing students to be guide
  - b) Broadening their knowledge about Uzbekistan
  - c) Both of them
5. During each seminar only one small group should prepare \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) PPT presentation
  - b) Poster
  - c) Quizzes
6. How many lectures will be held during semester?
  - a) 10
  - b) 15
  - c) 17
7. On the mid-term assessment students will be assessed according to \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Tests
  - b) Independent task
  - c) Essay

8. On the final exam they will be evaluated with the aid of  
a) Tests    b) Portfolio    c) Essay
9. Evaluate it according to criteria: learner can express ideas with difficulty and makes more than 7 mistakes on assessment  
a) 3    b) 4    c) 2
10. Who is the author of “Temur and Temur’s dynasty”?  
a) Usmonov    b) Sodiqov    c) Muhammadjonov

## **Theme 2**

### **Geographical position, regional division, climate and population of Uzbekistan**

#### **Plan:**

1. The geographical position and location of the country
2. Mountains, rivers and lakes of Uzbekistan
3. The provinces, major cities and neighboring countries
4. Climate and peculiarities of the country
5. Flora and fauna of the country
6. Population, different nationalities and ethnic groups residing in the country

**Key words:** geographical position, location, climate, weather, flora, fauna, population, region, province.

#### **The geographical position and location of the country**

Uzbekistan is located in the central part of Central Asia, mainly, between Amudarya and Syrdarya. The northernmost point of the country is the north-eastern part of the Ustyurt plateau. The southernmost part is the area near Termez, on the coast of Amudarya. The area of Uzbekistan is 448, 9 km<sup>2</sup>. The length of total border of the country is 6221 km. The distance between the northern and southern point is 925 km, and between eastern and western point it is 1400 km. According to geographical position, Uzbekistan is located in the same geographical latitude as the countries near Mediterranean Sea such as Spain, Italy, Greece. It is different from the sub-tropical regions because of its distance from the oceans and seas in the Eurasian continent. Although Uzbekistan is located in the region like

sub-tropical, it creates a desert natural environment. That's in summer it is cloudless, sunny, dry, hot and in winter it is rather cold. Furthermore, mountains block warm and wet air that comes from the Indian Ocean. Cold, dry air from the north and northeast side is freely available because the northern part of Uzbekistan is open. The location of the country is very convenient. The territory of Uzbekistan in Central Asia is rich in natural resources and has comfortable natural condition. 71% of the area consists of lowlands. Famous "The Great Silk Road' connecting the West and the East passed through this region because of the advantageous geographical location of Uzbekistan. And this contributed to the development of its economy and culture. In Uzbekistan, there is always a snow-covered, 4448 km high Hazrat Sultan peak and the Mingbulok boot, which is 12m below the ground level. In addition to the surface resources, Uzbekistan is known for its rich mineral resources.

### **Mountains, rivers and lakes of Uzbekistan**

In Uzbekistan, mountains and foothills comprise 1/5 of the territory of the country. The eastern zone consists of a middle and high mountainous relief: the territory of the Republic includes the slopes of the western Tien-Shan and Pamir-Alay mountain ranges. From the south to the west, they incline and join to the lowlands. There are oases of Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Zarafshan, and Samarkand between these mountains. The Fergana Valley, the largest of them, is 190km wide and its three sides are surrounded by mountains, but the western side is flat. On the border with Afghanistan there is the Amudarya Delta.

In Uzbekistan, rivers are fed mainly by mountain snow and glaciers and rain water. The largest rivers that cross Uzbekistan, the Amu Darya and Syr Darya, originate outside the country. The length of Amu Darya is 2540 km, and Syrdarya is 2982 km long. Other long rivers in Uzbekistan are Naryn, Karadarya, Chirchik, Kashkadarya and Sherabaddarya. The longest river in Central Asia is the Syrdarya River, and the most watery river is the Amu Darya. Chirchik River is considered to be the largest tributary of Syrdarya.

In Uzbekistan, the lakes are unevenly distributed according to their territory; moreover, most of them are small lakes and mainly located in the river valleys. Lakes are different according to their origin. Lakes in the mountains are tectonic, congested, moraine lakes, and lakes in the plains are residual lakes, formed by the accumulation of water from the ditch. The main lakes in the plain part of the Republic are Aral, Arnasay, Aydarkul, Tuzkon, Karakir, Dengizkul and others. These lakes are short, with a surface area of several hundred hectares.

### **The provinces, major cities and neighboring countries**

The Republic of Uzbekistan is divided into 12 provinces: Tashkent, Andijan, Namangan, Ferghana, Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Bukhara, Navoi, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Khorezm, Tashkent and the autonomous republic of Karakalpakstan. Tashkent is the capital of Uzbekistan. The Republic of Karakalpakstan is on the first place by its area and the next is Navoi. Majority of its people live in Tashkent and this city is considered to be the biggest city of Uzbekistan. In order to be called as the town in Uzbekistan, the population must be over 7,000 and 2/3 of the population must be employed and serviced. Towns in the country are considered to be big towns, large towns, and even millionaires in terms of population. Nowadays, there are 119 towns in the Republic.

Uzbekistan is the country in the continent that borders on all Central Asian countries. Uzbekistan has five neighbour countries: in the north the Republic of Kazakhstan; in the northeast the Republic of Kyrgyzstan; in the southeast the Republic of Tajikistan; in the south the Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of Turkmenistan in the southwest. Uzbekistan maintains friendly and economic relations with almost all of them.

### **Climate and peculiarities of the country**

Uzbekistan is located in the Eurasian continent, far from the oceans and the seas, and has a continental climate. The features of the continental region are these: the sky is clear and sunny; temperature is very high, annual precipitation is low, and on the contrary, potential evaporation is high; summer is long and dry, and winter is a bit cold for that geographic latitude. The difference between annual

and daily temperature is big. These climatic aspects of Uzbekistan are linked to climatic factors. The climate of Uzbekistan is affected by its geographical location and its associated solar radiation, atmospheric circulation and relief. Because the territory of Uzbekistan stretches 925 km from the north to the south, the sun does not shine in all parts of it. If in summer in the northern part of the country, the sun will rise at 41-42 °, and in the south - 46 °. Consequently, in the north the sun illuminates 2500-2800 hours a year, and in the south it radiates 3000-3100 hours. That is why Uzbekistan is called as the “sunny country”. Atmospheric circulation is very essential for the formation of the climate of Uzbekistan. In winter, air masses enter the territory of Uzbekistan from the north-east. As a result, the weather is clear but the temperature drops and cools down. In summer, thermal combustion occurs due to the overheating of the territory of Uzbekistan, especially the plain. As a result, the weather becomes very hot and sparse. To fill this gap (low pressure), cool air masses from the north and west are blown away. However, because of the overheating, these masses do not produce precipitation. This air is relatively cool in the mountains of Uzbekistan, with heavy rain and snowfall. The climate of Uzbekistan is influenced by the relief. In the mountains, summer is cooler than flat, with more rain and winter is cold and lasts longer.

### **Flora and fauna of the country**

There are more than 3,000 species of plants in the country, 9% of them are endemic only in Uzbekistan. The flora and fauna of Uzbekistan have a lot in common with the Caucasus and Old Asia, and Iran. The soil, flora and fauna of Uzbekistan are very diverse and are dependent on other elements of nature, in particular, relief and climate. Desert area covers 70% of Uzbekistan territory. Desert soils are various and include steppe, sandy deserts, and meadows, bald and wet soils. In the Ustyurt Plateau and in the rocky deserts of Nurata mountains brown soils are common. In such soils humus is very low (0.3-1%). In the sandy plains of Kyzylkum, Central Fergana and Mirzachul, sandy types are spread, with humus content of 0.3-0.6%. In deserts with clay rocks, they are also covered by dirt, with humus content reaching 0.5-1%. Salt and saline soils are common in the

lower reaches of the Mirzachul, Central Fergana, Karshi steppes and the Amudarya River. In the large river valleys of Uzbekistan there are meadow and marshy soils. In the Zarafshan, Chirchik, Akhangaran, Kashkadarya, Lower Amudarya and Surkhandarya valleys, the long-term cultivation has transformed the natural soils into a cultured soil.

The desert area is dry, hot, and there is a lot of potential evaporation from the soil, so the plants are adjusted to these conditions. In the desert in spring, weeds, tulips, buckwheat, oaks, violets exist. These grasses turn yellow in the summer and dry up, while the drought-resistant plants grow. The most important of these are sandy soils, such as saksaul, selenium, mosquitoes, black candy, chicory, rabbit, and lobsters. In the valleys of the steppe zone of Uzbekistan (Amudarya, Syrdarya, Zarafshan, Chirchik, etc.) there are poplars, pines, canes, beetles, tulips, thistles, walnuts. Desert animals are adapted to local conditions, most of which are sandy. Some animals in the deserts (owls, bats, wild boars) are adapted to the hot, dry summer.

### **Population, different nationalities and ethnic groups residing in the country**

The population of Uzbekistan is more than 33million people. More than half of them live in cities. In history, during the Second World War the number of people in the country decreased. The population of the city increased rapidly during 1973-1986. Uzbekistan is among the “young” countries of the world in terms of aging. In Uzbekistan the work age for man is 16-59, for woman is 16-54. The indigenous people of Uzbekistan are Uzbeks and more than 60% of the population is Uzbeks, 20-30% of people are Tadjiks. There are Korean, Armenian, and Jewish people in the country, too. The geographical location of nations in the country is uneven. The first cause of that is their historical development, and the second is the peculiarities of the development of national economic networks. The Karakalpaks are the people who live mainly in the territory of their republic with the percentage of 94. Because of the recent improvements, the number of Uzbeks in the country increased by 8.6%.



Uzbekistan is a multinational and multi-confessional country. Today over 130 nationalities and ethnic groups live in our country. Our Constitution and laws guarantee that all citizens, regardless of their nationality or religion, have equal rights. They are also told that they will be given all the opportunities to preserve and develop their own national traditions and customs. 138 national cultural centers are established in the country to develop ethnic identity and further improve interethnic relations. Recently, in our country a Committee on interethnic relations and friendship with foreign countries has been established.

**Tasks according to the theme:**

**Answer the Questions:**

1. Where is the Republic of Uzbekistan situated?
2. How many kilometers does its territory occupy?
3. What does it border on in the north-west?
4. Which countries does Uzbekistan border on?
5. What is Uzbekistan washed by in the south-west?
6. What kind of places do the plains of Uzbekistan include?
7. What is the largest desert of Uzbekistan?
8. What can you say about the geographical position of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
9. When was Karakalpakstan founded?
10. Where is Karakalpakstan situated?
11. How many districts and towns are there in Karakalpakstan?
12. How much is the territory of Karakalpakstan?
13. What is the center of Karakalpakstan?
14. What is the population of Karakalpakstan?
15. Which region are you from?
16. What can you say about climate?
17. Do you like the climate of Uzbekistan? Why? Why not?
18. Is Uzbekistan a multinational country?
19. How many people live in Uzbekistan?

20. How much percent nationality are Uzbek?
21. Which nations mostly live in Uzbekistan?
22. What is the density?
23. Is Uzbekistan densely populated?
24. Which region of Uzbekistan is the most densely populated?
25. What do you think how many people live in Uzbekistan?

**II. Are the following sentences True/False?**

1. The climate of Uzbekistan is not influenced by relief.
2. Lakes are unevenly distributed according to the territory.
3. Because of development, the number of Uzbek people increased by 8.9%
4. Uzbekistan has five landlocked neighbours.
5. The northernmost point of the country is the places around Ustyurt plateau.
6. The northern part of Uzbekistan is open, no mountains.
7. Mountains contain 1/3% of the country.
8. Mingbulok boot is 12m below the ground.
9. Only the population of 7000 people is enough to call the place a town
10. In Uzbekistan, the difference between annual and daily temperature is not big.

**III. Fill in the gaps:**

1. The northernmost point of Uzbekistan is \_\_\_\_?
2. Famous \_\_\_\_ passed through the territory of Uzbekistan.
3. \_\_\_\_ is the biggest tributary of Syrdarya.
4. There are \_\_\_\_ towns in Uzbekistan.
5. Uzbekistan has a \_\_\_\_ climate.
6. \_\_\_\_ area covers 70% of the territory.
7. The area of Uzbekistan is \_\_\_\_ km<sup>2</sup>.
8. \_\_\_\_ is the most watery river.
9. The length of \_\_\_\_ is 2982 km.
10. Uzbekistan is located in the \_\_\_\_ part of Central Asia.

**IV. Choose the appropriate answer:**

1. How much is the length of total border of the country?

- A) 925    B) 6221    C) 4489    D) 1400
2. What is the name of the highest point of the country?  
 A) Himolay    B) Mingbulok    C) Hazrat Sultan    D) Karakir
3. What is the largest valley that surrounded by mountains?  
 A) Fergana    B) Samarkand    C) Surkhandarya    D) Jizzakh
4. What country does the Amudarya delta border on?  
 A) Tadjikistan    B) Afghanistan    C) Kyrgyzstan    D) Turkmenistan
5. What is the neighbour of the country in the north-east?  
 A) Kyrgyzstan    B) Tajikistan    C) Turkmenistan    D) Kazakhstan
6. What is the climate of Uzbekistan affected by?  
 A) Location    B) Solar radiation    C) relief    D) A,B,C
7. How many percent of species of plants are endemic?  
 A) 10%    B) 9%    C) 5%    D) 12%
8. How many national cultural centres do we have?  
 A) 182    B) 130    C) 138    D) 145
9. What is the second main nationality?  
 A) Tadjik    B) Russian    C) Tatar    D) Kyrgyz
10. What is the work age for woman?  
 A) 17-55    B) 16-59    C) 16-54    D) 17-56

**V. Tasks for group work:**

**Look at the pictures and name them according to their similarities. Give information about the pictures.**

**Group 1**



## Group 2



## Group 3



## Group 4



## Theme 3

### History of the country (from earliest times to the XII century)

#### Plan:

1. History of the country, early cities, states and tribes
2. Formation of Uzbek states and their stages of development
3. Uzbek states in the Middle ages

#### 4. Uzbek states in the IX-XII centuries

**Key words:** tribe, state, age, habitation, dynasty, formation, to conquer, to invade.

#### **History of the country, early cities, states and tribes**

According to archeologist scientists A.Askarov, U.Islamov, A.Muhammadjonov and others, Uzbekistan is one of the most ancient places of human habitation. The foundations of statehood of Uzbekistan are closely connected with the Iron Age, the first millennium. During this period craftsmanship and farming developed. At the beginning of the first millennium, the population of Central Asia was divided into four groups: aristocrats, militaries, craftsmen and cultivators. The development of farming and livestock, as well as the development of craftsmanship and trade, led to the emergence of some wealthy families within the tribe. During the regular military conflicts, the influence of tribal leaders enhanced. Then society began to live up to the principles of military democracy. Military democracy was a form of government in the transitional period. It was led by military and tribal leaders.

According to historians and scientists, in the VIII-VII centuries AD there were two great states in the territory of our country. The first state associations on the territory of modern Uzbekistan were the ancient Khwarezm and ancient Bactria. These states were very famous and they stepped several stages of development. The territory of the former state comprised not only the territory of present Khwarezm but also some territories of Turkmenistan and Afghanistan. Ancient Khwarezm was founded in the 8th and 6th centuries AD. This state united the lands outside Khwarezm, too. One of the oldest centers of Khwarezm was Kuzzalikir city. It was surrounded by thick defensive walls. People on the city lived in various houses and villages. The people of the state were fond of farming, craftsmanship and mining. The precious stone emerald was known as “Khwarezm emerald” and imported to many countries.

The latter was Kingdom of Bactria. The following state comprised the territory of present Surkhandarya, some parts of Tajikistan, some parts of Afghanistan. This state was also founded in the 8th and 6th centuries. Besides Bactria, this state

also included Margiana and Sogdiana. In the Zoroastrian book “Avesta” Bactria was described as “one of the most famous countries and states with high flag and beautiful scenery”. According to historians, the name of the state is derived from the name of the river. The demand to gold and ruby of Bactria was high and these precious stones were mined and exported to other countries. That is why it was called as the state association of the ancient fraternal nations. The people of this country were mainly engaged in agriculture, livestock and trade. Kiliztepa, Uzunkir, Bandikhan and others are ruins of this country.

In Central Asia there existed one more independent country and it was Parthia. Parthia was located south-east from the Caspian Sea, on the territory of today Turkmenistan and a part of northern Iran. The founder of the state was leader of the tribe Parni Arskshak. The capital of the Parthian State was located in Nisa. Ruins of this city are located close to Ashgabat. Nisa was divided into two parts: Old Nisa, king’s reserve, and new Nisa, ruins of the ancient Parthian city.

First notes about the ancient state Kangju were found in Avesta, where it was called Kangha. Since the 3rd century Kangju existed as an independent state, and it reached the highest prosperity in the 1st-2nd centuries AD. Kangju included the Syr Darya steppes and regions along the lower and middle reaches of Syr Darya. In the south Kangju bordered with Kushan Kingdom and in the north-east with China Empire.

After the Alexander Macedon’s attacks in the 3rd century, several states in Central Asia were formed. They were: Davan which existed from the 3rd century BC to the 2nd century AD. Its territory is presently in the Ferghana Valley and also included Andijan and Namangan. The history of this state was commonly found in Chinese sources, and its other names were Parkana, Bokhon, and Polona. State was known for its empyreal horses and wine. The Chinese had frequently attacked this country, forcing them to pay horses as reparation every time. Horticulture, equestrianism, agriculture, craftsmanship and trade were the economic basis of this country. The capital of the Davan was the Ershi, present location of this city is in Marhamat district of Andijan region.

## **Formation of Uzbek states and their stages of development**

From a new approach to the analysis of events in the history of Uzbekistan, it is possible to conclude that the history of the first states in Central Asia, including the territory of Uzbekistan, is 3,000 years old. At the beginning of the first millennium the first state associations appeared in the relatively developed regions of Central Asia. As the villages expanded and became cities, those cities became the administrative center of the oldest provinces and state associations. The data on the Avesta, the Herodotus and Hecate Ages (as well as Khwarezm), Ktesy's information on the ancient Bactrian kingdom were the bases for the first state associations in Central Asia. Researchers consider the formation of these states as pre-Aramaic, and IX-VII centuries BC. State that existed at the beginning of the third century was the state of Kang. The territory of this state originally consisted of the middle stream of the Syrdarya river (the Tashkent oasis and adjacent mountain and steppe zones). In the II-I century the indigenous people of Kang conquered the lands between Amudarya, Syrdarya and Khwarezm. In the 1st and 2nd centuries AD the Kang State was an economically and culturally developed country.

In the 5th century Ephtalites conquered all the cities of Central Asia and created a vast empire that stretched from the Caspian Sea to Kashgar, and from the Aral Sea to India. They preferred not to interfere in politics of Sogdiana, which meanwhile had been divided into many kingdoms, the largest of which was Samarkand. Ephtalits promoted Buddhist traditions, they built many Buddhist temples. Ephtalites carried on active foreign trade through the Great Silk Road. They had good relations with China, India and Byzantine. They traded silk, jewelry and spices.

Uzbeks are of a Turkic origin. Anthropologically it is the nation of mixed ethnogeny with Caucasoid and Mongoloid components. The formation of Uzbek nation was closely related to ancient nations of Central Asia: Soghdians, Bactrians, Sacks, Massagets and other tribes had been settling in Central Asian area and surrounding territories for many centuries. But the name Uzbeks appeared only in

the 15-16th centuries. Today Uzbeks comprise the majority of Uzbekistan population. Also large populations can be found in neighboring Central Asian republics, Afghanistan, countries of CIS. By religion, Uzbeks are Muslims, mostly Sunni.

### **Uzbek states in the Middle ages**

In the 6th century the Epthalite State was destroyed by the Turks, who in 550-750 through the union of various nomadic tribes and Altai nations established a powerful state, Turkic Khanate, stretching from China to the Volga. Central Asia became its part. Turkic Khanate lived by endless wars, by which it became richer. Captives were settled in special villages and paid to Khagans by products or handicrafts. Sogdiana and Fergana cities under the reign of Turks preserved a relative autonomy and paid only a tribute to kaghans. The Turkic Khanate took part in political and economic relations of the largest states of that period: Byzantine, Sasanid Empire, Iran and China and struggled for the control on the Silk Road. Cotton and silk production were actively developed. In the early Middle Ages cotton and silk were the main resources of the region; local gold and silver were highly estimated too.

In the 7th century AD a Sogdian fertile land became a subject of keen interest of the Arabs who from 673 started to invade these lands. The Arabs called it Maverannahr (“the land which is beyond the river”). In 709-712 the Arab leader Ibn Muslim Kuteiba conquered the main centers of Maverannahr: Samarkand, Bukhara and Khwarezm. As a result, Uzbekistan and practically the whole Central Asia became a part of the Arab Caliphate under the control of the Baghdad caliphs. The Arab influence in the Maverannahr became dominant. The Arabs brought Islam and forcibly converted residents of the conquered lands to this new religion. By the 10th century the entire population of Maverannahr (the region between the Amu Darya and Syr Darya) adopted Islam. All attempts of local people to resist the invaders were not successful. But such major rebellions as the rebellion of Mukanna and Rafi ibn Leis forever remained in the chronicles of the liberation movements of Central Asian nations.



At the end of the 8th and early 9th centuries, the Arab Caliphate was in deep political crisis. The situation in Central Asia compelled the Caliphate to rule the eastern provinces and Maverannahr by the representatives of the local Zoroastrians, the Tories and the Samanids. They soon began pursuing a policy of independence from the caliphate. The Samanids ruled Maverannahr according to local traditions. They had brought the development of agriculture, craftsmanship and trade. They also tried to adjust tax system. During the period of Ismail Samani, a number of reforms were implemented to strengthen the state system. As a result, a centralized management system was developed based on the traditions of the ancient eastern state.

### **Uzbek states in the IX-XII centuries**

Baghdad caliphs appointed governors in the conquered regions from the Persian officials. In 821 Abdullah ibn Takhir was appointed the Governor of Khorasan. He founded the Takhirid Dynasty, influence of which spread to Khorasan and Maverannahr. During the Arab conquest economy and culture of the region were almost destroyed. Hundreds of the most precious monuments were ruined. Arabic became a state official language. Takhirids took decisive measures to organize strong power and to order agriculture. They improved water supply and constructed new channels. By an order of Abdallah ibn Takhir, outstanding lawyers of the country worked out standards to use water for irrigations. For two centuries these works had served as the guidance to solve disputes in water consumption matters.

Lest the possession of Khorasan and Maverannahr did not increase too much the power of the Takhirid Empire, the caliphate began to strongly promote the Persian race of Samanids. The descendants of the founder of the Saman-Khudat kin were appointed the governors of Maverannahr cities: Nuh in Samarkand, Ahmad in Fergana, Yahya in Tashkent and Ilyas in Herat. In 900, the Samanids attached Khorasan to their possessions. Samanids became the founders of the first centralized feudal state in Maverannahr with the capital in Bukhara. Their reign lasted till 999. Samanids created new economy based on the reasonable tax

collection, organized efficient work of the state apparatus. Samanids contributed to the unprecedented rise in cultural life. Bukhara, Merv, Samarkand, Urgench were worldwide famous centers of science and culture in the early Middle Ages. Trade flourished as never before. Particularly Samarkand paper and glass as well as leather, cloth, silk and wool were in demand.

In the end of the 10th century the Turkic tribes (the remnants of once powerful Turkic Khanate) founded a new state headed by a dynasty of Karakhanids, which in 992-999 won Maverannahr. In 999 the Karakhanid Dynasty took the place of Samanids in Samarkand and Bukhara. Karakhanids had been ruling for 200 years, almost till the Mongol invasion in the 13th century, with short break in the 11th century, when Seljuks came to the power. State borders were constantly changing at that time.

In the period of Samanid dynasty, Makhmud of Ghazni (city of Ghazni in eastern Afghanistan) was appointed the governor of Khorasan. Taking advantage of revolts in the Samanid State, he began to interfere in the affairs of Maverannahr and infringe on the heritage of the Samanids. But he could not break the influence of Karakhanids who had already consolidated their position in the conquered Maverannakhr and moved to Khwarezm, which was a separate state at that time. In 1017 he defeated and destroyed Khwarezm. Then he decided to conquer India. Makhmud of Ghazni made 15 campaigns to India from 1002 to 1026. In the 12th century Ghaznavid Dynasty was replaced by Ghurids Dynasty.

In 1040 the state, created by Makhmud of Ghazni, was weakened by the nomads, the Seljuk-Turks tribes. Ghaznavids were unable to hold power for long and by 1059 Seljuks had taken over Khorasan and Maveranahr. As the result of countless conquests these tribes succeeded to create a great empire at the turn of the 11th-12th centuries. This empire included Asia Minor, Middle East and major part of the Armenian-Kurdish highlands. Following the approval of Western domination Seljuks transferred their attention to the east, namely to Maverannahr. They conquered it in 1097. During the Seljuk reign, territory of modern Uzbekistan was decorated with many wonderful palaces and buildings. Architecture, crafts,

arts and culture were flourishing. In the 12th century Maverannahr was invaded by new nomadic tribes, Kara-Khitan. They conquered the entire Maverannahr, large areas from Khwarezm to Kashgar. Defeating the Seljuk Empire, Kara-Khitan created all the prerequisites for the strengthening of a powerful state of Khwarezmshahs in the early Middle Ages.

### **Tasks according to the theme:**

#### **I. Answer the following questions:**

1. Which ages was the Ancient era divided?
2. What are the characteristic features of the Paleolithic period?
3. What are the characteristic features of the Mesolithic Age?
4. What are the characteristic features of the Neolithic Age?
5. What are the characteristic features of the Eneolithic Age?
6. What are the characteristic features of the Bronze Age?
7. Give information about Zamonbobo culture.
8. What are the two great states that existed in the VIII-VII centuries AD in the territory of our country?
9. Speak about the Bactrian kingdom.
10. Speak about Old Khorezm.
11. What are the countries in Early Middle Ages in Central Asia? Give information about them.
12. What are Uzbek states in the IX-XII centuries in the history of the country?
13. Speak about culture and economy of the states.
14. What are the peculiar features of Turkic Khanates?
15. Summarize and give feedback to the theme.

#### **II. Are these statements true or false?**

1. The first state associations in the territory of Uzbekistan were Khwarezm and Davan.
2. The foundations of Uzbekistan are closely connected with Iran Age.
3. Bactria was founded in the 8th and 6th centuries.
4. Davan's territory is presently in the Samarqand.

5. Ershi was the capital of Davan.
6. Khwarezm was the basis for the first state associations in Central Asia.
7. Kang was established at the beginning of the fourth century.
8. In the first and second AD Kang was economically developed.
9. Along with the Arab invasion, Islam religion came.
10. Tories ruled Maverannahr according to local traditions.

### **III. Fill in gaps:**

1. During the period of \_\_\_\_\_ a centralized management system was developed.
2. In the middle of the 7th century the largest \_\_\_\_\_ was established.
3. Representatives of certain nations deported to Uzbekistan during the repressions of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Uzbekistan is the most populous country in Central Asia and is ranked the \_\_\_\_\_ largest state by population in CIS.
5. The name Uzbeks appeared in the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Ephtalits promoted \_\_\_\_\_ traditions and built temples.
7. In the 6th century Ephtalite State was destroyed by \_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ were settled in the special villages and paid to Khagans by products or handicrafts.
9. In the early \_\_\_\_\_ cotton and silk were the main resources.
10. In the 7th century Sogdian fertile land became the subject of interest to the \_\_\_\_\_.

### **IV. Choose the appropriate answer:**

1. In 709-712 who conquered the main centers of Maverannahr?
  - a) Samani    b) Kuteiba    c) Mukanna
2. When entire population of Movarannahr adopted Islam?
  - a) 12th century    b) 8th century    c) 10th century
3. Who founded Takhirid dynasty?
  - a) Mukanna    b) Abbas ibn Tohir    c) Abdulloh ibn Tohir
4. Which dynasty improved water supply and built new channels?
  - a) Takhirid    b) Samanid    c) Arabs

5. Which dynasty attached Khorasan to their possession?  
a) Takhirid    b) Samanid    c) Karakhanid
6. Who became the founders of the centralized feudal state in Maverannah?  
a) Takhirid    b) Samanid    c) Karakhanid
7. Which city's paper and glass were in a highly demand?  
a) Bukhara    b) Tashkent    c) Samarkand
8. Which Dynasty ruled almost till the Mongol invasion?  
a) Karakhanid    b) Seljuk    c) Ghaznavid
9. In the period of Samanid dynasty, Mahmud Ghazni was appointed as the governor of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Samarkand    b) Bukhara    c) Khorasan
10. How many campaigns did Makhmud Ghazni make to India from 1002 to 1026?  
a) 24    b) 15    c) 18

**V. Look at the pictures and give information about them:**



**Theme 4**

**Renaissance in Central Asia in the IX-XII centuries**

**Our ancestors' contribution to the world civilization**

**Plan:**

1. The factors that led to Renaissance in Central Asia
2. The development of science, education and language learning
3. The outstanding people of the Era

**Key words:** Renaissance, science, education, civilization, polymath, scientist.

### **The factors that led to Renaissance in Central Asia**

Having gained independence, after the conquest of the Arabians, the people who lived in Turon began to live in peace, understanding one another mutually and correlatively. This factor became the basis of development in Central Asia in the IX-XII centuries. Furthermore, the location of Maverannahr cities on the important points of the Great Silk Road stimulated the growth in economy, trade, industry, craft, agriculture and culture. Beautiful and developing cities began to appear on the route of the Great Silk Road. At the beginning of the X century there were 10 cities in the oasis of Khwarezm, but in the middle of the XI century this number increased four times.

During the Samanids period the fields of industry developed continuously, a great number of irrigation channels constructed and thus farming flourished rapidly. The scholars and scientists, tradesmen and tourists, craftsmen and architects from around the world came to the capital of the country – Bukhara in order to live and work. The historian Abu Mansur As-Saolibiy stated: “Beginning from the Samanids period Bukhara became the land of prosperity, Kaaba of the sultanate and a place where contemporary progressive people gathered, the stars of the world authors shined, the scholars of the period assembled. In the IX-XII centuries culture developed in its own peculiar way and style in Maverannahr. Local craftsmen, architects, artists, potters, goldsmiths created their masterpieces which made the country famous to the world.

<b>The rare architectural sites of</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Mausoleum of Ismail Samani (Bukhara, X century) Complex Registon (Bukhara, X century)</li> <li>➤ The Mausoleum of Arab ota (Samarkand, X century)</li> <li>➤ The Mausoleum Sultan Sanjar (Marv, XII century)</li> </ul>
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<b>the Renaissance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Karakhanids' mausoleum (Uzgan, XI century)</li> <li>➤ Complex of Ghaznavids' summer palace (Ghazni, XI century)</li> <li>➤ Minaret Kalyan (Bukhara, 1127)</li> </ul>
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As a result of Samanids, Ghaznavids, Seljuks and Khorezmshahs kings' support, the capacity and creativeness of the learned people grew and developed. On the initiative of that period's kings there were constructed plenty of libraries with enumerable and valuable books, manuscripts in them. The richest library which astonished a great statesman Ibn Sina located near the Samanids' palace was one of those places.

Islam had a great significance in the development of spiritual culture of the people in Central Asia. Islam was not only religion, but also as a new spiritual direction it affected the social-cultural and enlightening relations among the Muslim countries. In the following period free-thinking, respect towards knowledge and science, freedom of religion in spirituality remained steadfast. Religious and secular sciences developed in harmony.

### **The development of science, education and language learning**

In the period from the 9th to 12th century – the era sometimes referred to as the Age of the Eastern Renaissance – Central Asia produced some of the most enlightened thinkers, who went on to make groundbreaking contributions in such fields as physics, chemistry, mathematics, astronomy, geography, medicine and agriculture. “Mamun Academy” that was established in the XI century had a great impact on the development of the sciences. Abu Nasr Mansur ibn Iraq, Abu Rayhon Beruni Abu Khayr Khammor conducted studies in mathematics, while Beruni and Ibn Sina contributed greatly to the development of chemistry.

<b>Our great ancestors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Muhammad Ibn Muso al-Khorezmi (783-850)</li> <li>➤ Ahmad al-Marvozi (780-880)</li> <li>➤ Ahmad al-Fergani (797-865)</li> <li>➤ Abu Nasr Farabi (873-950)</li> </ul>
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<b>that contributed to the development of world science and civilization</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Abu Bakr Muhammad Narshakhi (899-959)</li> <li>➤ Abu Abdulloh Khorezmi (death 997)</li> <li>➤ Abu Rayhon Beruni (973-1048)</li> <li>➤ Abu Bakr al-Khorezmi (935-993)</li> <li>➤ Abu Ali ibn Sina (980-1037)</li> <li>➤ Ismail Jurjani (1042-1136)</li> <li>➤ Mahmud az-Zamakhshari (1075-1149)</li> <li>➤ Mahmud Chagmini (the beginning of XII-XIII centuries)</li> </ul>
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Muhammad al-Khorezmi who lived in the 9th century, was a mathematician born in the territory of present-day Uzbekistan. He is known as the father of algebra, since it is his works which introduced the concepts of algebra into European mathematics. The title of one of his books gave the world the word “algebra,” while the word “algorithm” derives from the lionization of the scholar’s name.

11th-century philosopher and scientist Abu Ali ibn Sina, better known in the West as Avicenna, a native of Bukhara, was regarded as the most prominent physician since Hippocrates. The Latin translation of his book “The Cannon of Medicine” was a staple text in the Western medical curriculum for several centuries.

The great Central Asian polymath Abu al-Rayhan al-Beruni, who also lived in the 11th century, is believed to be the first person to suggest that a landmass existed beyond Europe and Asia. Many centuries before the rest of the world, al-Beruni discussed the possibility of the Earth revolving around the Sun. He measured the earth’s circumference with incredible accuracy, erring from the exact value of 24,900 miles by a mere 200 miles, a remarkable achievement for someone who lived 1,000 years ago.

Ahmad al-Farghani, whose full name was Abul Abbos Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Kasir al-Fergany, has its peculiar place among the names of outstanding people of Central Asia. Having spent most of his time in abroad, al-Fergany devoted his



life to the science. Being famous for his works on astronomy, mathematics and geography, he was a member of Academy (Baytul Hikma) in Bagdad. Al-Fergany is known as Alfraganus among the scholars in the West.

Abu Nasr Farabi is one of the outstanding representatives of the era and is the author of more than 160 works, but only 119 of them exist today. He was born in the city Farab near Syrdarya. Having noticed his aptitude for the knowledge, Faraby's father moved to Bagdad wishing his son to get a sufficient education. Mostly he wrote a lot of commentaries on Aristotle and Plato's works and these commentaries helped Eastern scientists understand the complicated works of the Greek philosophers. That's why he is known as "Muallim us-soniy" (The Second teacher) in the East.

### **The outstanding people of the Era**

Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ismail al-Bukhari was born on July 20, 810 in Bukhara. At the age of 11 he began to study the knowledge of Hadith. At the very early age Bukhari started to find mistakes of some teachers because he learnt by heart each lesson conducted by them. At the age of sixteen he visited Mecca and Medina with his mother and brother, gained enough knowledge of hadith in the Hijaz for six years. Imam Bukhari spent most of his time through cities such as Baghdad, Damascus, Cairo, Basra, and tried to collect as many hadith of the Prophet Muhammad as possible. "Al Jome as-Sahih" is considered to be his masterpiece and a valuable resource after Koran.

Abdul Khaliq Ghijduvani, one of Central Asian Sufi teachers and the founder of Khwajagan order, was born in the village Ghijduvan near Bukhara. Abdul Khaliq Ghijduvani's teacher Yusuf Hamadani was also one of the well-known khalifs in Islam world and they spent most of their time in Bagdad, Isfahan, Marv, and Samarkand. "Risoi tarikat", "Risoi sohibiya", "Zikri Abdul Khaliq Ghijduvani" and others are among the best works written by Abdul Khaliq Ghijduvani. He is considered to be the first of seven saints located in Bukhara.

Bahauddin Nakshbandi (1318-1389) is a great religious thinker and founder of Nakshbandiya order. He was born in the village Kasri Orifon near Bukhara and

studied in famous madrasas of his time. His teachers were Xoja Muhammad Samosi and Amir Kulol. His famous works are “Hajnoma”, “Dalil-ul-oshikin” and “Al-Avrod Bahoiyya”. Bahauddin Nakshband is considered to be the last of seven saints located in Bukhara.

Ahmad Yugnaki (XII-XIII centuries) is a prominent poet and a teacher. His famous work “Hibat ul-hakoyik” consists of 484 lines and 3 manuscripts of this work have survived up to now. The first part of the book is entitled as “About the benefits of education and the harm of illiteracy” and it includes useful sayings about getting knowledge and education. The rest parts of the book are devoted to positive personal features as generosity, modesty, forgiveness and humanity. The author gives a lot of examples from Koran and hadith.

Ahmad Yassavi (1041-1166) is one of the outstanding representatives of the period. He was born in Turkestan (Yassi) and studied in Bukhara. When he came back to Turkestan after some years, he became a great sheikh and a famous poet who wrote poems about Islam, its rules and belief to it. His collection of poems “Devoni hikmat” has been passing from generation to generation for 900 years and especially it is well-known among common people. Ahmad Yassavi’s literary activity is considered to be an important memoir and a valuable source in researching old Uzbek literary language and the art of Uzbek poetry.

Mahmud Zamakhshari (1075-1144) is a famous scholar, linguist, poet and writer. He was born in the village Zamakhshar and studied in madrasahs of Urgench and Bukhara. He lived for many years in Mecca, wrote his work “Al-Kashshof” there and got titles “Jorulloh” (“Allah’s neighbour”) and “The teacher of Arabs and others”. He wrote more than 50 books and the most greatest ones are “Al-Kashshof”, “Al-Mufassal”, “Mukaddimat ul-adab”, “Principles of oratory”, “A book about mountains, places and waters”.

Mahmud Kashgari is the founder of Turkic languages. He was born in Kashgar between 1029-1038 and got education in Bukhara, Nishopur. He spent most of his time among Turkic tribes and observed their dialects. On the basis of his investigations Mahmud Kashgari wrote his famous work “Devon lugot-it-turk”. In

the following work the author collected the words and phrases in the Turkic language of that time. First he gave words and then translations in Arabic, additionally the author used his own comments about them.

**Tasks according to the theme:**

**I. Answer the questions:**

1. What was the main factor that led to Renaissance in Central Asia in IX-XII centuries?
2. Speak about the Great Silk Road.
3. Which dynasty greatly contributed to the development of the country? What was their contribution?
4. Give examples to the rare architectural sites of the Renaissance.
5. What was the role of Islam in peoples' culture in Maverannahr in the X-XII centuries?
6. Why are the X-XII centuries referred to as the Age of the Eastern Renaissance? Give reasons.
7. Explain the role of "Mamun Academy" in the development of world science and civilization?
8. Who were great scholars of the Era?
9. Who were prominent religious thinkers of the period?
10. Who greatly contributed to the development of linguistics and literature?

**II. Are the following sentences True/False?**

1. Abdul Khaliq Ghijduvani is one of Central Asian Sufi teachers and the founder of Khwajagan order.
2. During the Samanids period the fields of industry did not develop.
3. The richest library which astonished a great statesman Ibn Sina located near the Samanids' palace.
4. "Mamun Academy" that was established in the XI century had a great impact on the development of the sciences.
5. Jurjani's full name was Abul Abbos Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Kasir.
6. All people mentioned in the text lived in the same century.

7. Fergani is known as “Muallim us-soniy” (The Second teacher) in the East.
8. Yassaviy was born in the village Kasri Orifon near Bukhara.
9. Ahmad Yugnaki (XII-XIII centuries) is a prominent poet and a teacher.
10. Mahmud Zamakhshari (1075-1144) is a famous scholar, linguist, poet and writer.

**III. Fill in the gaps:**

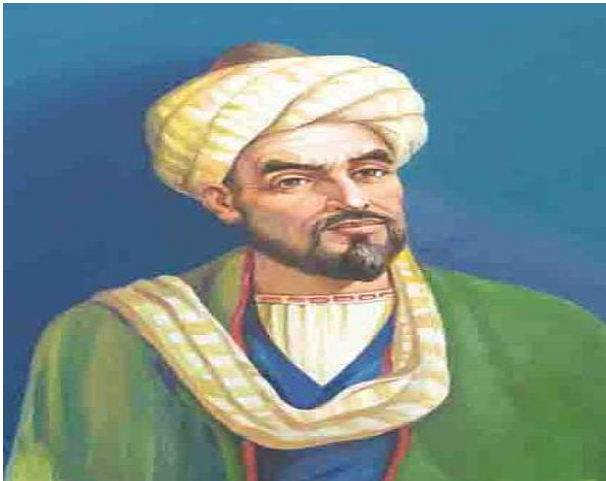
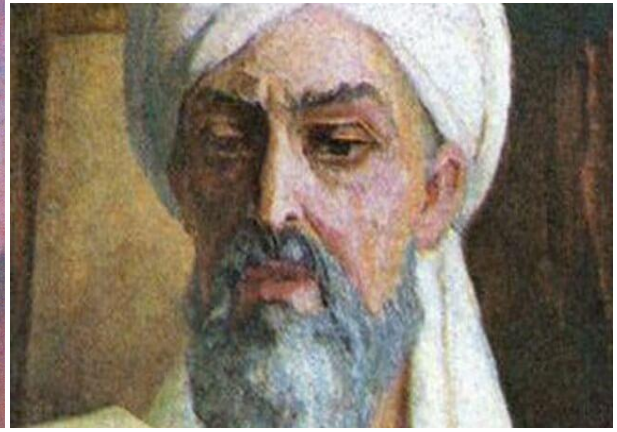
1. Having gained independence, after the conquest of the Arabians, the people who lived in ..... began to live in peace.
2. At the beginning of the X century there were 10 cities in the oasis of Khwarezm, but in the middle of the .....this number increased four times.
3. A great number of irrigation channels constructed and thus .....flourished rapidly.
4. In the period from the 9th to 12th century – the era sometimes referred to as the Age of the Eastern .....
5. Abu Nasr Mansur ibn Iraq, Abu Rayhon Beruni Abu Khayr Khammor conducted studies in.....
6. Beruni and Ibn Sina contributed greatly to the development of.....
7. Philosopher and scientist ..... is better known in the West as Avicenna.
8. Having spent most of his time in abroad, ..... devoted his life to the science.
9. At the age of 11 .....began to study the knowledge of Hadith.
10. ....consists of 484 lines.

**IV. Choose the appropriate answer:**

1. At the beginning of the X century how many cities were there in the oasis of Khwarezm?  
a) 5    b) 6    c) 15    d) 10
2. “Beginning from the Samanids period Bukhara became the land of prosperity, Kaaba of the sultanate and a place where contemporary progressive people gathered, the stars of the world authors shined, the scholars of the period assembled”. Who stated this?  
a) Fagani    b) Beruni    c) As Saolibiy    d) Ghijduvani

3. Which era referred to as the Age of the Eastern Renaissance?
  - a) from the 15th to the 16th century
  - b) from the 12th to 13th century
  - c) from the 9th to 12th century
  - d) from the 10th to 15th
4. When did Ahmad al-Fergani live?
  - a) (780-880)    b) (797-865)    c) (873-950)    d) (899-959)
5. Who is known in the West as Avicenna?
  - a) Abu Abdulloh Khorezmi    b) Abu Rayhon Beruniy
  - c) Abu Bakr al-Khorezmi    d) Abu Ali ibn Sina
6. Who is believed to be the first person to suggest that a landmass existed beyond Europe and Asia?
  - a) Abu Nasr Farabi    b) Abu Bakr Muhammad Narshakhi
  - c) Abu Abdulloh Khorezmi    d) Abu Rayhon Beruni
7. Whose works are “Risolai tarikat”, “Risolai sohibiya”?
  - a) Ismail Jurjani    b) Mahmud az-Zamakhshari
  - c) Mahmud Chagmini    d) Ghijduvani
8. Who is the author of more than 160 works, but only 119 of them exist today?
  - a) Ahmad al-Marvozi    b) Ahmad al-Fergani
  - c) Abu Nasr Farabi    d) Abu Bakr Muhammad Narshakhi
9. Who is “Jorulloh” (“Allah’s neighbour”) and “The teacher of Arabs and others”?
  - a) Abu Ali ibn Sina    b) Ismail Jurjani
  - c) Mahmud az-Zamakhshari    d) Mahmud Chagmini
10. Whose works are “Hajnoma”, “Dalil-ul-oshikin” and “Al-Avrod Bahoiiyya”?
  - a) Abu Abdulloh Khorezmi    b) Abu Rayhon Beruni
  - c) Abu Bakr al-Khorezmi    d) Nakshbandi

**V. Look at the pictures and give information about them:**



## **Theme 5**

### **The Mongol conquest and struggle against their oppression**

#### **Plan:**

1. The Mongol conquest and the implementation of the Mongol rule in the country
2. Temur Malik and Jalal ad-din Manguberdi's courage
3. The historical significance of Mahmud Tarabi's revolt
4. Cultural life during Mongol reign

**Key words:** The Mongol conquest, revolt, ruler, to defend, courage, invasion.

### **The Mongol conquest and the implementation of the Mongol rule in the country**

From the history we know that there were such powerful kings that they had their remarkable place in the social-political development of the peoples living in the area. One of the leaders whose kingdom located in the south-east of the Gobi desert was the Mongol ruler Temuchin. He was the person who could unite the tribes living separately in different areas into one kingdom. That's why in 1206 in

the Mongols' meeting he was announced as "Chinghis Khan". This title's meaning is "powerful, strong and great". In 1219 Chinghis Khan began to fight with Khwarezmshahs. In the autumn of that year he and his soldiers attacked Utrar. Its governor Goyirkhan and the follower Koracha Khojib tried to protect their country, but they failed and Utrar was occupied by Mongols. Besides the cities as Jand, Yangikent, Khujand, Banokat were invaded by the troops of the Mongol ruler Chinghis Khan. Their second target was Bukhara. In the February of 1220 Bukhara was conquered by them, too. After a month Chinghis Khan attacked Samarkand. Within 3 days in order to conquer the city, Samarkand was fired by Mongols.

Having conquered Khujand, in the beginning of 1221 Chingizkhan began to invade Urganch-the capital of the Khwarezmshah's country. There were 110000 soldiers of Khwarezmshahs in the country, despite the force and the weapons of the enemy they were able to defend their city for 7 months. After conquering all the cities of Khwarezm everything was taken by the enemy. 100000 artists, children and women were sent to the lands belonging to Mongols. Finally they demolished the capital of the country.

### **Temur Malik and Jalal ad-din Manguberdi's courage**

Genghis Khan's invasion of Bukhara was very brutal. In 1220 he invaded Bukhara with his army ordering them to burn the town; they killed more than 30000 people of the population. Genghis Khan paid special attention to the invasion of Samarkand because the town had its own importance for Maverannahr and Kwarazmshahs. That's why he paid great attention to its invasion. Then Mongols began their attack on Khujand. The ruler of Khujand was Temur Malik and he had an important role among Khwarazmian kings.

Losing big cities as Bukhara, Samarkand and Khujand upset Khwarazmshah and his people, they began to fight Mongols but it was useless. The king did not listen to his wise adviser Temur Malik and brave son Jalal-ad-din, he continued his stubbornness. In 1220 he escaped and went to island Ashura where he announced his son Jalal ad-din as a heir and died.

Jalal ad-din Manguberdi returned to Gurgench in order to defend his country, but there Kipchak emirs announced Turkon Khotun's brother- Khumortegin as Sultan and they tried to suicide Jalal ad-din. Having been aware of this brutal information, Manguberdi together with Temur Malik's 300 cavalry left the country to Khuroson. He always made his best in order to defend his country, from the first days of Mongol attack he showed great love towards his Motherland that when Genghis Khan heard his name he always became furious and tried to catch him. Manguberdi gathered a great army and defeated the Mongol army in Parvan. This event made Genghis Khan to attack Manguberdi and his people on his own.

From the history we know that Jalal-al-din could not reign in his country for long. Having gathered a large force of the tribes living in the area he marched to defend his country. That battle took place on the banks of the Indus River, and Jalal-al-Din escaped from the Mongols only by riding his horse across the river approximately in August-September, 1221. He could never see Khwarazm again.

He was able to get some of his 4,000 troops safely across the river and spent the next three years in India, being involved in negotiations and warfare with indigenous rulers, but then he made his way to Persia. After a lightning march back to Kerman to subdue the rebellious Baraq Hajeb, Jalal ad-din turned to invade eastern Anatolia and unsuccessfully besieged the town of Aklat on the Lake Van. The Mongols appeared in central Persia again in the same year, and Jalal ad-din engaged them in battle outside Isfahan. As the result of the struggle Mongols won, but their losses were so serious that they withdrew from Persia back to Maverannahr. Jalal ad-din was made to return to Aklat hoping to carve out for himself a principality in Anatolia. He invaded the town finally in 1230, but then he had to face the combined forces of the ruler of Diyarbakır and the Seljuk sultan. He was defeated by them at Arzinjan in July-August 30 and he withdrew to Azerbaijan. However, a new Mongol army appeared in northern Persia, and Jalal ad-din, pursued by the Mongols, had to flee westwards, but he did not manage to recruit an army to face the Mongols and was mysteriously killed in a nearby Kurdish village in August 1231. His troops stayed in Anatolia and Syria, where for



a considerable time they formed a distinct ethnic element. Jalal ad-din would have been the only ruler in the eastern Iranian world with the statesmanship and military expertise to possibly withstand the Mongols, if he had been able to assemble a coalition of the local rulers of Persia, Iraq, and Anatolia, but divisions and jealousies made such an aim impossible, and the line of Kwarazmshahs ended with his death.

### **The historical significance of Mahmud Tarabi's revolt**

Military service, conducting the population from the list, tax collection belonged to people who were called "dorugachi" and "tamgach". There were too many taxes that were collected from population. They were:

1. Kalon or tax of land. All peasants paid in 1/10 according to the position of the land. People of high rank were liberated from taxes.
2. Khopchur and shulsi. One of every hundred cattle was given and it was called khopchur. If it was given one sheep or a horse out of hundred, it was called shulsi.
3. Targu. It was taken from craftsmen and salesmen.
4. Tax of salt.
5. Tax of wool and silver.

Besides, the population was forced to pay different kind of taxes. For instance, the population was forced to give meat, flour, rice for the stoppage and horses were given to stoppages which were called "yom". Craftsmen of occupied country were forced to pay a special tax called "din tugun". These were reasons for fighting for independence of local people. Many rebellions happened. One of them which was called rebellion of Makhmud Tarabi who was craftsman, happened near Bukhara in 1238. This unfairness forced Makhmud Tarabi and his partners to get a gun on the hands. Thousands of suffered people gathered around them. Soon, they occupied the town. After that sadrs of Bukhara had to accept the authority of Makhmud Tarabi. After Bukhara was occupied, Makhmud limited previous authority and he restricted the authority to torture ordinary people. So that, Juvayniy who tried to depreciate Makhmud wrote that: "He insulted official and honorable people, depreciated, killed some of them, others sent away. He

appreciated all ordinary people and vagrants. Previous authority was adopted again. Ten hundreds of Mongol warriors were killed and others had to go to Karmana because of the death of Makhmud Tarabi and Shamsiddin Makhbubiy. Soon, Eldiz Nuyan and Jikan defeated them. More than twenty thousand of warriors were killed. At the result of the rebellion of Makhmud Tarabi, sovereigns of Mongol restricted all political and tactic fields.

### **Cultural life during Mongol reign**

Bukhara, Samarkand, Khujand, Tashkent and Termez were reconstructed and developed under the reign of Masudbek. Andijan, Urgench and later Karshi appeared as new towns. Uzgan, Akhsikent, Margilon, Isphara, Kuva located in Fergana were also considered to be flourishing and developed towns.

The Congress held by khan of Chegatay State and Princes in 1269 in Talas valley and an agreement signed here played a great role in positive changes happened in Maverannahr areas. This Congress made aristocrats not to interfere in local people's life and their living style, not to destroy plantations and not to get too much tax from inhabitants. In the second half of the XIII century, the attitudes of Mongols towards local people started to change. Initially, upper layer of Mongols tried to connect with clergymen, salesmen and craftsmen well. It was clearly visible in the forming the life of people fully, developing trade, starting caravan roads.

In the first quarter of the XIV century, Islam was announced an official religion in Chegatay State. The changes in an attitude of Mongols to Islam were expressed in the acquiring this religion and getting on well with local people. From the end half of the XIII century Mongol tribes started to move and live in Maverannahr. As an example, Barlos tribes moved to Kashkadarya, Jaloirs to Ohangaron valley, Arlots to the north of Afghanistan, Kavuchins to the south of Tajikistan and turkic mongol clans -sufis were placed in Khorezm. And this caused the turkic language and its dialects to exceed. From the XIV century, important changes occurred in the field of Mongol governors in Chegatay State. Firstly, these changes were connected with the names of Dovukhon( 1282-1306), his sons Kebek Khan (1318-

1326), Tarmashirin (1326- 1334). For instance, in Duvakkhan's period with attempts of governors that adored like Ma'sudbek, city constructing, trade and agriculture developed. And Kebek Khan was the first Mongol governor who moved to the residence situated in Maverannahr. Not far from Nasaf in Kashkadarya oasis, a place Karshi in Mongol was built by his order and named Karshi.

Another job of Kebek Khan was his reformations in money and administrative-territorial fields. Particularly money reformation held in 1321 Khulakis State and Golden Horde's current money system was taken into account. The weight more than eight grams of silver coin was called one dinar and it was equal to eight dirham, eight small coins. New currency was famous with name "kepaki". In the early years of the reformation these coins were called Kebek and produced in Samarkand and Bukhara in a large amount. In Tarmashirin's times, the places that produced silver coins in Utrar worked regularly. The money reformation of Kebek Khan served to develop outer and inner trade.

According to the administrative reformation, the area of Maverannahr consisted of districts (the population which was formed by Mongols became 40000-50000). Such as, in Samarkand there were seven districts and there were nine in Fergana. Kebek Khan's policy in independent organization was continued by Tarmashirin . The next member of Mongol khans was Kozon Khan (1334-1346) and he tried to keep the area of Maverannahr totally and also to protect blessing of local people. He had Zanjisaray fortress built as a place of residence of a high official leader between Karshi and Bukhara. But due to the influence of Mongols, Kozon Khan was killed in 1346. After that, Kozogon (1347-1358) protected the rights of Mongol rights. He didn't live in a place constantly and he made moves which was related to robbery.

As a result of attitude towards local people and aristocrats became sharper in his term. This kind of thing caused to become sharp of forces who tried to get the power. Because of becoming stronger of this kind of theories, Kozogon was also killed. Especially, in 40-60s of the XIV century a number of disorders caused the recession of country's life.

In 40s of XIV century the territory of Chigatay's divided into two parts:

1. Mongolia which consisted of Yettisuv: the east of Fergana and Turkistan.
2. Maverannahr which was the territory of west.

And, in this position it was vital that someone should restrict the disobedience of local aristocrats and protect local people from the pressure of Mongols and also build the powerful centralized country. This sacred duty was fulfilled by Amir Temur who was our great ancestor.

Although the aggressors attacked our country which has become the base of culture, education and the historical buildings since ancient times, they were not able to lose our national identities. Oppositely, on the one hand our freedom-loving and forefathers kept the sense of hometown in their heart and on the other hand, they continued to prolong traditions. Therefore, the destructions were made by Mongols changed new and good places. And the local wonderful scholars, architects, decorators and handicraftsmen created the sample of unique art works. A sixty two meter minaret situated in Old Urgench is considered as a valuable memorial of the architecture of thirteenth century. Shokhizinda in Samarkand, Bayonkulikhan in Bukhara, Najmiddin Kubro in Old Urgench, Turabeka Khanim, Mukhammad Bashar mausoleum, Tubakhan mausoleum in Khujand were valuable architecture of fourteenth century.

During the following period not only science, but also history developed. "Tarixi Jahongosha" by Juvayniy, "Jameut at-tavorix" by Rashiddin played a great role in learning about history of Mongols. Moreover, literature developed, too. Jaloliddin Rumi , Muslikhiddin Sadiy, Khusrav Dehlaviy, Nosiruddin Rabguziy and others created their masterpieces. The examples of the Turkish literature of the thirteenth century were "Mukhabbatnoma" by Khorazmiy, " Khusrav and Shirin" by Kutb, "Sukhayl and Guldursun" , "Guliston - bit Turkiy", "Sinbadnoma" were considered as a valuable masterpieces. During the XIII-XIV centuries despite the plundering of Mongols, Maverannahr kept on developing. Undoubtedly, these affected positively to the culture and traditions of people.

**Tasks according to the theme:**

### **I. Answer the following questions:**

1. Give information about the life of Genghis Khan.
2. What was special in his military career? Give examples.
3. Speak about the Mongol conquest and the implementation Mongol rule in Central Asia.
4. Why did Genghis Khan get furious when he heard the name Manguberdi?
5. What was Temur Malik's role in the government of Khwarazmshahs?
6. What were the reasons that made Mahmud Torobiy fight against Mongols?
7. What is the historical significance of Mahmud Torobiy's revolt?
8. What are peculiar features of cultural life during Mongol reign?
9. What examples can you give to the development of history during the period?
10. What examples can you give to the development of literature during that period?

### **II. Are the following sentences True/False?**

1. In 1206 Temuchin was given the nickname Genghis Khan.
2. In 1218 Mongols began fighting with Khwarazmshahs.
3. Bukhara was conquered by Genghis Khan in 1219.
4. 1000 artists, children, women were taken to Mongolia by Mongols.
5. In 1220 Khwarazmshah escaped to Ashura.
6. The tax collection was done by "dorugachi".
7. Mahmud Tarabi was a craftsman.
8. Dovukhan was the son of Kebek Khan.
9. Tarmashirin governed from 1326 to 1334.
10. After Davukhan his son governed the country.

### **III. Fill in the gaps:**

1. In ... Urganch was conquered by Mongols.
2. In 1221 ... was fired.
3. The meaning of Genghis is ...
4. In Kebek Khan's period dinar was equal to ...

5. In Kebekhan's period new currency was ...
6. ... was the first governor who moved his place to Kashkadarya and named Karshi.
7. "Tarixi Jahon" was written by ...
8. "Jameut at tavorikh" was written by ...
9. In Tarmashirin's period silver coins were prepared in ...
10. In ... Islam was official religion in Chigatay state.

**IV. Choose the appropriate answer:**

1. By whom "Tarixi Jahongusho" was written?
  - a) Juvayniy    b) Rashididdin    c) Genghis
2. When was Samarkand fired?
  - a) 1222    b) 1221    c) 1219
3. Who was Makhmud Tarobi?
  - a) a governor    b) a craftsman    c) a writer
4. When was Bukhara conquered by Genghiskhan?
  - a) 1217    b) 1218    c) 1219
5. From the first quarter of the 14th century which religion was the official religion in Chigatay?
  - a) Islam    b) Christian    c) Buddhism
6. During which period of time did Genghis khan live?
  - a) 1254-1327    b) 1155-1230    c) 1155-1227
7. In 1220 where did Khwarezmshah escape?
  - a) Urganch    b) Ashura    c) Karshi
8. What is the meaning of Genghis?
  - a) powerful    b) black    c) both of them are correct
9. During which period of time did Davukhan govern the country?
  - a) 1318-1326    b) 1326-1334    c) 1282-1306
10. Dinar was equal to ...
  - a) 8 dirham    b) 7 dirham    c) 6 dirham

## **Theme 6**

### **Amir Temur (Tamerlane) and Temurids' era**

#### **Plan:**

1. Amir Temur's historical contribution in uniting the country
2. Amir Temur – a great statesman and famous commander
3. Silk Road in the Timurid period
3. Cultural and literary life during Temurid's era

**Key words:** powerful, statesman, commander, founder, strength, prosperity, fame.

#### **Amir Temur's historical contribution in uniting the country**

Amir Temur was born in 1336, April 9 in Kesh region, Khoja Ilgar village, in the family of Amir Taragay. His mother Takinaxotun was the noblest woman among the people of Kesh. People called Amir Temur "Sahibkiran". It means person who was born in a time when two planets in solar system were near each other. According to astrologers' opinion, people born on that day will live happily and with high reputation in their life. That's why he was called "Sahibkiran". The meaning of the word is "lucky king" or "powerful king". A great number of scientific researches and works have been written and are still being written about him. For example; "Zafarnoma" by Nizomiddin Shomiy, "Zafarnoma" by Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy can be irreplaceable source in learning the life and military activity of Amir Temur. Moreover, we can also add to the list one more important source by Ruy González de Clavijo. His diaries which were sent by Henry III, the king of Castilian are of great importance about Amir Temur's life.

Temur was a member of the Barlas tribe and he grew up in what was known as the Chagatai khanate. After the death in 1357 of the current ruler, Amir Kazgan, Temur declared his fealty to the khan of nearby Kashgar, Tughluq Temur, who had overrun one of the chief cities, Samarkand, in 1361. Tughluq Temur appointed his son Ilyas Khoja as governor, with Temur as his minister. But shortly afterward Temur fled and rejoined his brother-in-law Amir Husayn, the grandson of Amir Kazgan. They defeated Ilyas Khoja (1364) and set out to conquer the country, achieving firm possession of the region around 1366. About 1370 Temur turned

against Husayn, besieged him in Balkh, and, after Husayn's assassination, proclaimed himself at Samarkand sovereign of the Chagatai line of khans and restorer of the Mongol empire. For the next 10 years Timur fought against the khans of eastern Turkistan and Khwarezm, finally occupying Kashgar in 1380. He gave armed support to Tokhtamysh, who was the Mongol khan of Crimea. In 1383 Timur began his conquests in Persia with the capture of Herat. In 1391 Timur pursued Tokhtamysh into the Russian steppes and defeated and dethroned him; but Tokhtamysh raised a new army and invaded the Caucasus in 1395. The attempts of Amir Timur in order to make centralized country were great. In 1366-1370 Amir Timur paid much attention to internal military movements. In 1370 Amir Husayn was killed and after that Amir Timur became the ruler of Maverannahr. He passed to Samarkand through Kesh and turned it to the capital of his country. In 1372 he tried to achieve Khwarezm but couldn't invade it. After a year he tried again and this time he won Southern Khwarezm. After that Amir Timur attacked against Khwarezm three times. Amir Timur always paid much attention to his soldiers who were the symbol of bravery and won the war.

In 1398 Timur invaded India on the pretext that the Muslim sultans of Delhi were showing excessive tolerance to their Hindu subjects. He crossed the Indus River on September 24 and, leaving a trail of carnage, marched on Delhi. The army of the Delhi sultan Mahmud Tughluq was destroyed at Panipat on December 17, and Delhi was reduced to a mass of ruins, from which it took more than a century to emerge. By April 1399 Timur was back in his own capital. An immense quantity of spoil was conveyed away; according to Ruy González de Clavijo, 90 captured elephants were employed to carry stones from quarries to erect a mosque at Samarkand. Timur set out before the end of 1399 on his last great expedition, in order to punish the Mamluk sultan of Egypt and the Ottoman sultan Bayazid I for their seizures of certain of his territories. After restoring his control over Azerbaijan, he marched on Syria; Aleppo was stormed and sacked, the Mamluk army defeated, and Damascus occupied (1401), the deportation of its artisans to Samarkand being a fatal blow to its prosperity. In 1401 Baghdad was



also taken by storm, 20,000 of its citizens were massacred, and all its monuments were destroyed. After wintering in Georgia, Temur invaded Anatolia, destroyed Boyazid's army near Ankara (July 20, 1402), and captured Smyrna from the Knights of Rhodes. Having received offers of submission from the sultan of Egypt and from John VII (then coemperor of the Byzantine Empire with Manuel II Palaeologus) Temur returned to Samarkand (1404) and prepared for an expedition to China. He set out at the end of December, fell ill at Otrar, and died in February 1405.

### **Amir Temur – a great statesman and famous commander**

Temur began his rise as leader of a small nomad band and by guile and force of arms established dominion over the lands between the Amudarya and Syrdarya rivers (Movarounnahr) by the 1360s. He then, for three decades, led his mounted archers to subdue each state from Mongolia to the Mediterranean. He was the last of the mighty conquerors of Central Asia to achieve such military successes as leader of the nomad warrior lords, ruling both agricultural and pastoral peoples on an imperial scale. The poverty, bloodshed, and desolation caused by his campaigns gave rise to many legends, which in turn inspired such works as Christopher Marlowe's "Tamburlaine the Great". The name Timur Lenk signified Temur the Lamé, a title of contempt used by his Persian enemies, which became Tamburlaine, or Tamerlane, in Europe. Temur was heir to a political, economic, and cultural heritage rooted in the pastoral peoples and nomad traditions of Central Asia. He and his compatriots cultivated the military arts and discipline of Genghis Khan and, as mounted archers and swordsmen, scorned the settled peasants. Temur never took up a permanent abode. He personally led his almost constantly campaigning forces, enduring extremes of desert heat and lacerating cold. When not campaigning he moved with his army according to season and grazing facilities. His court traveled with him, including his household of one or more of his nine wives and concubines. He strove to make his capital, Samarkand, the most splendid city in Asia, but when he visited it he stayed only a few days and then moved back to the pavilions of his encampment in the plains beyond the city.

Temur was, above all, master of the military techniques developed by Genghis Khan, using every weapon in the military and diplomatic armory of the day. He never missed an opportunity to exploit the weakness (political, economic, or military) of the adversary or to use intrigue, treachery, and alliance to serve his purposes. The seeds of victory were sown among the ranks of the enemy by his agents before an engagement. He conducted sophisticated negotiations with both neighboring and distant powers, which were recorded in diplomatic archives from England to China. In battle, the nomadic tactics of mobility and surprise were his major weapons of attack.

### **Silk Road in the Timurid period**

Amir Temur, the founder of the empire comprising practically the entire Central Asia and Persia, gained strength. The Golden Horde was on his way: until there was the caravan route from China to Europe via the Crimea, the Bottom Volga region and Khoresm, he could not count on economic prosperity of his main domain. Timur fulfilled his ambition by taking Astrakhan and Serai Berk by storm. Looting and utter annihilation of those cities froze the trade. The Golden Horde found itself isolated and withered; and after the last disastrous Moscow campaign it went rack and ruin. With the destruction of Serai Berke and defeating the Golden Horde the northern route linking the Middle and Far East was liquidated and the entire caravan trade was transferred to the south. Caravans from China to the Middle East again headed via Otrar, Tashkent, Samarkand, Balkh, and Herat. The whole stream of goods rushed on the roads passing via Maverannahr. The order on the routes was restored and merchants could travel without fear carrying fabrics, glasses, metal products. From India there was the road via Hindu Kush and Balkh. From Kipchak lands across the Syr-Darya they carried furs, leather products, canvas. The caravan route from the East moved with the most expensive of goods - silks, jewels, agates and pearls, medicines and porcelain.

The customs duties and taxes were raised in all caravan cities and stops. In case the goods were plundered on territory of his empire, the entire province had to compensate the losses in double, and pay Temur five times as much. All caravan

trade routes joined in Samarkand, the Empire's capital. The city became the crossroads of Asia, the continent's center. According to Temur's plan, Samarkand was to adequately represent his powerful empire and become the most beautiful city in the world. In terms of luxury it was supposed to surpass everything the human imagination was capable of so that the descendants were aware of the might and power of his empire.

Across the deserts and mountain passes the transports laden with everything which could be used to decorate Samarkand hastened to reach the city. From India there went caravans of elephants with treasures from ruined and plundered temples and palaces of Punjab and Delhi Sultanate. From Damascus and Bagdad, from Anatolia and Ormuzd, from the banks of the Volga and the Caucasus day and night moved the carts transporting building materials and works of art from the ruins of rebellious cities. Around Samarkand there were founded small settlements bearing the names of large cities of the world - Bagdad, Damascus, Cairo, Shiraz, Sultania and even Paris later renamed into Farish. In the end of the 14th century Timur started to prepare for the conquest of the eastern part of the Silk Road, China and Indochina, but he was too late. His heirs divided his empire among themselves; it did not revive any more.

### **Cultural and literary life during Temurid's era**

**Mirzo Ulugbek** was born in 1394 in the city of Sultania, during the time of Amir Temur's invasion of Iraq. He was 15 years old when he took over the throne of Maverannahr. According to sources, Ulugbek tried to keep all the rules and regulations of the rule of Amir Temur. In November 1424, Mirzo Ulugbek began to invade Mongolia. In the early spring of 1425, it defeated the Mongols near Issyk-Kul. The war was the first and the last of Ulugbek's wars. During the rule of the governor, the financial and economic situation in the country has improved significantly. Ulugbek's monetary reform in 1428 was also an important event in the development of trade and currency, financial policy in the country.

Large land plots of large proprietors and small statues of hardworking pilgrims were also privately owned. Most of the land was under the control of

administrative, military and religious figures. For example, in the second half of the 15th century, **Hodja Ahror**, a large landowner, owned about 1,300 acres of land. Most of the diners were very wealthy. For example, at that time the property around Heart was in the hands of **Abu Ali Tarhan**, the vast lands around **Dervishali Tarhan**, Samarkand and Bukhara. During the reign of Amir Temur and the Timurids, large lands in Maverannahr and Khurasan were owned as foundations. In addition to land and water, many shops, factories, mosques, madrasas, hospitals have been spent on repairs and equipment. Mirzo Ulugbek tried to ease the majority of the population and reduce land tax as much as possible. However, Ulugbek had to compensate for this decline by tamga - increasing the collection of craftsmen and traders.

**Alisher Navoi** (1441-1501) is a great Uzbek poet, writer, thinker and statesman. He was born in Herat. His father Giyosuddin Muhammad pays close attention to the upbringing of his son. Alisher's first teachers in poetry were Mir Sayyid Kabuli and Muhammad Ali Gharibiy. Alisher Navoi wrote over 30 major fiction works under the pseudonym of Navoi. In 1483-1485 he wrote his royal work "Hamsa". The poem contains five poems of 50,000 lines: "Hayrat ul-Abror", "Farhad and Shirin", "Laili and Majnun", "The Sailor Planet" and "Saddi Iskandari". The following are some of the prose works of Navoi: "Zubdat ul-Tawarikh", "Halati Sayyid Ardasher", "Halati Pahlavon Mahmud", "Hamsat ul-mutahayirin", "Nasayim ul-mukhabbat", "Mezon ul-avzan", "Mufradot", "Fusuli arba", "Lison ut-tayr", "Mahbub ul-kulub".

**Kamoliddin Behzod** (1455-1537) is a great painter and follower of Alisher Navoi. His great painting in the field of miniature is "The School of Behzod". He is called "Eastern Raphaelli" during his lifetime.

**Zahiriddin Mukhammad Babur** (1483-1530) was a great representative of Uzbek classical literature, historian, statesman and public figure. He is the founder of the Baburid kingdom, which ruled in India for 332 years and is one of the last known rulers of the Timurids. At the age of 12 in 1494, he assumed the throne of Fergana. Between 1519 and 1535 years he fought to capture India. He fought in the

battle of Panipat in 1526 with the Sultan of India Ibrahim Loddi and with the Governor of Chitora, Rana Sanga in 1527 and established his rule in India. Babur died in Agra in December 1530, and was later buried in 1533 in Kabul under his will. His scientific literary heritage consists of works such as “Boburnoma”, “Hattie Boburiy”, “Mubayin”, “Mukhtasar”.

**Lutfi** (1366-1465) is a well-known Uzbek poet, thinker, and great representative of Uzbek classical literature. He was born and lived in the Dehikanor district of Herat. He had a close relationship with Navoi and Jomi. Lutfi is also an Uzbek and Persian poet. Although he wrote a number of poems, only “Gul and Navruz” was kept up to present days.

**Abdurahman Jami** (1414-1492) was a well-known Persian poet, philosopher, and one of the great figures of the Nakshbandiya teaching. He was born in the city of Jam near Nishapur and lived in Herat. Jami wrote his works in Persian. He knew Arabic well. Some scholars call Jami's works about 100, while Navoi listed 38 of them. In his works such as “Haft avrang”, “Silsilat uz-zahab”, “Tukhfatul akhror”, “Khiradnomai Iskandari” Jomi promotes ideas of high behavior.

**Kazizada Rumi** (1360-1437) was a major mathematician and astronomer. Rumi's contribution to the creation of Ulughbek's astronomical school was enormous. He gave lectures in mathematics and astronomy at the Ulugbek madrasah and was called "Plato of Time". Mirzo Ulugbek participated in his classes.

Famous representatives of the Temurid School of calligraphy and ornament are Sultan Mashhadi, Abdujamil Katib, Darvesh Muhammad Toki, Mirali Kilkalam, Sultan Muhammad Nur and others. Nizami, Farididdin Attor, Khoja Hafiz, Sadi Sherozi, Khusrav Dehlavi and Abdurahman Jomi, Mavlono Lutfi, Haidar Khorezmi, Durbek, Atai and Sakkoki are the representatives of that period.

### **Tasks according to the theme:**

#### **I. Answer the questions:**

1. When and where was Amir Temur born?
2. What was Amir Temur’s great historical contribution?

3. Give information about taxes in Timurids' era.
4. Speak about The Great Silk Road during Amir Temur's reign.
5. What steps were taken in order to develop Samarkand?
6. What was Ulughbek's contribution to the development of the country?
7. Give examples to the buildings constructed during the period.
8. What are peculiar literary works written during the era?
9. What are the representatives who greatly contributed to the development of the country?
10. Give information about Alisher Navoi.

## **II. Are the following sentences True/False?**

1. Amir Temur was born in 1339, the 6th of April.
2. Amir Temur was the grandchild of Kazagan.
3. Ulugbek was the governor of Movarounnahr and Turkistan.
4. Shokhrub's currency reform in 1428 was also important in trade.
5. "Silsilat-uz zahab" was written by Alisher Navoiy.
6. Kamoliddin Bekhzod lived during the period of 1455 and 1536.
7. Kazizoda Rumi was famous with the name of "Plato of time".
8. Jami's only 1 poem-"Gul and Navruz" was kept up to present day.
9. "Tamburlaine the great" was written by Christopher Marlow.
10. Lutfi was the follower of Alisher Navoi.

## **III. Fill in the gaps:**

1. ...lived from 1366 to 1465.
2. "Gul and Navruz" was written by ...
3. ...was "Plato of his time".
4. "Tukhfat-ul akhror" was written by...
5. Amir Temur was born in ... family.
6. ... was a major mathematician and astronomer.
7. When Ulugbek was ... years old he was declared as the governor of Maveraunnnahr.
8. Zahiriddin Mukhammad Bobur lived from ... to ...

9. Temur began his rise as a leader in ...

10. In Temur's period "Zafarnoma" was written by Nizomiddin Shomiy and ...

**IV. Choose the appropriate answer:**

1. Who is the author of Mukhtasar?

a) Bobur b) Navai c) Lutfi

2. When was written "Xamsa"?

a) 1485-87 b) 1483-1487 c) 1382-1485

3. Where was Jami born?

a) Nishapur b) Jam c) Hirat

4. What does "Sahibkiran" mean?

a) nothing b) the person who was born when the 2 stars came close

c) powerful.

5. Who is Amir Temur's mother?

a) Qutlug Nigar b) Bibikhonim c) Turkon Khotun

6. When did Amir Temur invade India?

a) 1397 b) 1396 c) 1398

7. How many works of Jami did Alisher Navai list?

a) 100 b) 38 c) 62

8. During which period of time was Ulugbek born?

a) during the war

b) during the invasion

c) during the Amir Temur's invasion of Iraq.

9. Who are the famous representatives of Temurid's school of calligraphy?

a) Sultan Mahshadali b) Abdujamil Katib c) both of them.

10. Who gave lectures on mathematics and astronomy in Ulugbek's madrasah?

a) Lutfi b) Jami c) Kazizada Rumi

**V. Look at the pictures and give information about them:**



## Theme 7

### Turkestan's division into khanates

#### Plan:

1. Turkestan's division into khanates, its reasons and consequences
2. Bukhara emirate, Khiva khanate and Kokand khanate
3. Social, political and cultural life in khanates

**Key words:** tribe, to obey, to warn, ruler, khanate, emirate, residence, to reign.

#### Turkestan's division into khanates, its reasons and consequences

The history of our country has witnessed different stages in the development of Uzbek statehood, it did not occur in the same rate and in its growth there were many victorious and failed periods. It is apparent that the kingdom which was founded by Amir Temur was the biggest and the most powerful in the history of Uzbekistan. He not only left a powerful state to his offspring, but also a famous "Temurids' code" about instructions for establishing a state and ruling it. "Everyone who is connected with my generation should do his work according to this code and it should be used as the instruction to rule the state. So that, the state and kingdom passing to them will be free from damages and crises", he stated. But,



his program and testaments were not practiced. The throne, mutual and internal struggles in authority made the state weak, bringing the country to disorders.

The Temurid state quickly broke into two halves after the death of Temur. The chronic internal fighting of the Temurids attracted the attention of the Uzbek nomadic tribes living to the north of the Aral Sea. In 1501 the Uzbeks began a wholesale invasion of Maverannahr. Under the leadership of Muhammad Shaybani, the Uzbeks conquered the key cities of Samarkand and Herat in 1505 and 1507, respectively, and founded the Khanate of Bukhara. Who was Muhammad Shaybani?

One great incoming human wave that did substantially change the demography of the region brought the ethnonym “Uzbeks” to the heart of that land. These Turkic-Mongol tribes came from northwestern Siberia, where they probably adopted the name Uzbek from the admired Muslim ruler of the Golden Horde, Uz Beg (Uzbek) Khan. A descendant of Genghis Khan, Abulkhayr at the age of 17 rose to the khanship of the Uzbek confederation in Siberia in 1428. During his 40-year reign, Abulkhayr Khan intervened either against or in support of several Central Asian Temurid princes and led the Uzbek tribes southeastward to the north bank of the Syr Darya.

Recovering rapidly, the mounted Uzbek tribesmen regrouped, and in 1494–95 they conquered key portions of Maverannahr. The leader of those tribes, Abulkhayr’s grandson Muḥammad Shaybani Khan (reigned 1500–10), ejected the last Timurid sultans, Babur and Ḥusayn Bayqara, from Samarkand and Herat, respectively. The Uzbeks occupied major cities, including Bukhara, Khiva, Samarkand, and Khujand, and moved their numerous tribes permanently into Maverannahr, Khuroson, and adjacent lands. Muḥammad Shaybani established and gave his adopted name to the potent Shaybanid dynasty, which ruled from its capital, Bukhara, for a century.

### **Bukhara emirate, Khiva khanate and Kokand khanate**

#### **Bukhara emirate**

In the 30-40<sup>th</sup> of the XVII century King of Iran Nadirshah made an agreement with Muhammad Hakimbiy, who was Mangit, in order to conquer Bukhara and he was announced as the Supreme King of the Khanate. The current king of Bukhara Abulfayzkhon was removed from the government. In 1743 Hakimbiy and his son Muhammad Rahim entered the service of Nadirshah. When he died in 1747, Muhammad Rahim took the power of khanate himself. In 1756 announcing himself as Emir, he founded Mangits' Dynasty. According to it, Bukhara Khanate began to be called as Bukhara Emirate and until 1920 the Mangits ruled the country.

The reign of Muhammad Rahim wasn't admitted by some of the governors. Emir tried to unify the country relying on Mangits. He collected all the heads of tribes in Bukhara and demanded them to obey the central rules, otherwise, he warned about strict punishments. Muhammad Rahim changed his residence and moved to Ark (castle) which was specially constructed near Bukhara minaret. To prevent disorders, he organized bloody wars to Samarkand, Jizzakh, Uratapa, Gessar, Boysun, Shakhrisabz. Muhammad Rahim suppressed the uprising in Burgut tribe in Nurota and destroyed their military fortresses. After Muhammad Rahim's death, mutual wars increased. There were uprisings against Mangits. Doniyolbiy's wars in order to suppress the rebellion of the tribes - Kenagas, Yuz, Bakhrin, Burgut, Saroy were the cause of the thousands' death in the country. There announced extra taxes for the expenditure of Doniyolbiy. In 1784 handicraftsmen and trade people of Bukhara made an uprising, thousands of people were killed in order to suppress it.

Emir Shohmurod was called as "Emir Mas'um" ("innocent emir) continued fighting against disorders in the country. Emir killed 2 people - Davlat kushbegi and Nizomiddin kozikalon in front of all officials on his own. Taxes were put in order. He handed the label of tarxan to the population of Bukhara. According to that label the population became free to pay taxes from their income. Even taxes for marriage and scales were reduced. During Shohmurod's period Emirates of Bukhara strengthened, but the mutual battles did not stop.

### **Khiva khanate**

At the end of the XV and at the beginning of XVI centuries Khwarezm was a part of the country ruled by Husayn Baykara. In 1505 Khwarezm was invaded by Shaybani and Kepakbiy from the Qonghirat tribe was appointed as the governor. When Shaybani fought with the King of Iran, Ismailshah conquered Khwarezm and included it to his possession, appointed three governors to the towns Vezir, Urgench, Khiwa.

In Khwarezm the people who were opposite to Ismail's reign organized uprising and the Judge of the town Vezir - Umar khori and Sayyid Hisamiddin were leaders in it. They invited Elbarskhan who was the son of Berka Sultan and the descendant of Shaybani to be a Khan. In 1511 Elbarskhan came with his army and cleared Vezir, Urgench, Khiva, Khazorasp from the army of Ismailshah. So, in 1511 independent Khiva Khanate was founded. Elbarskhan became its first khan. In Khiva Shaybanids' reign continued until 1770. The capital was Urgench. In the period of Arabkhan (1602-1621) the capital was changed to Khiva. Oasis in the lower part of Amudarya, Mangishlak, Mashhad, Turkmen places around Uzboy were also in that Khanate. But, there was not peace in the country. There were wars between Khiva and Bukhara because of Murgob and Marv.

### **Kokand khanate**

At the beginning of the XVIII century because of continuous battles the government became weak and Bukhara Emirate divided into two parts. In 1709 one of the Uzbek tribes – Mings that were living around Kokand came into power and Shokhrukhbiy was appointed as their leader. Thus, Kokand Khanate was founded. But Kokand Khanate was officially named as “Khanate” in 1805 because Kokand's king Olimkhon admitted the title “khan” that year.

### **Social, political and cultural life in khanates**

Uzbek khan, Shaybani using diplomacy and power gradually took in hand the lands of Maverannahr. The economies of the cities were gradually restored. In the 16th century crafts and trade in the cities of Bukhara, Samarkand and Tashkent were well-developed. The domed buildings, caravanserais, mosques and other structures erected under Abdulla Khan have survived in Bukhara. With crafts

development trade also prospered. In the 16th century Bukhara and Khiva embassies together with trade caravans went to Moscow, India, Iran, Kashgar, Siberia, and Kazakh steppes. In return their embassies arrived in Bukhara. After Kazan and then Astrakhan khanates were annexed to Moscow state in 1557 merchants from Khoresm appeared there, and Moscow merchants came to Bukhara.

In 1558 Bukhara was visited by Jenkinson, an Englishman, who was the official ambassador of Ivan the Terrible. In 1559 he was joined by the embassies from Bukhara, Balkh and Urgench on his trip back to Moscow for the purpose of conclusion trade agreements. Later on Abdulla Khan repeatedly sent his ambassadors to Ivan the Terrible and his son. Moscow imported “the fish teeth” (walrus tusks), furs, skins, honey, wax, wooden ware, metal products, falcons and Arctic falcons. Western Europeans brought cloth, velvet, mirrors, and weapons (although it was forbidden to export) via Moscow. The special imperial permission was mandatory to bring silver and coins to Bukhara. Central Asia sent to Russia silk, woolen and cotton fabrics, lambskin, raw silk, carpets, spices, dried fruit and so forth. Central Asia was known for trading slaves, mainly Iranians captured by Uzbeks during their raids to Khurasan, and Russians whom they bought from the nomads of Dashti-Kipchak.

If to speak about literary works written during that period we can count a great number of them. “Bahr al-asror” by Mahmud ibn Vali, “Dastur al-muluk” by Samandar Termiziy, “The history of Ubaydullakhan” by Mir Muhammad Amin Bukhari, “The history of Abulfayzkhan” by Abdurahman Tole, “The history of emir Haydar” are the important sources in learning the history of Bukhara Khanate. “Shajarai Turk” by Abulgozi Bahodirkhan, “Ikbalname” by Shermuhammad Munis, “Riyoz ad-davla” by Ogahiy, “The history of Khwarezm” by Yusuf Bayoni are valuable sources in learning the history of Khiva Khanate. In learning the history of Kokand Khanate works as “The history of Umarkhan”, “The history of Shokhrukhbiy” can be crucial.

**Tasks according to the theme:**

## **I. Answer the questions:**

1. What was the reason of Muhammad Shaybaniykhon's easy invasion of Maverannahr and Khuroson?
2. When and what kind of regions did the Shaybanids invade?
3. Why could not Shaybaniykhon keep Khuroson?
4. What kind of events happened in Khwarazm and who reigned at the beginning of the XVI century?
5. What kind of sociopolitical, economic and cultural changes took place during Muhammad Rahim's reign in Bukhara?
6. Who were the Ashtarkhanids and when did they gain the government?
7. Why was Turkistan divided into 3 khanates?
8. When and why was "Bukhara khanate" changed into "Bukhara emirate"?
9. Give information about Kokand khanate.
10. What kind of works were written about Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand?

## **II. Are these sentences True or False?**

1. Amir Temur's program and testaments were not practiced.
2. The Temurids' state quickly broke into three parts after the death of Temur.
3. These Turkic-Mongol tribes came from northwestern Syria, where they probably adopted the name Uzbek from the admired Muslim ruler of the Golden Horde, Uz Beg (Uzbek) Khan.
4. During his 40-year reign, Shaybani Khan intervened either against or in support of several Central Asian Temurid princes and led the Uzbek tribes southeastward to the north bank of the Syr Darya.
5. To prevent disorders, Muhammad Rahim organized bloody wars to Samarkand, Jizzakh, Uratapa, Gessar, Boysun, Shakhrisabz.
6. After Muhammad Rahim's death, mutual wars decreased.
7. Taxes were put in order during the governing years of Emir Shohmurod.
8. During Shohmurod's period Emirates of Bukhara strengthened, the mutual battles stopped.
9. There were wars between Khiva and Kokand because of Murgob and Marv.

10. The domed buildings, caravanserais, mosques and other structures erected under Abdulla Khan have survived in Bukhara.

### **III. Fill in the gaps:**

1. It is apparent that the kingdom which was founded by ... was the biggest and the most powerful in the history of Uzbekistan.
2. Amir Temur not only left a powerful state to his offspring, but also a famous ... about instructions for establishing a state and ruling it.
3. The chronic internal fighting of the Temurids attracted the attention of the Uzbek nomadic tribes living to the north of the ... Sea.
4. Under the leadership of ... , the Uzbeks conquered the key cities of Samarkand and Herat in 1505 and 1507, respectively, and founded the Khanate of Bukhara.
5. In the 30-40<sup>th</sup> of the XVII century King of Iran Nadirshah made an agreement with ... , who was Mangit, in order to conquer Bukhara and he was announced as the Supreme King of the Khanate.
6. Muhammad Rahim changed his residence and moved to ... which was specially constructed near Bukhara minaret.
7. Emir ... was called as “Emir Mas’um” (“innocent emir) continued fighting against disorders in the country.
8. At the end of the XV and at the beginning of XVI centuries Khwarezm was a part of the country ruled by ... .
9. In 1709 one of the Uzbek tribes – Mings that were living around Kokand came into power and ... was appointed as their leader.
10. In 1558 Bukhara was visited by ... , an Englishman, who was the official ambassador of Ivan the Terrible.

### **IV. Choose the appropriate answer:**

1. When did the Uzbeks begin a wholesale invasion of Maverannahr?  
A) In 1500    B) In 1501    C) In 1507
2. Who ejected the last Timurid sultans, Babur and Husayn Bayqara, from Samarkand and Herat, respectively?

- A) Genghis Khan      B) Abulkhayir Khan      C) Shaybani Khan
3. Where was the capital of Shaybanid dynasty?  
A) Bukhara              B) Samarkand              C) Shakhrisabz
4. Who was the current king of Bukhara when Nadirshah was announced as the Supreme King of Khanate?  
A) Muhammad Hakimbiy      B) Abulfayzkhon      C) Abdullakhon
5. Who was the founder of Mangits' dynasty?  
A) Muhammad Rahimbiy      B) Muhammad Hakimbiy      C) Abulfayzkhon
6. What kind of label did Emir Shohmurod hand to the population of Bukhara?  
A) tarkhan      B) kushbegi      C) vezir
7. Who was the first khan of Khiva Khanate?  
A) Shaybani      B) Kepakbiy      C) Elbarskhan
8. Where was the capital of Khiva Khanate in the period of Arabkhan?  
A) Urgench      B) Khiva      C) Vezir
9. Who is the author of «The history of Abulfayzkhon»?  
A) Mahmud Ibn Vali      B) Samandar Termiziy      C) Abdurahmon Tole
10. Which of these books is considered a valuable source in learning the history of Khiva Khanate?  
A) «Shajarai Turk»      B) «Bahr al-asror»      C) «The history of Umarkhan»

## **Theme 8**

### **Russian conquest and its consequences**

#### **Plan:**

1. Russian conquest and its colonial policy
2. National liberation struggles
3. Jadidism and its famous representatives

**Key words:** empire, conquest, colony, liberation, uprising, movement.

### **Russian conquest and its colonial policy**

Russian Empire initially tried to arrange different relations with The Emirate of Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand Khanates in order to broaden its borders to the east side. In this occasion, firstly, ambassadors were sent for the purpose of collecting

more data about Khanates. Even in the period of Peter I the military expedition under the leadership of Alexander Bekovich-Cherkasskiy was sent. However, after this expedition went unsuccessful, king's government started to build military fortresses. Agents being tourists, tradesmen, ambassadors kept collecting information about political, social-economic and military status, the roads of the Central Asia both in water and on land.

In the midst of the 19th century, Khanates became weak in the result of mutual fights, inner conflicts, slow-witted inside and outside policy of government leaders. And these gave a chance to Russian Empire to start its colonialism.

The Russian occupation of the Central Asia was held in four steps. In the first step – 1847-1865 years - north-western regions of Kokand Khanate and Tashkent were occupied by Russian Empire. In these occupied territories Turkestan region being comprised of Orenburg general-gubernatorial was organized.

The second step included 1865-1868 years and colonial attempts against Kokand Khanate and The Emirate of Bukhara took place in this step.

The third step comprised the occupation of lands of Khiva and Kokand Khanates during 1873-1879 years.

The fourth step was the submission of Turkmens in 1880-1885 years. Therefore, as a result of long-lasting military preparations of Russian Empire during 1864-1885 – more than 20 years many parts in Khanates of the Central Asia were occupied and colonized.

First of all, colonists needed to make special government rules in the region in order not to lose occupied places. So, they worked very attentively without risking. They created strong foundation among people in this way.

### **National liberation struggles**

During the years of colonization the population was under pressure and it could be felt in every sphere of everyday life. First of all, colonists stole all valuable material resources from the country and took them to their own state. Besides they continued to torture the indigenous people demanding high taxes from them. Furthermore, all measures were taken in order to put an end to national values and



traditions of the country. The wrath in the peoples' hearts grew immensely. Several uprising against Russian rule organized.

The administrative system introduced by Russia in Turkistan became a political loop. Firstly, the invaders plundered Turkistan's wealth and they have turned the country into a material base and have restrained the economy for their own benefits. Heavy taxes and duties have further impoverished the population. The colonists humiliated the national values and traditions of the local people. As Russia colonized Turkistan, its political, economic, spiritual and cultural oppression led to the revolt. The driving forces of the revolts were peasants, urban artisans and the poor. Patriotic priests and wealthy landowners who did not lose their national pride also participated in these actions. In 1879 about 600 rebels surrounded Fergana regional administration and demanded the military governor to reduce taxes on Margilan district. The provincial military governor, fearing unrest and realizing the seriousness of the situation, promised to take into consideration their demands in order to prevent future scandals, as well as identify and eliminate illegal tax collectors.

In the years 1880-1883, a series of protests against colonial oppression took place. Uprising in Khujand, Uratapa, Namangan, Osh and Chust are examples of this. Colonial forces cracked down on rebels, arrested movement leaders and severely punished activists. In the summer of 1885 revolts in the Fergana Valley intensified. Now the insurgents changed the way they fought and set fire to the fortresses of the rich and the rulers. The revolts gradually spread throughout the region and in some areas turned into armed actions. In the sources it was noted that between 1885 and 1889 Fergana region's population raised 205 political protests. The regional military governor Verevskiy fearing the situation in Fergana proposed to the Central Government to create a secret political police service to keep the population in check. He used his own money to create a network of secret spies in every district of Fergana region. 5,5 million sums a year were spent on strengthening the armed forces and police. Whereas, given the fact that only 19000

sums were allocated for the railroad, which was more important, it is clear how far the government was concerned about the population's movement.

In the summer of 1892 in Tashkent - the capital of Turkistan, there was an uprising that frightened the Russian colonists and entered the history as the "Cholera rebel" or "Stone throwing event". It was one of the most striking revolts in the history of the country. In June cholera spread in Tashkent. The city administration took urgent actions. It was forbidden to bury the dead with cholera in 12 cemeteries inside the city and was announced that four new cemetery would be built outside the city. Entering and exit from the city were under control. In the city were rumors that people which were down with cholera would be eliminated. But local people even had several problems in burying the dead people who did not die from cholera in the town. The indigenous people had to bury them in the town cemetery; Russian colonists opened the graves and arrested the people who buried. It became the reason for uprising of the indigenous people. Well-known people of the town Azizyor Eshon, Abulkasim Khodja, Ziyomhammad with more than thousand people went to the town mayor's office. They required the head of the town – colonel S.R.Putinsev and aksakal Muhammad Yakub to answer their questions. Aksakal of the town discriminated them instead of answering their questions. Thus, famous stone throwing accident started. In the following revolt people threw stones to colonists and it became very difficult to colonists to stop the crowd. There is not any information about the number of people who died in the following uprising, because the people took all the people who were injured and died back with them.

The largest national liberation movement in Turkestan was the Andijan uprising in 1898. The revolt was led by Muhammadali Ishan (Dukchi Ishan) from Mingtepa village near Andijan. He went to Mecca after studying in Bukhara. Later on, he could not read and write, but he had enough religious knowledge because he was in Sultan Khan Tura's service for many years. After his death, Dukchi Ishan became famous. His goal was to get rid of Russian rule and to establish his own khanate in Ferghana. The poor gathered around him, planted gardens, and brought water to

dry lands. Muhammadali Ishan consulted with his murids (pupils) and set a plan of attack against the colonist camps in Andijan, Margilan, and Osh. On May 17, 1898, Muhammadali Ishan invited the crowds to revolt. On the same day during the night, everyone took what they had and left for Andijan. When the insurgents headed by Ishan entered the village of Konji, another 200 people joined. As they passed Karakoran and Okchi, when they got near the village Koyli, the commander Gaibnazar joined with his young men.

When the rebels stormed into Andijan, the wealthy merchant Aliboy joined them with 190 young men. The number of rebels was about 2,000. The rebels stormed the colonial military garrison in Andijan, plundering about 30 rifles in the pyramids of the barracks and placing them on the first line. The soldiers inside them attacked. After an hour-and-a-half shooting, the rebels retreated leaving 11 dead and 8 wounded associates. Even Colonel Koishevski, the district governor, hid out of fear of going out. Only when the leader of the town Khalbahadir came, they began shooting at all the people. Thousands of peasants and artisans who had gone out to work in the morning were totally unaware of these events and died of colonial arrows. The military surrounded the city and brutally suppressed the revolt. The colonists marched to Mingtepa to catch Muhammadali Ishan. Ishan and his murids (pupils) were subjected to terrible repression. On June 12, 1898, Muhammadali Ishan and his close associates were hanged, hundreds were sentenced to death, and 18 were deported to Siberia. Overall 388 people were punished. Dukchi Ishan did not go without a trace. Movement against colonists continued throughout Ferghana Valley. There were acts of aggression in Yakkatut, Namangan, Besharyk, Margilan and other villages and villages. The rebels have taken a worthy place in the pages of the history of the struggle for freedom of the homeland.

### **Jadidism and its famous representatives**

Though the geographic isolation of Central Asia slowed the southward advance of Russian forces, Bukhara was invaded in 1868 and Khiva in 1873; both khanates became Russian protectorates. An uprising in Kokand was crushed in

1875 and the khanate formally annexed the following year, completing the Russian conquest of Uzbek territory; the region became part of the Russian province of Turkistan. Subdued by tsarist Russian weaponry and colonial administrators, Central Asians at the turn of the 20th century diverged along two cultural and social orientations. The old intelligentsia and clergy of Bukhara and Khiva generally persisted on their antiquated course, resisting the modernization of educational, religious, economic, and governmental institutions. Simultaneously, a small but vigorous expression of dissent emerged in the form of an active reform movement.

Reformers were centred in Samarkand but were also present in Bukhara, Tashkent, and Fergana. Jadids, as the reformers called themselves, were inspired and assisted by Crimean Tatar reformers such as Ismail Gasprinski (Ismail Bey Gaspirali). The Jadids enjoyed sporadic protection by tsarist governors in Turkistan, and they were able to prepare numbers of young urban intellectuals for moderate change in their society and culture. Modernization also came to Turkistan with the advent of the telegraph, telephone, and press; railroads reached Samarkand and Tashkent by 1905.

The word “jadid” comes from the Arabian language and it means “new” in Uzbek. At the end of XIX and at the beginning of the XX century Jadidism spread among Turkic countries, and the aim of the movement was to establish a new modern type of school and a national development style in the country. The movement was divided into three periods: The first period comprised the years from the end of XIX century to 1915, the second period comprised the years 1915-1918, the third period comprised the years 1918-1930. The main representatives of Turkestan Jadid movement were Makhmudkhoja Behbudiy, Abdukadir Shakuriy, Munavvarkhori Abdurashidkhanov, Abdulla Avloni and others.

Firstly, they paid attention to education and schools “Usuli jadid” increased day by day. In the following schools not only religious subjects, but also subjects as medicine, chemistry, and algebra were taught. Jadids paid special attention to teaching the history of Turkestan and the Turkic people, because it raised the

students' national conscience and it helped the society to be united ethnically. "Adibi avval", "Adibi soni" by Munavvarkhori, "Kitobatul atfol", "Geography", "Mukhtasar tarikhi islom" ("A short guide of Islam history") by Behbudi, "Literature", "The first teacher" by Abdulla Avloni helped to develop national school and national upbringing. Jadids established theatre "Turon", newspapers "Samarkand", "Voice of Turkestan", "Voice of Fergana" and magazines "Khurshid", "Mirror", printing house "Behbudiy's printing house" in the country. Jadidism was cultural, educational, national, political and social movement in Turkestan at the end of XIX and at the beginning of the XX centuries. It served as an ideology of the national liberation movement against colonists.

### **Tasks according to the theme:**

#### **Answer the questions:**

1. What was the destiny of Kokand Khanate?
2. What was the destiny of Bukhara Emirate?
3. What was the destiny of Khiva Khanate?
4. Speak about the Russian conquest and its consequences.
5. Speak about "Tashkent uprising".
6. Give information about "Andijan uprising".
7. What the aim of Jadid movement?
8. Who were the main representatives of the movement?
9. What newspaper and magazines did Jadids publish?
10. Speak about the schools established by Jadids.

#### **II. Are these sentences true or false?**

1. After the successful military expedition under the leadership of Alexander Bekovich-Cherkasskiy, king's government started to build military fortresses.
2. In these occupied territories Orenburg region being comprised of Turkestan general-gubernatorial was organised.
3. The driving forces of the revolts were peasants, urban artisans and the poor.
4. In July cholera spread in Tashkent.

5. On June 12, 1898, Muhammadali Ishan and his close associates were shot, hundreds were sentenced to death, and 18 were deported to Siberia.
6. Subdued by tsarist Russian weaponry and colonial administrators, Central Asians at the turn of the 20th century diverged along two cultural and social orientations.
7. Jadids, as they were called as “reformers”, were inspired and assisted by Crimean Tatar reformers such as Ismail Gasprinski (Ismail Bey Gaspirali).
8. The old intelligentsia and clergy of Bukhara and Khiva generally persisted on their antiquated course, defending the modernization of educational, religious, economic, and governmental institutions.
9. At the end of XIX and at the beginning of the XX century Jadidism spread among Turkic countries.
10. In the «Usuli Jadid» schools not only religious subjects, but also subjects as medicine, chemistry, and algebra were taught.

### **III. Fill in the gaps:**

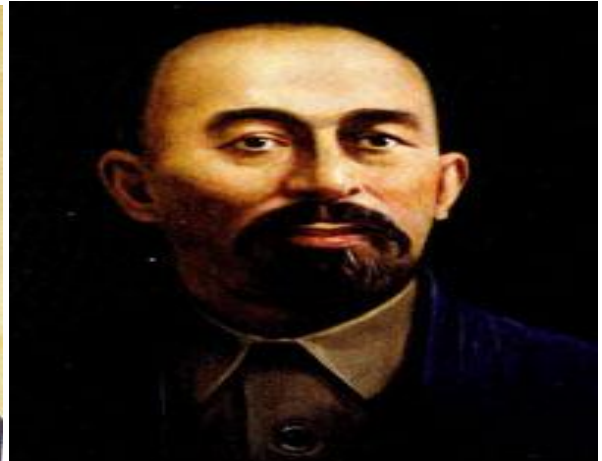
1. Even in the period of ... the military expedition under the leadership of Alexander Bekovich-Cherkasskiy was sent.
2. In the first step north-western regions of Kokand Khanate and ... were occupied by Russian Empire.
3. In these occupied territories Turkestan region being comprised of ... general-gubernatorial was organised.
4. The fourth step was the submission of ... in 1880-1885 years.
5. Colonists continued to torture the indigenous people demanding high ... from them.
6. As Russia colonized Turkistan, its political, economic, spiritual and cultural oppression led to the ... .
7. In 1879 about 600 rebels surrounded Fergana regional administration and demanded the military governor to reduce taxes on ... district.
8. The largest national liberation movement in Turkestan was the ... uprising in 1898.

9. ... also came to Turkistan with the advent of the telegraph, telephone, and press; railroads reached Samarkand and Tashkent by 1905.
10. ... served as an ideology of the national liberation movement against colonists.

**IV. Choose the appropriate answer:**

1. In how many steps was the Russian occupation of the Central Asia held?  
A) 4      B) 3      C) 2
2. Who was the regional military governor fearing the situation in Fergana proposed to the Central Government to create a secret political police service to keep the population in check?  
A) Verevskiy      B) Cherkasskiy      C) Koishevski
3. Where was the capital of Turkistan?  
A) Samarkand      B) Tashkent      C) Bukhara
4. Who was the head of Tashkent – colonel in «Cholera Rebel»?  
A) Verevskiy      B) Koishevskiy      C) Putinsev
5. Who was the aksakal of Tashkent in «Cholera Rebel»?  
A) Muhammad Yakub      B) Muhammadali Ishan      C) Khalbahadir
6. He went to Mecca after studying in Bukhara. Later on, he could not read and write, but he had enough religious knowledge because he was in Sultan Khan Tura's service for many years. About whom are these sentences?  
A) Ismail Gaspirali      B) Khalbahadir      C) Muhammadali Ishan
7. Who was the wealthy merchant joined with 190 young men when the rebels stormed into Andijan?  
A) Gaibnazar      B) Aliboy      C) Khalbahadir
8. Where were reformers centred in?  
A) Tashkent      B) Samarkand      C) Konji
9. How many periods was the Jadid movement divided into?  
A) 2      B) 4      C) 3
10. What was the name of the theatre that Jadids established?  
A) Mirror      B) Turon      C) Voice of Turkestan

**V. Look at the pictures and give information about them:**



## **Theme 9**

### **The establishment of Soviet government in Turkestan**

#### **Actions taken by Soviet government in Uzbekistan and their colonial essence**

##### **Plan:**

1. The establishment of Soviet government in Turkestan
2. Social, political and economic state in Emirate and Khanates
3. Political repression in the country and its consequences

**Key words:** government, establishment, to implement, idea, repression.

### **The establishment of Soviet government in Turkestan**

After the Revolution of 1917 in Russia the Bolsheviks came to government. Having gained the government in their country, they tried to gain the power in Turkestan. But it should be stated that it was very difficult for the Bolsheviks to implement their system in Turkestan. Because people living in the country could not accept ideas of the Bolsheviks as they had totally different ideas. The Bolsheviks' ideas implemented forcefully. They began revolt against Turkestan's



people under the leadership V.S.Lyapin. The revolt that began on the 27<sup>th</sup> of October finished on the 1<sup>st</sup> of November with the end of the temporary government. Thus the Soviet Government was established in the country. This process was bloody because during that period 7000 people in Margelan, 6000 people in Andijan, 2000 people in Namangan were killed. In the cities Samarkand, Kattakurgan, New Bukhara and Termez the Soviet government was established.

Muslims convoked a National Congress in Kokand and established an autonomous government consisting of 12 members. M.Tinishpayev – the Prime minister, minister of inner affairs, I. Shoahmedov – assistant of the Prime Minister, M.Chokayev – minister of foreign affairs (later prime minister) and others. One more contribution of the government was that they established Turkestan's national meeting (Parliament). Besides the members of the National Congress contemporary outstanding people also became members. They were M.Behbudiy, Alikhontura Shokirkhontura ugli, S. Yusupov, O. Umarov, T. Norbutabekov and others.

In 1918 the Constitution of the country was adopted. All vital rights of people living in the country were legalized in the Constitution. But the power of Moscow in the country felt greatly anyway. In order to strengthen its influence they established Turkcomission and Sh.Eliava, V.Bokiy, F.Goloshchekin, V.Kuybishev, M.Frunze, Ya. Rudzutak were authorized.

In 1924–25, politicians directed by the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) redrew the Central Asian map according to a monoethnic principle for each major entity and its people.

### **Social, political and economic state in Emirate and Khanates**

At the beginning of XX century the khanate of Khiva was a half-colony of the empire of Russia, but khan, clergymen and officials owned unlimited rights in control. At the beginning of XX century Jadids made the main contribution in movement of the people in Turkestan, the emirate of Bukhara and the khanate of Khiva. In 1920 on the 1<sup>st</sup> of February Red Army which defeated Junayidkhan's army, entered the city of Khiva, on the 2<sup>nd</sup> February the last khan of Khiva Sayid

Abdullakhan refused the throne. Temporary revolutionary committee was formed in Khiva by Jumaniyoz Sultanmurodov. On the 26-30th April 1920, the first Congress of Khorasm workers was organised and the khanate of Khiva was renamed into Khiva People Republic. Polvonniyoz Yusupov was voted as a leader. New constitution of the state was accepted, broad sociopolitical and economical reformations were made according to it. But Polvonniyoz Yusupov did not always obey it, therefore on the 6th of March, 1921 demonstration was organized by Red army and Polvonniyoz Yusupov was arrested. Consequently, there were some problems in lifestyle of people, especially in providing them with food. Government started to take cereal crops and foods from the rich by force. On June 1918, "Food management" was established to solve those problems. It lasted about 2 years, especially until the period of "new economic policy". In 1920-1921, the first changes were carried out in agrarian field, for example, 10 thousand hectare of land was given to peasants. Old water structures were renovated and some new ones were built.

In Bukhara Emirate the same events happened. It was also obeyed Russia. At the beginning of the XX century there were also democratic attempts against Emir. The active leaders of the country as Abduvohid Burhanov, Fayzulla Khodjayev, Abdurauf Fitrat, Sadriddin Ayniy, Muhitdin Mansurov formed organization "Young Bukharians". The representatives of the organization tried to express the interests and benefits of the people living in the country. But this movement was not supported by Emir and its people. That's why in 1918 there was a battle between F.Kolesov and Emir. Emir defeated the army of Kolesov and it was a chance to punish the representatives of the organization, too. Though Emir had to leave Bukhara in 1920, the Republic of Bukhara did not exist for long. In 1924 the leaders of Communist Party redrew the map of the country and they put an end to the existence of the Republic of Bukhara.

### **Political repression in the country and its consequences**

It is known that the policy of the Soviet regime against the peoples of the whole country was based on the inner essence of the government. In fact, the Eighteenth

Group, the Inagamovs', the Kasimovs' and the Badriddinovs' groups, which were specifically designed and organized in the 20s, were a kind of preparation for the mass repressions of the 1930s. Particularly, the group of 18s, which flourished at that time, was in fact based on the policies of the Soviet government and the Communist Party against grand nationalism and local personnel in Uzbekistan. In 1927 the Inagamovs' group was discovered. Rahim Inogamov, who served as Commissioner for Public Education of the Uzbekistan SSR, was accused of "local nationalism" in the past, and his activities were restricted and repressed. From March 25 to June 21, 1930, another artificial tissue case of 73 C was considered at a field session of the Supreme Court of the USSR in Samarkand. This is what the history of the Soviet Union called the work of "Resistance". The trial was led by the former chairman of the Supreme Court of the Uzbekistan Soviet Socialist Republic, Sadulla Kasimov. Kasimov and his associates were charged with bribery, abuse of office, and the release of "gangsters". In connection with S.Kasimov's group (about 30 people), 87 members of the National Independence Party were sentenced. There were many economic, military, intellectual people and collective farmers among those who were arbitrarily detained and prosecuted. Only in 1930-1933, 5,500 farmers were listened to and deported, most of them died there. At that time, about 3,000 families from Uzbekistan and about 10,000 families from the Central Asian Republics were relocated to Skadovsk, Kakhovka and other steppe zones in the Kherson region. They were forcibly sent to develop cotton production.

The destiny of Atabayev, as the nationalists of those years, ended in misery, and he was unjustly persecuted and shot by the totalitarian regime in 1937. At the same time, intellectuals, in particular, experienced great calamities. Only in late 1936 and 1937, 5,758 intellectuals, scholars, poets and writers, journalists and educators from various regions of Uzbekistan were arrested, of which 4,811 were shot. Among the victims there were Munavvarkori Abdurashidkhanov, Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulhamid Chulpon, Abdulla Avloni, Abdulla Kadiri, Ashurali Zohiri, Ghazi Olim Yunusov, Abdurahim Yuldashov, Naim Said, Mashrig Yunusov

(Elbek). Besides the names of Usmon Nosir, Otajon Hashim, Usmonhon Eshonhon Jaev, Salimjon Tillakhonov, Fozilbek Otabek oglu and others were in the following list.

Famous writers of the Uzbek people Fitrat, Chulpon, Abdulla Kadiri and Usman Nosir became innocent victims of Stalin's oppression. In the 1930s, the literary works of the older generation, such as Fitrat and Chulpon, were not allowed in the Uzbek literature. Fitrat was shot on October 4, 1938, for alleged anti-revolutionary and pan-Turkic activities against the Soviet authorities. In the late 1920s and early 1930s, the country faced increased pressure on national movements. In 1929 the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan began to consider the cases of "hostile", "Munavvarkori gang" connected with Kasimov. In particular, 87 people were involved in the "Munavvarkori gang". The investigation contained 18 volumes. Of these, 18 were sentenced to death, 21 to 10, 13 to 5 and 3 years in prison, 1 to Omsk, and 56 to a total sentence. In September 1922, Bakhrombek, who fought against the Samarkand regime, was fired by K. Ataboev and A. Rashmonbaev for signing a peace agreement on equal terms with the leader.

### **Tasks according to the theme:**

#### **I. Answer the questions:**

1. What was the influence of the Revolution of 1917 on the country?
2. How was the Soviet regime established in the country?
3. Was the National Congress successful? Give reasons.
4. After the Revolution of 1917 what changes took place in Khiva Khanate and Bukhara Emirate?
5. Speak about the organization established in Khiva.
6. Speak about the organization "Young Bukharians".
7. What was the destiny of Khiva at the beginning of the XXth century?
8. When did the leaders redraw the map of the country? What was their aim?
9. When was the peak of political repression in the country?
10. What were the consequences of the repression?

#### **II. Are these sentences true or false?**

1. In 1920 on the 1st of February Red Army which defeated Junayidkhan's army, entered the city of Khiva.
2. On the 26-30th April 1918, the first Congress of Khoresm workers was organized.
3. On June 1918, "Food management" was established.
4. It lasted about 3 years, especially until the period of "new economic policy.
5. In 1920-1921, the first changes were carried out in agrarian field.
6. Old water structures were renovated and some new ones were built.
7. The active leaders of the country as Abduvohid Burhanov, Fayzulla Khodjayev, Abdurauf Fitrat, SadriddinAyniy, Muhitdin Mansurov formed organization "Young Bukharians".
8. Young Bukharians defeated the army of Kolesov.
9. Emir was very scared.
10. In 1927 the Inagamovs' group was discovered.

### **III. Fill in the gaps:**

1. At the beginning of the .....century there were also democratic attempts against Emir.
2. In ..... the leaders of Communist Party redrew the map of the country and they put an end to the existence of the Republic of Bukhara.
3. In 1927 the ..... group was discovered.
4. From March 25 to June 21, 1930, another artificial tissue case of ..... was considered at a field session of the Supreme Court of the USSR in Samarkand
5. This is what the history of the Soviet Union called the work of .....
6. In connection with S.Kasimov's group (about 30 people), .....of the National Independence Party were sentenced.
7. At that time, about 3,000 families from Uzbekistan and about 10,000 families from the Central Asian Republics were relocated to ....., .....and other steppe zones in the Kherson region.
8. The destiny of....., as the nationalists of those years, ended in misery, and he was unjustly persecuted and shot by the totalitarian regime in 1937.

9. ....was shot on October 4, 1938, for alleged anti-revolutionary and pan-Turkic activities against the Soviet authorities.
10. In particular, .....people were involved in the “Munavvarkori gang”.

**IV. Choose the appropriate answer:**

1. When the Bolsheviks came to government?  
a) 1914      b) 1918      c) 1917      d) 1920
2. When did the revolt that began on the 27th of October finish?  
a) October 1      b) November 1      c) December 1      d) October 2
3. How many people were killed in Margelan?  
a) 7000      b) 6000      c) 2000      d) 5000
4. How many people were killed in Andijan?  
A) 7000      b) 5000      c) 6000      d) 10000
5. How many people were killed in Namangan?  
a) 2000      b) 5000      c) 6000      d) 7000
6. In which cities the Soviet government was established?  
a) Samarkand, Kattakurgan, Navai, New Bukhara  
b) Samarkand, Kattakurgan, New Bukhara and Termez  
c) Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Djizzak  
d) Termez, Fergana, Namangan
7. Muslims convoked a National Congress in Kokand and established an autonomous government consisting of how many members?  
a) 15      b) 16      c) 12      d) 11
8. Who was the prime minister?  
a) Tinishpayev      b) Shoahmedov      c) Chokayev      d) Yusupov
9. Who was the assistant of the Prime Minister?  
a) Chokayev      b) Shoahmedov      c) Umarov      d) Sodikov
10. Who was the minister of foreign affairs (later prime minister) and others?  
a) Shoahmedov      b) Tinishpayev      c) Yusupov

**Theme 10**

**The proclamation of independence in Uzbekistan**

**Plan:**

1. The proclamation of independence in Uzbekistan and its historical significance
2. The establishment of democratic state in the country
3. The economic, spiritual and cultural development during the independent years in Uzbekistan

**Key words:** to proclaim, independence, to adopt, national, democracy, president.

**The proclamation of independence in Uzbekistan and its historical significance**

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, efforts in Uzbekistan to gain independence were intensified. From the second half of the 1980s onward, the opportunities for achieving independence have emerged. The Law on the State Language on October 21, 1989 was a crucial step for it. In spring 1990, despite the strong opposition of the Center, among the post-Soviet republics, for the first time, the position of presidency was established in our country. This was a fundamentally new stage of Uzbek statehood. On March 24, 1990, Islam Karimov became the first president of our country. The Declaration of Independence was adopted on June 20, 1990 and it provided the people's ambitions about state independence with legal and political meaning and had a great historical importance. Among the public organizations and movements of Uzbekistan the idea of independence was widely supported and agreed too.

On August 31, 1991, Uzbekistan announced the sixth extraordinary session of the XII convocation and proclaimed the state independence. Since that time, Uzbekistan is being called as an independent sovereign state. In addition, September 1 - Independence Day was declared as a national holiday. These important documents demonstrated the goals and objectives that Uzbekistan is going to meet. Forming the independent democratic republic had a historic significance. The centuries-old people's thoughts about peaceful life, independence was put into practice, and the aspects of a country that has a legal and democratic society have been created. Wide opportunities have been given to

enrich the potential of Uzbekistan and to improve the lives of the people. One of the main outcomes was the opportunity to revive and keep the historical and spiritual values of the people in safe.

Political and economic works have been carried out in Uzbekistan since the independence, initially, the foundations of an independent state was built. It was on December 29, 1991 that, the Law about electing the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted and the idea of independence was discussed by the whole nation and their opinions towards this case were heard. On December 29, in an election more than 86 percent of the voters gave their votes for the candidate of Islam Karimov.

Generally, every independent state in the world must have its own symbols and laws. Firstly, On November 18, 1991 the State Flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted. The symbols of Uzbekistan reflect the national and cultural identity of the people. On December 8 in 1992 the State Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted, and on December 10, 1992 the National Anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted. According to the fact that, the state symbols of Uzbekistan played an important role in strengthening the independence in our country, and On December 8, 1992 the Constitution was adopted. Its essence and main points are explained in the Basic Rules section. From the first days of the independence, Islam Abduganievich Karimov controlled all the aspects of authority. First of all, instant social, political, financial and spiritual aims of the independence of Uzbekistan were further developed. The greatest achievement of the people in Uzbekistan during the Independence was the peace, stability and order in the country.

### **The establishment of democratic state in the country**

Times of independence were the years of building the establishments of the national statehood. The past years have been a time to revive our history, to get our own place in the modern world. Actually, during this period we realized our identity and chose our historical path. The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov developed the ways of radical reforming the society



basing on historical traditions, world experience, and specific features of the country. There are two main works in this case: the first one is abolition of the old administrative method and reconstruction of the governing bodies; and the second is the creation of the legal, economic and political foundations of the new statehood, forming a new central and local governing system in the country.

Article 11 in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan showed the principle of division of powers at the constitutional degree. By illustrating ways of liberalizing state and social construction, President I.A. Karimov pointed out that this task depends primarily on strengthening the principle of independence of all branches of the government in the country. The December 25, 1994 elections were held to change the rules of the former Soviet Union, to make the needed changes to the life of the country, and to establish a Parliament based on democratic principles. In April, 1997 it was decided to create an authorized person for Human Rights (Ombudsman) in the Oliy Majlis. Ombudsman cooperates with a lot of officials and government agencies in taking complaints and appeals of citizens. Moreover, the Commissioner for Human Rights attended and spoke at the 52nd session of the UN Commission in Geneva. An analysis of the activities of the Ombudsman shows that Uzbekistan has laid a solid foundation for building a legal and democratic society.

As Uzbekistan made its way towards independence, the life of the people in the country began to change. All our people, the developed countries of the world, and the world community are enjoying the short-term achievements of the country: the socio-political, economic stability in the country, the restoration of our historical, national and religious values. Currently, essential steps have been taken to deepen the democratic processes in our country. More specifically, most radical changes have been made to the system of government engaged in economic reforms in Uzbekistan.

The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov described the responsible activities of the new government as follows: “As our homeland strives for new horizons and new goals for its own development, this responsibility will

greatly rise in the process of reforming all spheres of our society, that's, liberalizing our lives and strengthening our reformations". The Second convocation, The Fourth Session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan (December 14, 2000) Addressed the Parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "Therefore, let's all fight for the bright future of the independent country. Our goal is the development of the country, having peace in the country, prosperity of the people and great happiness of future generations".

### **The economic, spiritual and cultural development during the independent years in Uzbekistan**

With the force of the former Soviet Union, the economic ties between the two countries were cut off, which led to several industrial enterprises in Uzbekistan stopped and production reduced. Now, it was necessary to reestablish the economic structure. It was necessary to create a product that could compete on the world market and meet the consumer's needs. The legal justifications for the economic reformations have been developed by the legal organizations and leading scholars and supported by the world's prominent experts. About 100 main legislative acts have been passed since the beginning. A special Interagency Council for Economic Reforms, Entrepreneurship and Foreign Investments was founded under the President. 1995 was a turning point in the reformation of all sectors in the country. Most importantly, our people's confidence in the reform process increased. The decline in production has stalled sharply, and there has been financial, social and political stability in our society. The economic situation recovered, and inflation was tripled compared to 1994. At the beginning of the year, price growth was 16.9 percent, and at the end of the year it was 2.2 percent.

In general, the past decade has undergone fundamental changes in the formation of market relations. In the year of economic reforms, special attention was paid to the development of small and medium-sized businesses. Nowadays, there are over 180,000 small and medium-sized businesses and about 200,000 individual entrepreneurs. The economic growth of Uzbekistan during the independence period is comparable to the economic situation in the Commonwealth of

Independent States (CIS), except in Uzbekistan. This is recognized by the heads of states and leading experts from many developed countries of the world. The most important change in the spiritual sphere during the years of independence was the increased attention paid to the rich historical and cultural heritage of the people.

The state has allocated significant funds for the development of cultural and educational works. The approach to classification of works of art from the point of view of party and classification was given up. The names of such scholars as Bahovuddin Nakshband, Feruz, Khoja Ahror, Chulpon, Fitrat were restored and their works were published by the government. In 1991, the jubilee of the great thinker and genius Alisher Navoi was held. The 600th anniversary of the birth of Mirzo Ulugbek in 1994 was widely celebrated around the world. The year 1994 was declared the year of Ulugbek by the government. The Presidential Decree on the establishment of the Public Center for Spirituality and Enlightenment on April 24, 1994, played an essential role in improving the spiritual life of the country.

When it comes to spiritual purification during the years of independence, it is important to gain a state language. Giving a status of state language has played an important role in the development of national consciousness, in strengthening the independence of the country, in the revival of cultural heritage and in the spiritual renewal of society. Celebrating public holidays and some religious ones in the country as a national holiday is a positive sign of the change of concerns to religion in our country. The return of Navruz to our people has become a landmark event in the history of the country. Furthermore, in the years of independence, science and culture have undergone fundamental changes as well. Significant funds have been allocated by the government to the education of the population and cultural activities.

### **Tasks according to the theme:**

#### **I. Answer the following questions:**

1. Describe the situation in the country when independence was proclaimed.
2. What was the role of Islam Karimov in the proclamation of Independence of Uzbekistan?

3. When was the Independence of Uzbekistan proclaimed?
4. When was the national flag adopted?
5. When was the national anthem adopted?
6. When was the national emblem adopted?
7. What changes took place after Independence?
8. Speak about economic changes in the country in 1990s.
9. Speak about the changes in cultural sphere during the years of Independence.
10. Explain the spiritual changes in Uzbekistan after Independence.

## **II. Are the sentences true or false?**

1. Ombudsman attended at the 72nd session of the UN.
2. The inflation was doubled compared to 1994.
3. The state has allocated significant funds for the development of cultural and educational activities.
4. The 500th anniversary of the birth of Mirzo Ulugbek in 1994 was widely celebrated.
5. September 1- Independence Day was declared as a national holiday.
6. Article 11 is about the regional division of the country.
7. The Constitution was adopted on December 8, 1992.
8. Ombudsman was created in 1992.
9. 52nd session of UN was held in Geneva.
10. The holiday Navruz was returned to people during Independence years.

## **III. Fill in the gaps:**

1. In the late 1980s and early 1990s various efforts for Independence were \_\_\_\_\_.
2. On \_\_\_\_\_, Islam Karimov was elected as the first president of Uzbekistan.
3. On \_\_\_\_\_, Uzbekistan proclaimed the State Independence.
4. On December 29, more than \_\_\_\_\_ percent of people vote for Islam Karimov.
5. During the Independence period we realized our identity and chose our historical \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ of the old administrative system was one of the main tasks.

7. Islam Karimov emphasized that liberalizing depends primarily on the principle of \_\_\_\_\_ of all branches of the government.
8. An authorized person for Human rights is \_\_\_\_\_ .
9. \_\_\_\_\_ was a turning point in the reformation of all sectors.
10. The year 1994 was declared the year of \_\_\_\_\_ by the government.

**IV. Choose the appropriate answer:**

1. When have the conditions for gaining independence emerged?  
A) second half of the 1990s  
B) middle of the 1980s  
C) first half of the 1990s  
D) second half of the 1980s
2. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?  
A) 1990 B) 1991 C) 1992 D) 1989
3. What is the greatest achievement during the Independence?  
A) peace B) stability C) order D)A,B,C
4. When were the elections held in order to change the laws of the former Soviet Union?  
A) April12, 1992 B) November18, 1991  
C) December 25, 1994 D) December14, 2000
5. How many legislative acts have been passed since the beginning?  
A) 100 B) 200 C) 86 D) 169
6. In the course of economic reforms, special attention was paid to\_\_\_\_  
A) education  
B) small, medium-sized business  
C) returning national holidays  
D) revival of cultural heritage
7. When was a turning point in our history?  
A) 1994 B) 1995 C) 1998 D) 2000
8. Currently, how many entrepreneurs are there in the country?  
A) 180000 B) 200000 C) 160000 D) 300000

9. When was the Decree on the Public Center of Spirituality adopted?

A) April 24, 1994                      B) November 18, 1991

C) December 8, 1992                  D) March 24, 1994

10. When was the inflation tripled?

A) 1993              B) 1994    C) 1995    D) 1998

**V. Look at the pictures and give information:**



**Theme 11**

**Famous historic architectural monuments, pilgrimage sites and prominent people of Uzbekistan**

**Plan:**

1. Famous historic architectural monuments of Uzbekistan
2. The pilgrimage sites of the country
3. The prominent people of the Republic

**Key words:** heritage, pilgrimage, sightseeing, architectural, historic, prominent.

**Famous historic architectural monuments of Uzbekistan**

When Uzbekistan gained its independence, the cultural heritage of our ancestors was strengthened, and the historical monuments were under state control. Monuments in Bukhara, Samarkand, Termez, Khiva, Tashkent and Kokand were erected with the high talent of our great ancestors. They have found their true value, and their restoration and restoration have become one of the priority directions of state policy.

We have restored forgotten monuments of our history, memorials, and even names. Commemorative complexes have been created to honor the names of our great thinkers, such as Imam al-Bukhari, Imam al-Termizi, Abu Mansur al-Moturudi, Ahmad al-Ferghani, Burkhoniddin al-Marghinoni, Mahmud az-Zamakhshari. Amir Temur Amir Temur in Tashkent, Samarkand and Shahrisabz, Mirzo Ulugbek in Tashkent, Alisher Navoi in Tashkent, Jaloliddin Manguberdi in Urgench, Alpomish in Termez.

Today, more than 7,000 monuments, including 2,500 architectural monuments and more than 2,700 monumental artifacts are protected by the state. Since 1991, the monuments of the Ichankala reserve in Khiva, Ark in the center of Bukhara since 1993, and Oksaroy in the center of Shakhrisabz in 2000 have been included in the UNESCO World Heritage List

The international scientific conference "Uzbekistan - the country of the great thinkers of the Islamic world", organized by the International Organization for Islamic Education, Science and Culture - ISESCO, was held in Samarkand. Under the leadership of President Islam Karimov during the years of independence our language, customs, traditions and religion have been restored. Sacred shrines have been beautified. Particular attention is paid to the life of our great forefathers, their creative heritage, which has played an important role in human civilization. Jubilees of our great thinkers, such as Imam Bukhari, Ahmad Farghoni, Imam Moturidi, Bakhouddin Naqshband, Abdulhalik Gijduvani, Burkhoniddin Margininoni were widely celebrated. Such noble works of learning about our historical roots and of our own sense of self-esteem serve to strengthen our hearts' respect for the past and our sense of confidence in our future.

Declaration of Tashkent as the capital of Islamic culture by the International Organization for Islamic Education, Science and Culture (ISESCO) in 2007 is another international recognition of the invaluable contribution of our country to the development of Islamic civilization. On August 14-15, Tashkent and Samarkand hosted an international scientific conference on "Uzbekistan's Contribution to the Development of Islamic Civilization". Scientific, practical, cultural and educational conferences, exhibitions and meetings are continuing in our country on this occasion. One of them is the international scientific conference "Uzbekistan - the land of the great thinkers of the Islamic world", which was held on November 13 in Samarkand. It was attended by Islamic scholars from nearly ten countries, including Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Qatar. Rector of Bahrain State University Yusuf Abdulgaffor, Chairman of the Muslim Board of Uzbekistan, Mufti Usmonkhan Alimov and others emphasized that Uzbekistan has been making a significant contribution to the development of Islamic culture for centuries, and ancient Samarkand also plays an important role.

Known for its historic and unique architectural monuments, Samarkand has about three hundred architects and over two thousand archeological sites. Samarkand's madrasahs, which have been the center of science and education since ancient times, taught religious and secular subjects from seven different sides of the world. During the years of independence on the initiative of the President of the country a lot has been done to restore the historical glory of Samarkand. In 1998, the 1225th anniversary of the great thinker Imam Bukhari was widely celebrated. At the initiative and under the leadership of the head of our state, the shrine built by our great grandfather has acquired a new look. A magnificent mausoleum was built in the Chokardiza cemetery in Samarkand in honor of Imam Moturidi. "The main purpose of this conference is to reiterate that Uzbekistan is a land of great thinkers who have made invaluable contribution to the development of Islamic culture and science, and to deeply explore and promote the legacy of these scholars," ISESCO spokesman Abdullah bin Arafah said. During the conference,



reports were presented on such topics as “Uzbekistan is an important scientific center of the medieval Muslim East”, “Abu Mansur al-Moturidi and his works”, “Contemporary miniature art in Uzbekistan”. Documentary film “Uzbekistan's contribution to the development of Islamic civilization” was presented to the conference participants.

In particular, the capital of the Islamic Cultural Center, Tashkent, has 2,200 years of history, the city of Samarkand with its rich surface, 2500 years, and the open-air museum of Khorezm with 2,700 years of history. One of our main tasks is to inform our students about this rich cultural heritage. Our monuments are rich in history, traditions and values. There are more than 200 of these historical monuments that testify to our power. This is stated by our great grandfather Amir Timur. "Whoever doubts our power let him look at the buildings which we have built." Indeed, the pearl of our history is our spiritual wealth. But such a wealth was ruined during the Soviet era. Many of our monuments have been converted into hospitals, prisons, warehouses and psychiatric hospitals.

Our independence has embellished our beautiful buildings, allowing them to be restored. Mosque Kalon was completely renovated at the instruction of the President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov. Similarly, the Ismail Samani mausoleum and dozens of other monuments have also been reconstructed to mark the 2500th anniversary of Bukhara. The pearl of Bukhara, an honorary pearl of the murshid Khoja buzor Bahovuddin Nakshband and its adjoining madrasahs, mosques and mansions have been renovated and converted into a national shrine. This list can be further extended. After all, the rich spiritual heritage of our people - no matter how proud we are of our pearls - is our duty to preserve it.

Ismail Samani Mausoleum is an ancient architectural monument in Bukhara (approx. 864-868). The tomb of the founder of the Samanid state Ismail Samani and his descendants stand in the centre of the city. The 4-dimensional ribbon is similar to that of silent brick ornaments. Wall thickness is 1.8 m; width is  $10.80 \times 10.70$  m, inside -  $7.20 \times 7.20$  m. The top is crowned with a dome. The 4 corners are in the form of columns, with 4 domes around the dome. Each sunflower

window is framed. The wing at the top of the rim is confined to the corals. The brick is made of small bricks on both ends. The interior of the building is inextricably linked to the exterior design. The pillars on the inner wall of the dome were supported by columns. The pavilions form the basis of an 8-inch dome. The corners of the edges are supported with columns that support the dome. At the time of the archaeological excavation (1927) it was discovered that there were 2 wooden carpets in the room. According to written sources, the mausoleum was built by Ismail Samani's father. The eastern slope is believed to be the tomb of Ismail Samani (849-907). Narshakhi writes in Bukhara's history that Amir Ahmad (914), son of Ismail Samani, was killed by his slaves and buried in this mausoleum. According to "Waqfnoma" (M.D. 868) found by M. Saidjonov, a part of the land from his father Amir Ahmad's tomb to Registan is buried in the mausoleum. Ismail Samani Mausoleum is one of the earliest mausoleums in Central Asian architecture and art. The structure of it is a great architectural work that has preserved traditions of Sogdian architecture. In 1925 some repairs were made. Archeological investigations were carried out under V. Vyatkin. The building was cleared from the dirty soils of the building and repaired by B. Zasiipkin and Usta Shirin Murodov (1937-39). Ismail Samani mausoleum is located in the territory of the city recreation park. From the design of the Ismail Samani mausoleum to the volumetric structure, it was discovered that geometric procedures and rules were created.

Minaret Kalyan (Big Tower), Arslan Khan Tower is an architectural monument in Bukhara. The Arslan Khan tower (1127) was built by an engineer and architect Baqho. The site also had a tower before it collapsed and the current one has been rebuilt. The foundation is made of a mixture of stone and special heights. The tower slopes upwards and ends with the inevitable. You can observe the surroundings through the 16-hole windows in the cage. At the top of the tower, climb the stairs to the 104 steps. The mosque was a bridge to the Tower by the Kalyan. Minaret Kalyan's up and down are decorated with bricks (27x27x4x5 cm) in the Ganchkhor loop. Depending on the place of the embroidery, the exterior is

decorated in a variety of shapes. The tops are decorated with brass pendants in various hand-shaped rings. The ornaments contain cursive inscriptions of historical and religious significance. Each of the blue glazed rings under the Mukarnas is decorated with different handiwork (later smashed). Minaret Kalyan occupies a special place among buildings. The consistency forms harmonious harmony, incredible blindness and dedication. It gives the true beauty of it. Bukhara occupies a central place among the unique and ancient monuments of the city.

Registan Square is one of the sights of the city and is well known throughout the world as an ancient but always young urban planning ensemble. It is surrounded by three powerful mausoleums, each with its own unique decoration. Samarkand is included in the UNESCO World Heritage

Gurri-Amir Mausoleum built in the early fifteenth century, is a great example of Uzbek architectural art. The madrasah was built as a place of education for the children of famous intellectuals in the city. The building, which was set up next to it, was started by Muhammad Sultan, who wanted to open an Islamic educational center.

Bibikhanim Mosque was built by Amir Temur and it was superior to the rest of the planet in terms of size and beauty. It is assumed that the walls of the gorge, the high built elements of the building, the dome of the marble stone should serve to seal the names of Amir Temur and his wife in history.

Afrosiab is a large archeological monument, which tells of the ancient city of Samarkand. The area of the ancient city is 219 hectares. Archaeologists have unearthed 11 cultural layers that overlap. The modern relief of the city can easily distinguish the ruins of a strong fortress, ancient defensive walls, and the ruins of a canal that once was flooded with water.

The Shahi Zinda Mausoleum is one of the oldest monuments of the city with the colorful graves in Samarkand. The unique feature of this historic monument is that it harmonizes all buildings built in the XV-XV centuries. These buildings

were erected near the ancient city of Afrosiab, also called the street where the building was called "the cemetery street.

### **The pilgrimage sites of the country**

Bukhara is considered to be one of the oldest cities of Central Asia as it was founded 2500 years ago. Mostly this city is called as “Center of the Islamic world” and “The Holy city” because in the Middle Ages there were 360 mosques and 80 madrassas in Bukhara. In the Islamic world, Bukhara is also well known for seven great representatives of Sufism, who contributed to the development of the religion and mostly called as “Seven saints”.

**Ghijduvan** - the birthplace of the first saint of the seven – Abdul Khaliq Ghijduvani (1103-1179). He was the founder of an independent school of Khwajagan (Path of teachers) in Maverannahr. Al Ghijduvani continued the spiritual teaching of Yusuf al-Hamadani, introduced the silent utterance (zikr), and formulated the eight rules, the basic principles of spiritual and religious teachings, underlying the basis of Khwajagan order. Abdul Khaliq Ghijduvani buried in Ghijduvan near his mother’s grave.

Khoja Arif Rivgari or Saint Khoja Arif Mohi Tobon is one of the most famous Sufis of Central Asia. Khoja Arif Rivgari was one of the worthy followers' of Khwajagan order - follower of Sheikh Abdul Khaliq Ghijduvani, after whose death he continued the traditions of the order. It is the second Sufi of The Seven Saints.

Khoja Mahmud Anjir Fagnavi was a famous Sufi of his time, recognized as the spiritual teachers of Maverannahr. He was the first who introduced the public dhikr in accordance with the needs and requirements of the time. Khoja Mahmud Anjir Fagnavi died and was buried in his native village.

Khoja Ali Ramitani – one of the famous spiritual Sufis Khwajagan order, the greatest master of wisdom, had a high spiritual quality and charisma. Because of his popularity and the sanctity, people of the Sheikh called him "Azizon" ("honorable Sheikh"). A set of sentences told by Khoja Ali Ramitani carefully passed from generation to generation – both orally and in written sources. One of

his well-known statements is: “Watch yourself in two kinds of action - when you speak and when you eat.”

Khoja Muhammad Babai Sammasi - famous Sufi mystic, an adherent of the Khwajagan order, follower and student of the Sufi Khoja Ali Ramitani. He was the fifth of the Seven Saints of Bukhara. Khoja Muhammad Babai Sammasi made a valuable contribution to the development of the Sufi Khwajagan order in the development of concepts and techniques of Tasawwuf.

Sheikh Sayyid Amir Kulal (“potter”) - one of the spiritual teachers, Sheikh of Sufi Khwajagan School, sixth in the chain of spiritual succession of this school. According to various sources, Sheikh Sayyid Amir Kulal was the first Pir (religious teacher) of the great ruler Amir Temur. They met in 1363. Having a large number of followers, Sheikh often spent his time with conversations and instructions. According to tradition, Khoja Sayyid Amir Kulal paid special attention to the prevention of minor misconduct, warning from them his students and quoting the Prophet Muhammad that even minor sins committed by people daily, tend to turn into great sins and lead to hell.

Baha-ud-Din Naqshband was the largest representative of the Central Asian Sufi in the XIV century. From his craft “Naqshband” (“chaser”) occurred the name of the Naqshbandi Sufi. Abdurrahman Jami wrote that Baha-ad-Din “has never had a slave”. When Sheikh was asked the reason for this, he said: “Being a servant of God and be a lord is incompatible”. After the death of Baha-ad-Din, he was recognized as a “saint” (vali), a Miracle-Worker, the saint patron of Bukhara. Baha-ad-Din Naqshband did not call his followers to asceticism, on the contrary, he obliged them to be diligent farmers, artisans, merchants, peacefully coexist with the official Islam.

### **The prominent people of the Republic**

Yusuf Hos Hajib (real name Yusuf) is a Turkish poet, thinker, and statesman. He is the author of the poem “The Genius Knowledge”. According to the book that is the only source of information on his life and work, he studied all the fundamental sciences of his time, and he was fluent in Arabic and Persian. Like

Mahmud Koshgariy, he fought to raise the status of the Turkic language and to take its rightful place in cultural and literary life. The work of Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Knowledge of the Blessed" (Knowledge for the Blessed, 1069-70) not only began the development of Islamic Turkish literature, but also took it to a new level of development. It is a unique example of 11th-century word art, where artistic interpretations of the leading socio-political, spiritual and moral issues of its time, art, history, culture, and It provides a comprehensive overview of science, customs and traditions, way of life and values.

Mavlono Lutfi is a poet and a thinker. As Lutfi's way of life, his creative destiny is exemplary; he lived 99 years. Much of his life was spent with reading, learning, and creative work. Lutfi was a well-known creator of both worldly and secular and religious mysticism. In Navoi's words, he was a poet who "did not have a Persian or a Turkic minister." Although Lutfi gained popularity with his poems in his native language – Turkic, he had been able to recognize many of his poetic talents and skills in Persian. Second, Lutfi combined poetry and teaching with metaphor and truth. But until his last breath, he remained true to his poetry duty and inspiration and enriched the treasure of Uzbek poetry with valuable masterpieces. There are 33 manuscripts of the Turkic works by him that were copied during the 16th and 20th centuries.

The great Uzbek poet, thinker and statesman Alisher Navoi was born on February 9, 1441 in Herat. He was brought up with the Temurids, in particular the future king Hussein Baikara. At the age of four, he went to school, learned English, read poems in Turkish and Persian. Alisher Navoi started to write poems from the age of 10-12. His goal was to create five poems in the Uzbek language "Khamsa". He achieved this goal in 1483-1485. The work gained fame of Uzbek literature and became one of the pearls of world literature. The great humanist Alisher Navoi, like other great men of the Renaissance, showed how to be a real person with his whole life. This great thinker died on January 3, 1501.

Bobur was born on February 14, 1483 in Andijan. He is a great representative of the Uzbek classical literature, a great poet, historian, geographer, statesman,

talented commander, founder of the Baburid dynasty and a Temurid prince. After the tragic death of his father at the age of 39, his grandfather, 12-year-old Bobur, succeeded his successor. At the age of 18-19, Babur began to write rubais and ghazals. He has now identified 119 ghazals, one poem, 209 rubai, 10 optical hoops and continents, more than 50 problems and more than 60 individuals. The device also includes 8 tables with a total of 270 bytes. Babur, who had given the kingdom to Humoyun some time ago, died at the age of 47 in Agra, the capital of the kingdom he founded, and was buried there (1539).

Uvaysiy (1779 - Margilan-1845) is a poet, educator. Uvaysiy was born and raised in the family, first with his aunt and then with his mother. His brother Ahunjon studied poetry from the Hafiz and soon became a poet. He was particularly well versed in the art of aruz, problem (hiding the idea in poetry). Kokand approached the literary environment and participated in poetry. She taught poetry to Nodira and other women at the palace. In the literary heritage of the poet there are 269 ghazals, 29 pamphlets, and others. The ideological theme of his work is deep and versatile

### **Tasks according to the theme:**

#### **I. Answer the questions:**

1. What are the famous architectural sights in Bukhara?
2. What are the well-known historic sites in Samarkand?
3. What are the famous architectural sights in Khiva?
4. What are the notable architectural sites of Termez?
5. Speak about Seven saints in Bukhara.
6. What were the contributions of the seven saints?
7. What was the contribution of Burkhoniddin al-Marghinoniy?
8. What was the contribution of Ahmad Yassawiy?
9. What was the contribution of Alisher Navoi?
10. What was the contribution of Kamoliddin Behzod?

#### **II. Are the sentences true or false?**

1. After Uzbekistan gained independence, attention to historical sites increased.

2. After the independence, a sacred monument was erected in honor of Burhanuddin al-Marghinoni.
3. Today there are about 7,000 monuments in the country.
4. The Ichonkala reserve in Khiva was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1994.
5. More than 2,700 monumental works are currently under state protection.
6. An international scientific conference "Uzbekistan is a land of great thinkers of the Islamic world" was held in Khiva with the participation of ISESCO.
7. Alpomish monument was erected in Termez.
8. The city of Tashkent was proclaimed by ISESCO in 2007 as the capital of Islamic culture.
9. In 1998, the 1235th anniversary of the great thinker Imam Bukhari was widely celebrated in our country.
10. On November 13, Bukhara hosted an international scientific conference "Uzbekistan - the land of the great thinkers of the Islamic world".

### **III. Fill in the gaps:**

1. Since 1993, the monuments in the center of \_\_\_\_\_ have been included in the UNESCO World Heritage List.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ as stated. "Whoever doubts our power, let him look at the buildings which we have built."
3. A magnificent mausoleum was built on the Chokardiza cemetery in Samarkand.
4. An international scientific conference "Uzbekistan is a land of great thinkers of the Islamic world" was held in \_\_\_\_\_ city of Samarkand.
5. 1998 widely celebrated the \_\_\_\_\_ anniversary of the great scholar Imam Bukhari.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Tashkent was declared the capital of Islamic culture in 2007.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ there are about three hundred architectural and over two thousand archeological sites
8. Chairman of the Muslim Board of Uzbekistan, Mufti\_



9. Students from seven climates have been studying religious and secular disciplines in the \_\_\_\_\_ designs, which have been the center of science and education since ancient times.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ by the personal instruction of the Mosque, the Grand Mosque was completely overhauled.

**IV. Choose the appropriate answer:**

1. Whose statue was founded after independence in Tashkent, Samarkand and Shahrissabz?

A. Alisher Navoi    B. Imam Al Bukhari    C. Amir Temur

2. In which cities was the international scientific conference "Uzbekistan's contribution to the development of Islamic civilization" held on August 14-14?

A. Tashkent and Samarkand    B. Bukhara and Samarkand  
C. Khiva and Bukhara.

3. How old is the city of Samarkand, with its surface-top?

A. 2700    B. 2500    C. 2000

4. "Whoever doubts our power let him look at the buildings which we have built." Who was the sentence told by?

A. Al Moturidi    B. Imam Al Bukhari    C. Amir Temur

5. In the first year, were the monuments in the center of Shakhrisabz included in the UNESCO World Heritage List?

A. 2000    B. 1991    C. 2001

6. Which city has a 2,700-year history?

A. Tashkent    B. Bukhara    C. Khiva

7. Where was the international scientific conference "Uzbekistan - the land of the great thinkers of the Islamic world" on November 13?

A. Bukhara    B. Khiva    C. Samarkand

8. Where are the graves of seven saints located?

A. Bukhara    B. Khiva    C. Samarkand

9. For whom was a magnificent mausoleum built in Chokardiza cemetery in Samarkand?

A. Mansur Al Moturudi    B. Ahmad al-Ferghani    C. Burhonuddin al-Marginian

10. Whose grave in Bukhara and its adjoining madrasahs, mosques and houses have been renovated and converted into a national shrine?

A. Bahovuddin Nakshband    B. Ahmad al-Ferghani    C. Burhonuddin Marginani

**V. Look at the pictures and give information about them:**



## **Theme 12**

### **Museums of Uzbekistan**

#### **Plan:**

1. The State History Museum of Uzbekistan
2. The State Museum of Timurid History
3. Karakalpakstan State Museum of Art named after I.V. Savitsky
4. The State Museum of Applied Art
5. The State Art Museum of Uzbekistan
6. The Museum of Olympic Glory
7. The Museum of Repression Victims' Memory

**Key words:** art, collection, exposition, monument, museum, historic, cultural.

#### **The State History Museum of Uzbekistan**

The State History Museum of Uzbekistan is one of the largest research and cultural and educational institutions of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. It was founded in 1876 under the name of the Tashkent Museum. In 1883 it was merged with the Turkestan Public Library. There were divisions of ethnography, archeology, numismatics, military history. In 1918 it was renamed into the Turkestan Country Museum, from 1922 to the Turkestan Main Museum, and from 1925 to the Central Asian Museum. Since 1943 it has been called the State History Museum of Uzbekistan. The State History Museum of Uzbekistan was named after Oybek in 1969-92 in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan April 21, 1992, several museums were reorganized under its current name. The museum is the largest research center in the country for the preservation and study of the material and spiritual monuments of the peoples of Uzbekistan and Central Asia. Today, it is home to about 250,000 historical and cultural monuments. More than 60,000 are archeology, more than 80,000 are numismatics and more than 16,000 are ethnoses. It forms monuments and also features collections of local historians, amateur historians, numismatics, archeology, wildlife, and photographs of the region. The archaeological fund contains artifacts, wall art, artifacts, tools, tools with ancient inscriptions and more. The numismatics fund has gold, silver, copper coins, coins, gold and silver medals and royal dynasties, which have been engraved since ancient times to the present day. And the ethnographic fund in the museum is an extremely valuable piece of art, with samples of the folklore, clothes, jewelry, tools and products of all kinds of folk art. The region is unique in its characteristics. Of these, more than 10,000 are related to the social life of the Uzbek people, and 6,000 belong to other ethnic groups living in Uzbekistan. The new exposition of the museum reflects Uzbekistan's contribution to the development of world civilization, as well as the historical and cultural processes in the territory of Uzbekistan from the earliest times to the present. Of special interest are the coins in Greece, Bactria, Kushan, Ancient Khorezm, Nakhshab, Bukhara and Chach. These coins feature the image of the local rulers, while others have tribal signs or stamps. The exhibits of the

museum show the coins belonging to the Samanids, Karakhanids, Timurids, Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand khanates that dominated Central Asia. The museum has an archive and library. The museum publishes scientific works, scientific and popular books, albums, booklets and various indexes, as well as scientific and methodical manuals for schoolchildren and students. Among them are the coins of the Timurid Dynasty, published in recent years (1996); "Catalog of metallic and ceramic products of Uzbekistan" (2000); "Uzbek national clothes" (2002); "National Freedom Fights in the Fergana Valley" (2003). There are even such publications as "The History of a New Tashkent City" (2004). The building consists of 20 rooms, lecture rooms and conference rooms, rooms for workshops, funds and working rooms. Traditional grid-based sun protection fences add to the geometric shape of the building; wide corridor (ramp) leads to the front yard of the building and is connected to the 2 floor lobby. The building was renovated in 1999-2003 (architect R.Iskandarov and others), the interior was changed, and the new design was equipped with modern equipment. Workshops, foundations and staff offices are located on the 1st floor. The interior of the building is decorated with national traditions (carving - M.Usmanov and others; wood carving - K. Haydarov and others).

### **The State Museum of Timurid History**

On October 18, 1996, in honor of the 660th anniversary of Amir Temur, the State Museum of Timurid History was established in the area adjacent to the Amir Temur Park. The height of the museum is 31 meters and the diameter is 70 meters. The magnificent chandelier called "Zumrad", which illuminates the museum dome, weighs more than two tons. It has five hundred lamps. The museum consists of three floors. On the ground floor there is a treasury, a library, a conference room, and an administration. At the center of the second floor is a panorama called "The Great Ambigor - Great Creator" by miniature artists S.Karabaev, G. Kamolov, H.Nazirov and T.Boltaboev, based on the idea of President Islam Karimov. On the third floor there are exhibits and colorful artifacts from the first Renaissance of Central Asia to the Sahibkiran and to the Timurids. According to Dilafuz

Kurbanova, scientific secretary of the State Museum of the History of the Timurids, the number of museum exhibits is 600, but today there are more than 3,500. It is a good tradition to organize exhibitions on the museum. Among them are exhibitions such as "Treasures of rare manuscripts", "Amir Temur - Clavijo - Samarkand", "Heritage Abroad", "The Pearls of Samarkand", "The Royal Discovery". Through the efforts of the museum's staff, the collections "Cultural Heritage of the Timurid Period", "Amir Temur and the Timurids Age: New Studies" were published. She is currently working on such topics as "Study of the cultural writing monuments of the Timurid era in Uzbekistan and abroad", "Book art in Central Asia (manuscripts and copies of Timurid's works)". For the past period the museum has become one of the most sacred places of our people. The high-ranking guests, representatives of official delegations who visit our country, as well as other sights of the country, visit the State Museum of History of Timurids with great interest. Among the visitors of the museum are the state, government and parliamentary delegations, representatives of international organizations, businessmen, science and culture, and a growing number of foreign tourists. "There are many world-famous underground museums in Uzbekistan," wrote Ms. Josephine Bernard from France. - At the same time, during the years of independence the country has built such magnificent buildings, which not only admire their unique appearance, but also reflect the history and rich heritage of your ancestors. The State Museum of Timurid History in your beautiful capital has made such an unforgettable experience for me".

### **Karakalpakstan State Museum of Art named after I.V. Savitsky**

Karakalpakstan State Museum of Art named after I.V. Savitsky is one of the largest museums in the country. Founded in 1966 in Nukus, since 1984 it is named after N.V. Savitsky. The museum is based on the works of Savitsky and his collections of Karakalpak folk art. The total area of the museum is 6.9 thousand sq. Museum of applied arts, ancient and medieval Khorezm art, Uzbek and Russian fine art of 1920-30s, Karakalpak modern painting and sculpture, scientific and educational departments, library (10,000 copies), stock and repair shop. The fund

has more than 85,000 exhibits (2004). The museum collects works by avant-garde artists of the 1920s and 30s. Jewelry, wood carving, embroidery, textile (especially woodworking) and other works by Karakalpak masters are included in the applied art department. The department of ancient Khorezm art is enriched by discoveries made by archeological groups of the museum, particularly versatile collection of art department: collection by Karakalpak artists (I.Savitsky, K.Saipov, J.Kuttimurodov, D.Turaniyazov, etc.), old generation of Central Asian painters. The most important works are by A. Volkov, M. Kurzin, A. Nikolayev, N.Karakhan, U. Tansikbaev and others. Besides, the works of Russian artists active in the 1920s-30s are not studied with the works of A.Shevchenko, R.Falk, V.Mukhina, I.Garabar. R.Mazel, K.Redko, A.Safronov also exhibited. Museum exhibits are also valuable because they are collected in monographic order (etudes, line art). Another feature of the museum is the fact that the exhibits are packed and exhibited in the exhibits. The museum collects, promotes artworks, publishes catalogs, and organizes exhibitions. There is a carpet workshop at the museum; Club of Friends of the Museum of Nukus operates and holds exhibitions. The Museum is a member of the International Museum Committee (ICOM). In 1968-69, the museum presented the Karakalpak collection for the first time in the Eastern Museum in Moscow. Since 1970, he has participated in exhibitions in the Republic and abroad (USA, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, etc.).

### **The State Museum of Applied Art**

In 1927, an exhibition of the best works of Uzbek masters was organized. It has since become a permanent exhibit and has been renamed the "National Fair of Uzbekistan". Each year the exhibits are collected. Also handmade embroidery, skullcaps, jewelry, carpets, and similar applied art items are also sold. These collections began to be exhibited at the Handicraft Museum in Tashkent on July 7, 1937. In 1960, the museum was renamed the "Permanent Exhibition of Applied Art of Uzbekistan". In 1997, the former exhibition was transferred to the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and was granted the title of "State Museum of Applied Art". Today, the treasury of the museum is home to invaluable

masterpieces of applied art from the first half of the 19th century to the present day. Works of applied art stored in the museum treasury can be divided into three groups. Firstly, these are traditional school-based works of art, reflecting the uniqueness of each region. Secondly, from the second half of the twentieth century, the works of folk masters, without losing their traditional style, have been developed and enriched with more artistic design. The third group is a masterpiece of contemporary art that meets contemporary art requirements and embellishes with a wide variety of ornaments. The items collected in the museum's collection are stored in 20 different collections and will be on display in these exhibits. The Uzbek people are known worldwide for their ancient applied art. The art of making beautiful jewelry is one of the most ancient in our nation. Examples of this unique folk art craftsmanship include architectural monuments, ganch, wood carving, ornamentation, as well as copper, jewelry, ceramics, carpet weaving, silk and silk fabrics, gold embroidery and dozens of other practical applications, preserved their own examples of art. Today, our priceless heritage, which has been elevated to the highest level of masterpieces of art, is preserved in our museums. The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A Karimov said, "We know the people, not by name, but by culture and spirituality, look at the roots of history." Indeed, the priceless monuments of the material and spiritual culture, which are stored in the museums of the Republic, are rare witnesses of who we are. During the years of independence special attention is paid to cardinal improvement of the activity of museums of the Republic. Two decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers in 1994 and 1998 on measures to improve the functioning of museums, the creation of the Uzbek Museum Fund, the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan, the State Museum of History of Timurids, "Memory of Repression Victims," Archeological museums have been established in Termez. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 12, 1998 "On radical improvement and improvement of the activity of museums" aims at further improvement of the system of ancient museums on the territory of Uzbekistan, increasing their role in the spiritual and moral development of the people, preservation, study, enrichment,

promotion of unique and rare exhibits, reflecting the rich history of our people and the steps of our independence, their national pride in the minds of our people, the need to use them extensively to strengthen them ”. The Republican State Museum of Applied Art preserves unique monuments of folk applied art that are an integral part of our national culture. The museum exhibits more than 50 kinds of applied arts. As you know, in the territory of Uzbekistan for centuries there have been large centers of national craftsmanship, each region is different from its ornamental art. In particular, Chust boots, knives, Rishtan liqueur ceramics, Margilan rainbow atlas, Bukhara gold or Shahrakhan knife. As you travel through the halls of the museum, you will enjoy the wonders of man-made wonders, the elegance of art and the wonders of art.

### **The State Art Museum of Uzbekistan**

The State Art Museum of Uzbekistan- cultural, educational, scientific institution is the first art museum in Central Asia, founded in 1918 as a Museum of People's University in Tashkent; later the Central Art Museum, Tashkent Art Museum from 1924, and since 1935 the present name. The museum was created on the basis of the personal collection of Prince N.K Romanov living in Tashkent (portraits and historical paintings, graphic and sculptural works, art furniture, porcelain, etc.) by Russian and Western European artists. The art collections from the art department of the Turkestan Local History Museum and other collections of museums include private collections (V.L Borovikovsky, K.P Brullov, V.A Tropinin, I.M Nikitin, O.A Kiprensky, I.K Ayazovovsky, S.V Ivanov, I.N Kramskoy, A.K Savrasov, I.I Shishkin, V.G Perov and others). The museum collects rare works of 19th-century Russian artists (I.E Repin, V.A Serov, I.I Levitan, N.K Rerich and others). The museum fund has more than 50,000 exhibits (2005), with more than 250,000 visitors a year. The museum has a department of folk art of Uzbekistan, fine arts of Uzbekistan, Russian art, Western European art, Eastern Oriental art, treasury, repair workshop, photography laboratory. As a scientific institution, the Museum conducts scientific research on the fine arts of Uzbekistan: buys, illuminates, analyzes, describes, publishes scientific works,



catalogs, albums in the museum's treasury (for example, "Japanese engravings"), organizes thematic exhibitions based on the treasures of the State Art Museum of Uzbekistan, the catalog "State Museum of Art", the book "Best in Tashkent", and overseas (US, Belgium, Great); participates in exhibitions in the UK, Germany, France, Switzerland, Russia, China, Japan, etc. (including the International Expo 2000, Germany; International Carpet Exhibition and Ancient and Applied Arts). During the years of independence, the creative ties with foreign countries expanded. The Museum is a member of the International Museum Committee (ICOM). Since 1997, the head of the museum is Nasiba Ibragimova. The exposition of the museum is organized in chronological order, with the separation of genres and types of art. The exhibits in each hall are arranged according to the types of arts, schools, traditions and current development centers. The exposition begins with a display of ancient art monuments of Uzbekistan - paintings by Zarautsay, sculptures from the Kholchayon, and later, applied art of Uzbekistan. About 250 works by artists from Central Asia (I.S.Kazakov, N.N.Karazin, R.K.Zommer, etc.) have been collected and worked by artists such as P. Benkov, A. Volkov, M.I Kurzin, Usto Mumin, A. Nikolayev, O. Tatevosyan, V. Ufimsev, N.V Kashina, Z.M Kovalevskaya and others. Much of the museum's fund is made by the fine arts of Uzbekistan: the nature singer of Uzbekistan. Tansikboev, A. Abdullayev, Ya. Abdullaev, Sh. Hasanova, Ch. Akhmarov, R. Akhmedov, N. Kuzhiboyev, S. Abdullayev, R. Choriev and their contribution to the development of fine arts are reflected in the expositions of the museum. The museum also has a rich collection of Uzbek applied arts: ganch, wood and stone carving, jewelry, carpet weaving, ceramics which provides excellent information. The museum has a wide range of works of art and applied art from the West (Italy, Spain, Germany, Netherlands, France, UK) and the East (India, China, Japan, Vietnam, Myanmar). The museum was originally located in the Prince N.K Romanov's palace, in the building of the People's University of 1935-66. The building's design is simple cube-shaped, rectangular with metal frame (rectangular) structures, and the base is covered with gray marble. The museum has undergone reconstruction and repairs

since 1997. The four sides of the building are equipped with modern windows made in Uzbekistan that allow the room to glimpse the art in natural light. The museum is equipped with modern security and fire protection equipment and computers.

### **The Museum of Olympic Glory**

The Museum of Olympic Glory is a center for promoting Olympic movement and sporting achievements in Uzbekistan. It was opened on September 1, 1996 in Tashkent. The first Olympic Museum in Asia. The opening ceremony was attended by the President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). The mission of the museum is to promote the idea of Olympiads, to promote physical culture, sports, travel and national games in the country, as well as to strengthen the international prestige of Uzbek athletes. The museum has more than 11 thousand exhibits: trophies, medals, and badges for various items, artifacts, paintings, badges and competition winners. They are imported from the United States, Spain, Switzerland and other foreign countries. On the first floor of the museum unique exhibits are exhibited. President Islam Karimov also had gifts for the museum. These are the Olympic Gold Medal given to the President of Uzbekistan by the IOC President for his contribution to the development of international sports, the Olympic Order of the Olympic Council of Asia. Also here are the "Golden Pearl" of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation, 16-time world champion in professional boxing A. Grigoryan's gold belt, wreaths and medals, various medals and medals acquired during the Olympic Games. On the second floor of the museum the years of the Olympic Games are chronologically presented, where you can see the clothes, equipment, photos, and awards of Uzbek athletes participating. The museum exhibits are the main achievements of our athletes during the years of Uzbekistan's independence. Existing exposures are constantly replenished with new eco-spinners. The videos of the museum's video tape are illustrated with the most interesting contests. The Museum of Olympic Glory created a documentary fund on the history of physical education and sport in Uzbekistan. Important sporting events are held here.

## **The Museum of Repression Victims' Memory**

The Museum of Repression Victims' Memory is a scientific and educational institution within the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Establishment of the Day of Remembrance of Victims of Repression" (May 1, 2001), the memorial complex "Shahidlar Memory" was established in Tashkent on 31 August 2002. The museum was created to perpetuate the memory of compatriots who suffered for their activities and movements during the Soviet rule. The scientific-mathematical exposition of the museum consists of 7 sections: the conquest of Turkestan by the Russian Empire in the middle of the 19th century and popular uprisings against it; the end of Turkestan autonomy and the 20th-century repression; the Hearing Company (30s); the 30s repression; Repression of the 40-50s; the 1980s repression ("Cotton Work"); the memory of victims of repression in independent Uzbekistan.

The main objectives of the museum are to study the causes and effects of the repressive policy and its reflection as a component of the country's history; educating citizens of the country, especially the younger generation, in the spirit of respect for the memory of our dedicated ancestors who fought for independence and justice; to perpetuate the memory of victims of repression, to carry out and carry out spiritual and educational activities related to their commemoration; to study the lives and activities of victims of repression; collecting, publishing and publishing scientific and cultural heritage; systematic enrichment of museum funds and exhibits with various documents and other exhibits in our country and abroad. The Museum, in collaboration with the Charity Foundation of Martyrs, has published "Rural Tragedy" (R. Shamsutdinov), "Abdulla Kadiri" (S. Mirvaliyev), "Cholpon" (N. Karimov), and "Selected Works" by Munavvarkori Abdurashidhonov and Botu. In cooperation with Uzbek documentary and feature film studio and Uzbektelegfilm studio, has produced documentary films such as "Eternal Memory", "Mirror of the Year", "Fidoyi Elim", "Mirtemir". The museum building is one of the unique architectural structures of the country. Designed and

built on the initiative and idea of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov (2002, architect A. Turdiyev and others). The building was built in the traditional style of architecture (terrace, dome, terrace, porch, etc.) and was decorated with national ornaments. The building of the museum is 20m20 m, height 20 m, dome (height 6.2 m, diameter 5.8 m; turquoise dome corresponds with the dome of the "Shahidlar Memory" memorial complex, 4 m wide. The 28 columns and hinges on it, and the 4 steps of the entrance steps, give the building its uniqueness. In the lower part of the building there are additional rooms for technical engineering, administration and others, which are connected directly to the exhibition hall through special corridors and stairs. The building is used with marble, fact, granite stones and colored tiles, wood carving (AA Abdullayev, S. Rakhmatullaev, N. Sohibnazarov, etc.), carving (A.Murodov and others), carving (A.Karimov and others). Masters of Tashkent's Main Architecture Department and Usto Creative Production Association were actively involved in building the complex.

### **Tasks according to the theme:**

#### **I. Answer the questions:**

1. What are famous museums of Uzbekistan?
2. What are famous museums located in Bukhara?
3. What are famous museums located in Samarkand?
4. What are famous museums located in Khiva?
5. What are famous museums located in Tashkent?
6. What are famous museums located in Andijan?
7. What are famous museums located in Termez?
8. Speak about the Temurids' Museum.
9. Speak about the State History Museum of Uzbekistan.
10. Speak about the Karakalpakstan State Museum of Art named after I.V. Savitsky

#### **II. Are the sentences true or false?**

1. The History Museum of Uzbekistan named after Oybek in 1969-92.

2. On October 18, 1994, in honor of the 660th anniversary of Amir Temur, the State Museum of Timurid History was established.
3. “The Great Ambigor - Great Creator” created by miniature artists S.Karabaev, G. Kamolov, H.Nazirov and T.Boltaboev.
4. Karakalpak State Museum of applied arts by Savitsky includes ancient and medieval Khorezm art, Uzbek and Russian fine art of 1920-30s.
5. The State museum of Art was created on the basis of the personal collection of Prince N.K Romanov living in Tashkent.
6. The State museum of Art has undergone reconstruction and repairs since 1999.
7. The scientific-mathematical exposition of the museum consists of 7 sections.
8. The 28 columns and hinges on it, and the 4 steps of the entrance steps, give the building uniqueness to the Museum of Repression Victims’ Memory.
9. The State Museum of Art is a member of the International Museum Committee.
10. April 21, 1992, several museums were reorganized under its current name.

**III. Fill in the gaps:**

1. ....in 1883 it was merged with the Turkestan Public Library.
2. More than .....are archeology, more than .....are numismatics and more than .....are ethnos in the state museum of history.
3. The height of the Temurid’s museum is ..... meters and the diameter is .....meters.
4. Karakalpak State Museum of Art by Savitsky was founded .....
5. Particularly versatile collection of art department: collection by Karakalpak artists .....
6. The museum has a wide range of works of art and applied art from the West ..... and the East (India, China, Japan, Vietnam, Myanmar)

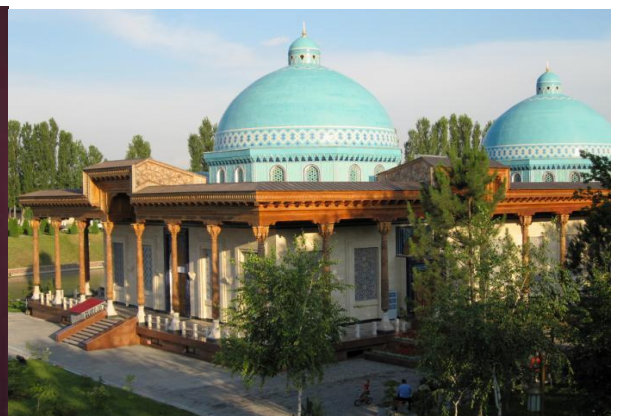
7. The building of the Museum of Repression Victims' Memory is .....m,  
.....m, height ..... m.
8. The Olympic Gold Medal given to the President of Uzbekistan by  
.....
9. Of special interest are the coins in .....
10. Since 1997, the head of the museum is .....

**IV. Choose the appropriate answer:**

1. When the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan was founded  
a) 1876      b) 1888      c) 1875
2. Which museum is under the name of the Tashkent Museum?  
a) The Museum of Olympic Glory  
b) the State Museum of History  
c) The State Museum of Timurid History
3. When the coins of the Timurid Dynasty, published?  
a) 1996      b) 1994      c) 1999
4. When President of the Republic of China Xi Jinping visited to the Temurid's  
museum?  
a) September 2013    b) July 2013      c) September 2014
5. When was organized an exhibition of the best works of Uzbek masters?  
a) 1930      b) 1927      c) 1929
6. Where Archeological museums have been established  
a) in Termez    b) in Andijan    c) in Syrdarya
7. Which museum was opened on September 1, 1996 in Tashkent?  
a) The Museum of Olympic Glory  
b) the State Museum of History  
c) The State Museum of Timurid History
8. When was established the memorial complex "Shahidlar Memory"  
a) on 31 August 2002  
b) on 21 October 2002  
c) on 31 August 2004

9. When did Uzbekistan date "On radical improvement and improvement of the activity of museums"?
- December 14, 1998
  - January 12, 1998
  - January 12, 1996
10. Which museum founded in 1918 as a Museum of People's University in Tashkent?
- The Museum of Olympic Glory
  - the State Museum of Art
  - The State Museum of Timurid History

**V. Look at the pictures and give information about them:**



**Theme 13**

**Political system of the Republic of Uzbekistan**

**Plan:**

1. The state power system of Uzbekistan: the legislative, executive, and judicial powers

2. The administrative division of the Republic: regions and the Republic of Karakalpakistan
3. The Parliament, political parties and elections

**Key words:** administrative, chamber, legislative, executive, juridicial, city, town.

**The state power system of Uzbekistan: the legislative, executive, and judicial powers**

As we know the constitution was adopted on December 8th 1992, according to the document the Republic of Uzbekistan is a multiparty democracy and a presidential republic. It is a sovereign democratic republic whose citizens after 18 have the right to vote. The state power system of the Republic includes the legislative, executive, and judicial powers.

Oliy Majlis—the parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which performs the legislative activities and it is the supreme state representative body. Oliy Majlis consists of two chambers: the legislative chamber (lower house) and the Senate (upper house). The term of authority for elected officials to Oliy Majlis is 5 years. The order of preparing and holding of elections for Oliy Majlis is determined by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other legislative acts of the country, adopted in connection therewith.

Oliy Majlis was elected in two stages, in December 2004 and January 2005, replacing the unicameral 250-member legislature. Since December 2009 the Legislative Chamber (the lower house of parliament) comprises 135 members chosen by direct election. The 100-member the Senate (the upper house) is made up of 84 senators elected by local governments and 16 appointed by the president.

The Cabinet of Ministers is the body of executive power of the Republic of Uzbekistan that ensures the management of effective functioning of economic, social, and spiritual spheres; the performance of laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan; the resolutions of Oliy Majlis; and the decrees, resolutions, and orders of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Cabinet of Ministers reports to the president and Oliy Majlis. The Cabinet of Ministers has the right to initiate legislation.



Judicial power functions independently of legislative and executive powers, political parties, and other public associations. The Republic of Uzbekistan's judicial system contains the following courts: Constitutional Court; Supreme Court; Supreme Economic Court; Military courts; and Office of the Prosecutor General.

### **The administrative division of the Republic: regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan**

The Republic of Uzbekistan has its national territory, administrative-territorial structure. The Republic of Uzbekistan is located in the middle of the Central Asian region between the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya. The Republic of Uzbekistan consists of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and 12 administrative regions. Its capital is Tashkent.

The Republic of Karakalpakstan (formerly autonomous republic of Karakalpakstan) on December 14, 1990, was declared a sovereign republic. Its area is 166.6 thousand sq. km, and 1569,9 thousand people live in it. The Republic of Karakalpakstan consists of 14 rural districts (Amudarya, Beruni, Kegeyli, Muynak, Nukus, Takhtakupir, Turtkul, Khojayli, Chimboy, Shumanay, Ellikkala, Kanlikul, Karauzyak, Kungrad), 12 cities (Nukus, Beruni, Buston, Mangit, Muynak, Takhiatash, Turtkul, Khalqabad, Chimboy, Shumanay, Khojeyli, Call) and 17 towns. The capital of Karakalpakstan is Nukus. It has a population of 2,667,000.

Andijan region (established March 6, 1941) 4.2 sq. km The population is 2342.71 thousand people. There are 14 rural districts in Andijan region (Andijan, Asaka, Balykchi, Bulakboshi, Boz, Jalolkuduk, Izboskan, Altinkul, Ulugnor, Khojaabad, Shahrikhon, Kurgantepa, Pakhtaobod), 11 cities (Andijan, Asaka, Please, Akhunbabaev, Pakhtaabad, Poytug, Khanabad, Khojaabad, Shahrikhon, Karasu, Kurgantepa) and 5 towns. The center of the region is Andijan.

Bukhara region (established April 15, 1938) sq. km, population - 1507.6 thousand. There are 11 districts in Bukhara region (Bukhara, Vobkent, Jondor, Kagan, Alat, Peshku, Romitan, Shofirkon, Karaulbazar, Karakul, Gijduvan) 11 cities (Bukhara, Kagan, Gijduvan, Galaasia, Vobkent, Alat, Gazli, Romitan,

Shafirkan, Karakul, Karaulbazar) and 3 towns. The center of the region is the city of Bukhara.

Jizzakh region (December 28, 1973) grain yield 21,200 sq. km, the region has 1043.3 thousand people. The structure of the region is 12 rural districts (Arnasoy, Bakhmal, Dustlik, Jizzakh, Zarbdor, Zafarabad, Zomin, Mirzachul, Pakhtakor, Farish, Yangiabad, Gallaorol), 7 cities (Dashtobod, Dostlik, Jizzakh, Marjanbulak, Gagarin, Pakhtakor, Gallaorol) and 8 towns. The center of the province is Jizzakh city.

Navoi Region (established on April 20, 1982, September 6, 1988) completed on June 28, 1992) with an area of 111,0 thousand square kilometers 810,2 thousand people. There are 8 rural districts in the region (Konimeh, Navbahor, Karmana, Nurata, Tomdi, Uchkuduk, Khatirchi, Kyzyltepa) and 7 cities There are 8 towns (Zarafshan, Navoi, Nurata, Uchkuduk, Karmana, Kyzyltepa). The regional center is Navoi.

Namangan region (established March 11, 1941, January 25, 1960) was completed and rebuilt on December 18, 1967) with an area of 7,400 square kilometers There are 2,073,200 people. There are 11 rural districts (Kosonsoy, Mingbulak, Namangan, Norm, Pop, Turakurgan, Uychi, Uchkurgan, Chortak, Chust, Yangikurgan), 8 cities (Kosonsoy, Namangan, Pop, Turakurgan, Uchkurgan, Chortoq, Chust, Hakkulobod) and 12 towns. The regional center is Namangan City.

Samarkand region (established January 15, 1938) sq. km, which is home to 2867.1 thousand people. There are 14 rural districts in the region (Bulungur, Jomboy, Ishtyhan, Kattakurgan, Narpay, Nurabad, Akdarya, Payarik, Pastdargom, Pakhtachi, Samarkand, Taylak, Urgut, Kushrobod), 11 cities (Bulungur, Jomboy, Juma, Ishtyhan, Kattakurgan, Nurabad, Aktash, Payariq, Samarkand, Urgut, Bucket) and 12 towns. The center of the region is the city of Samarkand.

Syrdarya region (founded February 16, 1963) with the area of 4,300 sq. km is home to 672.2 thousand people. There are 8 rural districts in the region (Bayaut, Gulistan, Sardoba, Mirzaabad, Akaltin, Sayhunabad, Syrdarya, Havas), the cities

(Bakht, Gulistan, Syrdarya, Shirin, Yangiyer) and 6 towns. The regional center is the city of Gulistan.

In Surkhandarya region (established March 6, 1941) 1894.9 thousand people live. There are 14 rural districts (Angor, Bandikhon, Boysun, Denau, Jarkurgan, Muzrabad, Altinsay, Sari-Asia, Termez, Uzun, Sherabad, Shurchi, Kizirik, Kumkurgon), 8 cities (Baysun, Denau, Jarkurgan, Termez, Shargun, Sherabad, Shurchi, Kumkurgan) and 7 towns. The regional center is the city of Termez.

In Tashkent region (established on January 15, 1938) 4520,400 people live. There are 15 rural districts (Bekabad, Buka, Bustonlik, Zangiota, Akkurgon, Akhangaran, Parkent, Pskent, Tashkent, Chinaz, Upper Chirchik, Yangiyul, Middle Chirchik, Kibray, Lower Chirchik) and 16 cities (Angren, Bekabad, Buka, Dustabad, Keles, Almalyk, Ahangaran, Akkurgan, Parkent, Pskent, Toytepa, Chinoz, Chirchik, Yangiabad, Yangiyul, Gazalkent). The regional center is Tashkent. There are 2135,700 people living in Tashkent. There are Uchtepa, Bektemir, Mirzo Ulugbek, Mirabad, Sergeli, Sobir Rahimov, Chilanzar, Shaykhontohur, Yunusabad, Yakkasaroy and Hamza districts.

Ferghana region (created January 15, 1938) with the area of 6,700 sq. km, which is home to 2840,900 people. There are 15 rural districts in the region (Besharyk, Baghdad, Buvaida, Dangara, Yazyavan, Altiaryk, Ahunbabaev, Rishtan, Soh, Tashlak, Uchkuprik, Ferghana, Furkat, Uzbekistan, Kuva), 9 cities (Ferghana, Margillan, Kuva, Kuvasai, Kokand, Besharyk, Rishtan, Yaypan, Hamza). The regional center is Fergana.

In Khorezm region (established on January 15, 1938) there are 10 rural districts (Bagat, Gurlan, Urgench, Khiva, Hazorasp, Khanka, Shovot, Yangiarik, Yangibazar). There are 3 cities (Pitnak, Urgench, Khiva) and 7 towns. The center of the province is Urgench.

Kashkadarya region (created January 20, 1943) with the area of 28,6 sq. km. is home to 2378.5 thousand people. There are 13 districts in the region (Dehkanabad, Kasbi, Kitab, Kasan, Mirishkor, Muborak, Nishon, Chirakchi, Shakhrisabz, Yakkabog, Kamashi, Karshi, Guzar), 12 cities (Beshkent, Kitab, Kasan, Mubarak,

Talimarjan, Kamashi, Guzar, Yakkabog, Shakhrisabz) and 4 towns. The regional center is Karshi.

The population of Uzbekistan is one of the fastest growing economies in the world. In 1991, Uzbekistan's population was 20.7 million. The number of in the years since independence, the population has grown, reaching more than 28 million in 2009.

### **Political parties and elections**

Political parties are different. They represent the political will of the groups and in their own democratic way through the elected representatives. The legal framework for the activities of political parties has been further enhanced by the Law on December, 2012 and reinforced. The rights provided by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the years of independence Uzbekistan has been a legal symbol of a democratic society multi-party formation and public organizations were radically renewed. Political parties are political and social activity of our citizens to increase the expression of the will and opinion of the population, especially in the electoral process becomes a tool.

All this has increased the role and influence of political parties in the life of the country. The People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan was formed on November 1 1991. At the assembly its Program and Regulations were adopted. The People's Democratic Party in its program is to strengthen national independence, to build a democratic state, a humane and just society, and to encourage the people of Uzbekistan peace, tranquility, civil accord, decent life for everyone providing broad opportunities for forgiveness, constitutional rights of citizens the purpose of the guarantee.

Adolat Social Democratic Party was established on February 18, 1995. Uzbekistan Adolat Social Democratic Party (SDP) compiled its Program at the I Constituent Congress of the Party in Tashkent and the charter was adopted. The main purpose is in the Republic of Uzbekistan building a democratic state, a loyal service to the country, a just civil society and the demands of democracy, the

demands of democracy, and of all nations living in our country from contributing to the creation of conditions conducive to the aspirations of nations.

National Revival Democratic Party was established in Tashkent on 3 June 1995. The constituent congress was adopted and the party's Program and Charter was adopted. The party's ultimate goal is to implement the idea of national revival defines the main directions of its activity: spiritual unity of the nation; Homeland - single family; strong democratic state; national values; scientific and technical development and global integration; modern man; national independence.

In late 2003, the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan was formed. Its purpose is to protect the interests of entrepreneurs and businesses, society to further liberalize his life. UzLiDeP Weekly, 21st Century is in progress. The parliamentary fraction of the Democratic Party registered with 53 members.

### **Tasks according to the theme:**

#### **I. Answer the questions:**

1. How many power systems are there in the State Power system of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
2. What is the supreme state representative body of the country?
3. What is the body of executive power of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
4. What courts does the Republic of Uzbekistan's judicial system contain?
5. How many regions are there in the Republic of Uzbekistan? What are they?
6. How many chambers are there in Oliy Majlis?
7. Give information about the Upper Chamber of Oliy Majlis.
8. Give information about the Lower Chamber of Oliy Majlis.
9. How many political parties are there in the Republic of Uzbekistan?
10. Give information about elections of the country.

#### **II. Are the sentences true or false?**

1. The territory of Uzbekistan is located in the north-west of the Turon, in the south-east by Tyanshan.
2. Bukhara region created April 15, 1940.
3. Surkhandarya region established March 6, 1941.

4. 'Birlik' is a weekly newspaper.
5. In late 2005, the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan was formed.
6. Liberal Democratic Party's purpose is to protect the interests of entrepreneurs and businesses.
7. Every 5 years governing bodies are elected.
8. Adopted in 2008, Updating Public Administration and more the role of political parties in democratization and modernization of the country.
9. The main purpose of 'Adolat' is in the Republic of Uzbekistan building a democratic state, a loyal service to the country.
10. The People's Democratic Party in its program is to strengthen national independence, to build a democratic state, a humane and just society.

### **III. Fill in the gaps:**

1. The territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan is .....
2. The capital of Karakalpakstan is .....
3. Andijan region was established on .....
4. The Republic of Uzbekistan consists of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and.....
5. In 1991, Uzbekistan's population was .....
6. The territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan is 448.9 thousand sq.km. from the .....1425 km to the..... and 930 km to the north.
7. .... Uzbekistan is one of the fastest growing economies in the world.
8. Pitnak, Urgench, Khiva are.....
9. The legal framework for the activities of political parties has been further enhanced by the Law on .....and reinforced.
10. National Revival 'Democratic Party was established .....

### **IV. Choose the appropriate answer:**

1. Choose the best answer.
  - a) Khokims are the representatives of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the area.

- b) Teachers are the representative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the area.
- c) Lawyers are the representative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the area.
2. When did Uzbekistan abolish death penalty?
- a) 2010      b) 2008      c) 2009
3. Which country is located between Amu Darya and Syr Darya?
- a) Tyanshan      b) Kyzylkum      c) Uzbekistan
4. When was Karakalpakstan declared as a sovereign republic?
- a) December 14, 1990      b) January 14, 1990      c) December 4, 1991
5. How many rural districts in the Republic of Karakalpakstan?
- a) 15      b) 14      c) 13
6. Which of them are located in Andijan region?
- a) Asaka, Karakul      b) Izbosgan, Gagarin      c) Izbosgan, Andijon
7. When was AdoIat Social Democratic Party established?
- a) February 18, 1995      b) January 19, 1995      c) February 18, 1994
8. Choose the best answer.
- a) Syrdarya region founded February 16, 1963
- b) Andijan region established March 6, 1938
- c) Tashkent region created January 15, 1941
9. When was the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan formed?
- a) 2003      b) 2005      c) 2002
10. Choose the best answer.
- a) In 1992, in Tashkent and 12 regions, 159 rural districts and 18 settlements.
- b) In 1992, in Tashkent and 14 regions, 169 rural districts and 18 settlements.
- c) In 1993, in Tashkent and 12 regions, 169 rural districts and 18 settlements.

## **Theme 14**

### **Education system of Uzbekistan**

#### **Plan:**

1. Pre-school education

2. Secondary, out-of-school education and secondary-specialized education
3. Higher and post-graduate education
4. Teacher training and personnel retraining
5. Public and private educational organizations

**Key words:** education, pre-school, primary, secondary, higher, post-graduate.

The education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan is unique and intact. The system of education is divided into the following stages: pre-school education, secondary education, secondary-specialized education, higher education, post-graduate education, teacher training and personnel retraining, out-of-school education. The system of education of the Republic is generally controlled by the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan. In addition, the Cabinet of Ministers controls Tashkent Islam University and the branches of the international world-famous universities in the country. The functions of the education system are directly controlled by two ministries: the Ministry of Public Education and the Ministry of Higher and Special-Secondary Education. The Ministry of Public Education is responsible for the functions of pre-schools, out-of-schools and secondary schools. Under the control of the Public Education Ministry there are 5 higher education organizations and 16 institutions for teacher training. The Ministry has its departments in regions, districts and cities for controlling the methodological functions of the educational organizations.

### **Pre-school Education**

Pre-school education is considered to be the primary part of continuous education. It provides the formation of healthy and mature person and prepares the child for the continuous education. Pre-school education can be carried out in public and private pre-school organizations for children under 6-7 or in families. The aim of the pre-school education is to prepare children for secondary education, to bring up a healthy, independent and mature person, to reveal the aptitudes of the children.

Pre-school organizations are the primary stage in the education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan and pre-school programmes in various directions are



carried out. The functions of pre-school education includes in itself to bring up, teach, control and invigorate children from 2 to 7. There are also pre-school organizations for disabled children and these children are under care.

### **Secondary, out-of-school education and secondary-specialized education**

The aim of secondary education is to give opportunity for participants to gain special education and weapon them with necessary knowledge, skill and proficiency for cultural and social spheres of the society. The secondary education which comprises 9 years is free and compulsory; it is divided into primary (1-4 forms) and secondary (5-9 forms). In the primary stage pupils are taught to the basic foundations of the subjects. Children under 6-7 are accepted to the 1<sup>st</sup> form and it is compulsory to get primary education for all citizens. At the end of the primary school pupils should be able to read, write and count. During the years of primary school elements of critical thinking, managing the skills, the art of speech, healthy life style, and the standarts of hygiene should also be brought up in the pupils' personality. All the first form pupils are provided with free textbooks and school tools. In Uzbekistan primary and secondary education are directly interrelated according to their content and organization. It helps to control the pupils that finish primary school and supports the continuosness of the secondary education. Though secondary education is a logical continuation of pre-school education, it differs from pre-school according to the style of teaching and structural quality. Pupils in the following stage learn to grow individually and get knowledge on the basis of subjects. During these years their critical thinking and outlook develop, they have a chance of learning nation's cultural and spiritual values, too.

Secondary school provides students with a wide range of opportunities for independent study of school subjects. Secondary education includes compulsory and optional components. Compulsory component is defined by state educational standards and defines the minimum required level of training. Its success is guaranteed by secondary schools. This component is based on the order of the state and society, the interests and needs of the individual. The additional component is

defined based on the needs and abilities of the participant, the level of logistics and staffing of the school, and the requirements for the social and economic development of the territory. The amount of additional teaching tasks is distributed according to the standards set by the Ministry of Education. The educational work of the school is carried out through a baseline curriculum and general secondary education curriculum, approved by the Ministry of Public Education. General secondary education is provided through attendance and final certification of graduates. Graduates will be awarded state certificates, and those who have achieved success will be awarded with honors. Participants who independently develop the general education program will be eligible for externally certification in accordance with the Kesternan Regulation approved by the Ministry of Public Education.

### **Secondary special education**

Secondary special education is a form of vocational education, the main purpose of which is the need for the organizers and managers of the first level of production, assistants of the highest category, high qualifications and skills. training of professionals, such as technicians, agronomists, primary school teachers, paramedics, dentists, and concertmasters, who can independently perform the same type of work. Specialists of ballet, circus artists and some art professionals are in the midst of special education. Secondary special education is focused on developing a range of professional skills and skills along with practical and theoretical knowledge in general secondary education. The three-year compulsory secondary specialized vocational education (SPCE) is an independent form of continuous education. It is implemented in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Education and the National Program for Personnel Training.

Secondary specialized vocational education has been compulsory since 2009, and graduates of general secondary education can choose to study at the discretion of an academic lyceum or vocational college. Secondary special education provides vocational education and vocational training to graduates in order to find

their niche in the labor market. On the basis of general secondary education, each graduate may choose either a college or a vocational school or an academic lyceum. Secondary special vocational education is offered in full-time education in academic lyceums and vocational colleges. In addition to vocational training, vocational colleges provide secondary special education, such as academic lyceums, which allow them to continue their education, whether or not they can continue their education.

The academic lyceum is a three-year specialized secondary education institution designed to enhance the intellectual capacity of students in accordance with the state educational standards based on their capabilities and interests. In academic lyceums, students choose their education on a voluntary basis - in the humanities and the natural sciences. Academic lyceums have been opened at universities and the main attention is paid to the involvement of highly qualified teachers in the educational process at the lyceum, as well as from the experimental areas and libraries of the Universities creating conditions for students of lyceum to use. The academic lyceum will also be involved in the targeted, in-depth learning process. In these cases, as agreed with the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education.

Vocational colleges are secondary special and vocational educational institutions, with three years of training. In accordance with the state educational standards, the college provides vocational training and professional development with general secondary education and in-depth training. College graduates may pursue one or more professions based on their orientation. Trustees are assigned to vocational colleges from businesses or institutions developed by local government executive bodies. It is also sponsored by a college that offers orientation to the college. The purpose of the educational institution is to provide secondary specialized vocational education. The college provides education on the basis of dual education system based on bilateral professional and educational programs.

### **Higher and post-graduate education**

The main purpose of higher education is to develop the scientific, cultural, economic and social spheres of the republic, which can meet the requirements of modern, highly qualified, competitive, highly educated, highly qualified specialists. It is the training of highly qualified professionals who contribute to z, independent thinking and high spirituality. Higher education usually starts at the age of 18-19 and lasts for at least 4 years. It is divided into two stages. They are the strengthening of the independence of higher education institutions, the introduction of public administration, the individualization of independent learning and the development of technology and tools of distance education, as well as the provision of the humanities education.

Higher education has two stages: Bachelor and Master.

According to the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" and "On the National Program for Personnel Training", the order of admission of undergraduate students in higher educational institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan Regulation on the admission of undergraduate students, the order of transfer, restoration and expulsion of students of higher educational institutions Regulation on the order of recovery and expulsion from education". Undergraduate is one of the four-year higher education, which is a basic higher education with fundamental knowledge. Graduates will be awarded an undergraduate degree, a badge of merit, and a diploma of the state sample, and an appendix to the undergraduate degree according to the state certification results. Curricula and syllabuses and academic disciplines, approved by the authorized state body for higher education management, will be developed on the basis of state educational standards for the appropriate bachelor degree. People with secondary special, vocational education of the same profile (similar to general vocational training) in the bachelor degree there will be quick opportunities to acquire the (sequential) education program.

Higher education institutions have legal status. There are the following types of higher education institutions in the Republic:

**University:**

- provides education for higher and postgraduate education in several areas;
- training and retraining of specialists in different areas;
- carries out fundamental and applied researches in different directions of science;
- is a scientific and methodological center, closely related to the field of science.

**Academy:**

- performs a well-known curriculum for postgraduate and higher education;
- training and retraining of specialists in the established order;
- Carries out fundamental and applied scientific researches in the field of science, culture, art;
- is a leading scientific and methodological center in its activities.

**Institute:**

- carries out educational programs of higher and postgraduate education on a certain level of education and science;
- provides training and retraining of specialists in a certain area;
- Conducts fundamental and applied research.

The law allows for the establishment of non-governmental educational institutions for higher education. The institution has the right to teach accreditation only after it has been properly certified. Attestation of Higher Education Institutions Regardless of whether it is state-owned or private, the Certification of Pedagogical Staff and Educational Institutions approved by the State Testing Center approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan certification of the teaching staff of higher educational institutions. According to the results of the certification, any higher education institution can lose its state accreditation.

Externate is an independent study of the chosen course (specialization) for postgraduate (current and daily) attestation of higher education in accordance with the higher education program.

Distance learning is the development of existing knowledge in the curriculum, away from the mainstream, without interrupting the main activities. It is implemented through the use of modern information technology and telecommunications techniques.

The list of directions for full-time training specialists is defined by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The main purpose of higher education is to develop the scientific, cultural, economic and social spheres of the republic, which can meet the requirements of modern, highly qualified, competitive, highly educated, highly qualified specialists. It is the training of highly qualified professionals who are able to think independently and contribute to their spirituality.

### **Teacher training and personnel retraining**

It is well known that today the following forms of professional development of teachers are used in the Republic of Uzbekistan: monthly courses with separation from production; annual courses without leaving production; full-time, part-time courses; short-term courses; externate; professional development on a personal plan; problem (target) courses; professional development by participating in individual work-out-of-course courses (for creative teachers); teacher training based on the work of creative teachers (or creative teachers); telecourse; online courses; distance learning courses.

### **Public and private educational organizations**

Currently, there are 57 private schools in the country. First of all, the conditions created in private schools meet all requirements. Each student is treated individually based on the curriculum and syllabus used in them. The young generation will be provided with all the facilities for independent work. There are two or three foreign languages taught, based on their interests and interests. In addition to training, the various science clubs and sporting activities organized in the institution are effectively conducted. Parents, teachers, and children benefit from this. In general, activity in the field of non-governmental educational services is developing rapidly in the types of pre-school (kindergarten), general-secondary

(school) and advanced training and retraining (training centers), and the number of non-state educational institutions is increasing.

**Tasks according to the theme:**

**I. Answer the questions:**

1. What are the stages in the educational system of Uzbekistan?
2. Who controls the system of education of the Republic?
3. Who are the functions of the education system directly controlled by?
4. What is the primary stage in the education system of the country?
5. What is the aim of the pre-school education?
6. What is the logical continuation of pre-school education?
7. What is the aim of the secondary education?
8. What is the aim of higher education?
9. What are stages in higher education?
10. What is the role teacher training in the education system?

**II. Are the following sentences True/False?**

1. Secondary-specialized education is considered to be the primary part of education.
2. Pre-school education provides the formation of healthy and mature person and prepares the child for the continuous education.
3. The aim of the pre-school education is to prepare children for secondary education.
4. Out-of-school education has been compulsory since 2009.
5. The purpose of the education institution is to provide secondary vocational education.
6. The academic Lyceum is a four-year specialized education institution.
7. College graduates can pursue only one profession based on their orientation.
8. Academy is a leading scientific and methodological center in its activities.
9. Institute is a scientific and methodological center, closely connected to the field of science.
10. Nowadays, 65 private schools is working in the country.

### III. Fill in the gaps:

1. .... performs a well-known curriculum for postgraduate and higher education.
2. .... training and retraining of specialists in a certain area.
3. .... conducts fundamental and applied research.
4. The main purpose of higher education is to develop the scientific, cultural, economic and social spheres of the republic.
5. .... provides education for higher and postgraduate education in several areas.
6. Pre-school .... is considered to be the primary part of continuous education.
7. .... are the primary stage in the education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
8. The .... lyceum is a three-year specialized secondary education institution.
9. .... colleges are secondary special and vocational institutions.
10. The conditions created in .... schools meet all requirements.

### IV. Choose the appropriate answer:

1. How many higher education organizations and institutions are there under the control of the Public Education Ministry?  
A) 5; 16                      B) 7; 10                      C) 8; 12
2. What is the aim of secondary education?  
A) To give opportunity for participants to gain special education and weapon them with necessary knowledge and skill.  
B) To bring up, teach, control and invigorate children from 2 to 7  
C) To perform a well-known curriculum for postgraduate and higher education.
3. What does SPCE stand for?  
A) Secondary potential scientific education  
B) Secondary special compulsory education  
C) Secondary special vocational education



4. What kind of education is offered in-full-time education in academic lyceums and vocational colleges?

A) Secondary special vocational education

B) Vocational education institutions

C) Pre-school education

5. What is the purpose of educational institution?

A) To develop the scientific, cultural, economic and social spheres of the republic

B) To provide secondary special vocational education

C) To carry out fundamental and applied scientific researches in the field of science, culture, art

6. What is the main purpose of higher education?

A) To establish non-governmental education institutions for higher education

B) To perform a well-known curriculum for postgraduate and higher education

C) To develop the scientific, cultural, economic and social spheres of the republic

7. How old are the children who are accepted to the 1 st form?

A) Under 6-7 years old    B) under 8 years old    C) under 5-7 years old

8. Who controls the system of education of the Republic?

A) The Cabinet of Ministry of Uzbekistan

B) The Ministry of Public Education

C) State Testing Center

9. How many private schools are there in the country?

A) 65                      B) 57                      C) 56

10. What is a form of vocational education?

A) Secondary special education    B) Vocational colleges    C) Academic lyceums

**V. Look at the pictures and give information about them:**



## **Theme 15**

### **Traditions, festivals and holidays of Uzbek people**

#### **Plan:**

1. Culture, traditions, national values and state holidays of Uzbekistan
2. Atlas and adras are the national symbol of Uzbek people
3. Folklore of Uzbek people: folk epos, folk music and songs

**Key words:** culture, tradition, atlas, adras, folk, folklore, holiday, festival.

#### **Culture, traditions, national values and state holidays of Uzbekistan**

There are several holidays which are celebrated in Uzbekistan. They are divided into official and national types. The national Uzbek holidays are Navruz, Kurban Eid, Ramadan Eid, Independence Day, Remembrance and Appreciate Day, Women's Day, Teachers' Day. The official holidays are the dates when the state symbols adopted.

Navruz, the oldest public holiday, is celebrated on March 21, during the spring equinox. It was a celebration of the awakening of nature, the beginning of sowing, and the ceremonial signs of Zoroastrianism were preserved. In the spring oasis of

ancient Uzbekistan large spring festivals and festive markets are organized. According to the tradition, homes still cook "dumplings" and prepare "sumalak". After the feast, the field work usually began, and in the past there were various rituals: the ants were put on the horns and necks of the bulls before leaving the field. The first furrow is occupied by the most prominent and oldest members of the neighborhood. Navruz celebrations gained new dimensions and depth during independence. It became a national holiday of friendship, unity of all peoples, brotherhood. The brightly colored theatrical performances reflect Navruz's philosophical and poetic interpretation and its role in the history of the nation.

Navruz (Persian navruz - "new day") is a spring holiday and the first day of the New Year in Persian and Turkic peoples. When the word "Navruz" is translated from Persian, it means "new day." In Iran, as well as in Central Asia and the Caucasus, Navruz is celebrated on March 21 and in Kazakhstan on March 22. On September 30, 2009, Navruz was included in the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage List, and on February 23, 2010, at the 64th Session of the UN General Assembly, March 21 was declared the International Day of Nowruz.

There are two religious holidays celebrated in the country. They are Kurban and Ramadan Eids. Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr are widely celebrated as the end of fasting. Kurban Khait is one of the most important Muslim holidays. After the rituals performed that day, Muslims visit or welcome themselves, help the sick, the lonely, and show compassion to loved ones. Ramadan Hayit is a celebration of spiritual cleaning. It begins with the expiration of a 30-day fast, which falls under the Islamic law of the 9th of the Islamic month. It is customary to remember those who died during these holidays, to visit the sick, the elderly, and to do charity and other good deeds.

The most important state holiday - Independence Day - is celebrated on September 1. The main national holiday of the Republic of Uzbekistan is Independence Day. September 1 is celebrated in ceremonial and colorful ways. The national holiday is a celebration of all the dreams of the Uzbek people, based on friendship, charity and all-round respect. Representatives of various

nationalities living in Uzbekistan, regardless of their nationality, religion or race, actively celebrate in all regions of Uzbekistan.

As in many other countries, May 9 is Victory Day – but in Uzbekistan it is celebrated as Remembrance and Appreciate Day. On the holiday the people of the country visit the elderly and try to please them with presents and help.

Besides there are several official holidays celebrated in the country. On November 18, 1991 is the date when the adoption of the State Flag, July 2, 1992 is the date when the adoption of the State Emblem, December 10, 1992 is the date when the adoption of the Constitution of independent Uzbekistan is celebrated.

### **Atlas and adras are the national symbols of Uzbek people**

Adras and atlas are the traditional cloth of Uzbek people. These textiles are made from silk and cotton threads. Uzbekistan silk fabrics had their own names: shohi, khan-atlas, zaratlas etc. These types of fabrics were produced from pure silk. The fabrics made of cotton weft and silk warp was called adras, bekasab, banoras and in English is commonly called ikat. Atlas is the most popular women's wear in Uzbekistan. It is made of silk. As silk is developed in Uzbekistan, satin is worn in almost all regions. The satin is one of the oldest and most traditional costumes. This dress is decorated with various shapes. This makes Uzbek women more attractive. The most famous satin in Uzbekistan is made in Margilan.

The Uzbek national costume is ancient and modern clothes that reflects the national peculiarities of the Uzbek people and are closely related to their culture and history. Each region has its own distinctions and characteristics. The Uzbek national costume includes chapan, and satin for men's skirts, chapan, and belts. The Uzbek national dress has its own place in the world. For example, guests from around the world appreciate the national costume and culture of Uzbekistan. The Uzbek national costume and culture are distinctive.

Currently, Uzbek designers travel to foreign countries to showcase their Uzbek design. Visitors to Uzbekistan pay great attention to the historical monuments, architecture, national traditions and customs of our country. They are celebrating

Independence Day, Navruz, Harvest Day and Uzbek weddings. They also receive souvenirs made of satin, skirts, belts, chapan and other architectural styles.

Skullcap - Lightweight headdress that is widespread in Uzbekistan. Skullcaps are mainly made of velvet, silk and dice. The skullcaps of Chust, Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Baysun, Shakhrisabz are popular.

Dice is a type of clothing that protects Uzbek women from the cold in the winter and protects them from heat in the summer. This dress is made mainly of velvet, silk and dice. Chopon is one of the ancient dresses of the Uzbek people. This is an expression of beauty for Uzbek women. This dress is worn almost everywhere in Uzbekistan.

### **Folklore of Uzbek people: folk epos, folk music and songs**

A folk art - artistic, practical and amateur activities of the masses; folk arts and crafts of traditional material and non-material culture, such as folk music, folk theater, folk games, puppetry, wood and wooden games, folk arts and crafts, and technical and artistic amateur arts. Various forms of folklore were created in accordance with the standard of living, living conditions, and social work, and were continuously improved, polished, increasingly traditional and, finally, professional, execution conditions and daily practice have reached us. Also, a number of ancient examples of folklore are preserved in written sources, in the works of historians and writers, in rocks (such as Sarmishsay, Zarautsoy paintings), archeological and architectural monuments, and antique works. Examples of folk art reflect the people's lifestyle, social and domestic life, labor activity, their views on the nature and society, their beliefs and feelings about the human and the world, the artistic world, the level of knowledge, and happiness and fair times. National creativity has been developing since ancient times. With the development of society and the division of labor, the specialization of some talented individuals in the genres of folk art grew. Thus, bakers, clowns, puppet-makers, dancers, musicians, ornaments, potters, carpenters, embroiderer make contribution to the development of art. However, its involvement in creation and development has been preserved, with each execution or practice occurring within

a long tradition. Any artistic, creative movement, innovation has occurred within stable traditions and teacher-teacher relationships. On the one hand, traditions have evolved, and on the other hand, there have been changes, innovations, new works, and variations in each performance or practice. Some have been forgotten, lost in execution and practice. Folk art plays a major role in the emergence and development of professional art. In its turn, professional art also influences and enriches people's creativity. The need for preservation and development of folk art in society, and the restoration of lost ones, stemmed from their desire to satisfy their aesthetic requirements, to live well and improve their lives. Today there are great opportunities and conditions for preservation and development of folk art. This is confirmed by the functioning of museums and nature reserves of national scale, the study and publication of samples of folk art, the presence of many folklore and ethnographic ensembles, and the implementation of activities aimed at promoting amateur art.

With the formation of human speech, the types and genres of folklore began to appear. These syncretic designs, embedded in various forms of human artistic thinking, are intimately connected with all aspects of primitive human life and activity, reflecting the religious, economic, and mythological views of people, their initial scientific knowledge, their perceptions of nature and society. However, such examples of folklore have not yet reached us, but some of their traces and parts have been written in various written sources and in recent times, in different views of the people and their way of life. As a result of the writing, there was also a history associated with folklore. The connection of the literary text with some creative (writer, poet, playwright) activities, and the strengthening of writing as a particular creative movement is a major feature of the literature and a turning point in the development of artistic thinking of mankind. Literature has evolved independently in the course of its development on the basis of peculiarities of customs, despite all aesthetic concepts and art forms from folklore. Folklore also lived side by side as an independent type of word art. The general aesthetic demand and needs of human society have for many years been closely connected

not only with literature, but also with folklore. The independent development of these two types of word art is a difference in the social environment in which literature and folklore are created, and the diversity of the creative process further enhances their specific features. As a result, literature and folklore continued to evolve into two independent verbal forms - oral and written, with their distinctive aesthetic systems, genres, and artistic features. The complexity of the creative and performing process and the involvement of the majority (collective) are the main features of folk art. Many of its features, such as traditionalism, variability, variance, popularity, anonymity (the author's anonymity) appear as part of this peculiarity of folklore's creative process. Folklore samples are created verbally, with oral dispersion in the links between ancestors and generations, and wide repertoire, allowing for the stability of literary forms, the consolidation of common texts in text, and the plurality of similar plotlines. Every artist and performance changes something in a traditional work, something is interpreted differently from the previous one, and something is added or dropped. This variation depends on the social environment, the living conditions, the needs of the audience and the performer's (creative) potential. But any change, re-creation during the execution, will take place over centuries of deep tradition. Hence, the art of living in the oral tradition of the oral tradition results in the distribution of many works of folklore.

Virtually all genres of folklore are connected with the performers and creators of different genres. In addition to preserving and popularizing folklore samples, talented artists can further enhance and sometimes create new ones within oral traditions. However, there is a strong community tradition that is strengthened and strengthened. While some genres (such as puzzles, proverbs) are of a mass character, that is, each of them can be said by a small number of others, the execution of others requires certain preparation. As a result, there was a peculiar professionalism in the creation and execution of samples of folklore. The professionalism of artists and performers is very advanced in Uzbek folklore. Performers or Bakhshi, fairy tales, playwrights, quilters, and drummers are professional artists who need special training and training from a dedicated

teacher. Myths, legends, stories, anecdotes, proverbs, puzzles, fairy tales, poems, songs, assists, oral dramas and others are the main genres of folklore, and they also perform certain social functions. For example, songs related to labor processes, while yor-yor, lapar, bride salute, snoring, baddies; succulents are associated with various rituals. The genres of folklore differ not only in their ideological and artistic features, but also in the ways of performing (solo, collective, musical, vocal). One is for singing, the other for telling, telling, and the other for showing, showing, or singing, playing and speaking. The genres of folklore, despite their varied, sometimes highly functional, and strictly functional, form a holistic artistic system.

The genres of folklore are linked to social and economic development. According to historical changes in the lives of the people, they too have changed. Some genres or samples have disappeared completely, new ones have emerged. This is why they have a lot of layering, and they have left some traces in the long run. The step-by-step development of genres and the historical typological point of view are the greatest. Many myths and legends about myths, tribes, and tribes, puzzles and proverbs, applause and curses, seasons and folklore were common in many nations. In later times, archaic forms of fairy tales and epics have emerged. Heroic epics were created during the collapse of patriarchal relations and the formation of the first states. Later romantic epics, lyrical and historical songs, oral drama, anecdotes and lofts appeared. Folk theater - is a type of art associated with folklore. The earliest appearances are related to hunting, farming and livestock. emerging from the rituals and holidays, has grown to the level of folk art. In the early days there was a mix of songs and dances in folk theater, along with lyrics and dances. During the development of consciousness, folk theater was isolated as an independent creative field. The World Folk Theater has a live theater and a puppet theater. The People's Puppet Theater is different in terms of the way the dolls are viewed and the way they play. They feature more fairy tales, legends and more. While folk theater is not literally professional, its participants are skilled and talented. For example, Roman men, spiders in Western Europe, jugglers,



skomorps in Russia, clowns in Central Asia, as well as puppet players from other countries and singers in different countries are lonely and in crowded walks and in the countryside. Their repertoire includes performances based on folklore, and later variants of various literary works adapted to folk theater.

Clothes and apparatus, and the apparent conditionality of movements and situations are characteristic features of folk theater (and for folk art in general). In the People's Theater, the actors communicate directly with the audience throughout the game. Folk theater, as a rule, had no scenery. It focuses primarily on the funny and tragic appearance of situations, and not on the character of the character of the viewer. The folk drama has two dramatic (heroic or romantic) and comic characters. Dramatic characters are generally characterized by luxurious ways of communication, while comic characters have a humorous and satirical way of speaking.

Professional theaters based on certain creative traditions have formed on the basis of folk theater. In the East, traditional theater relies on folklore, dance and pantomime. The beautiful traditions are eternal. For thousands of years, the Uzbek people have created their own unique customs and traditions for centuries. They are lifelong as a result of constant repetition and action of the people. Some of them are forgotten by life and time. As time goes on, new ones will emerge, and most people will be passed down from generation to generation.

There are many ceremonies under the name "Wedding" in the life of our people. Because of the great contribution of women to the beautiful transition of such ceremonies, their role in the transmission of the most valuable traditions of our people is also invaluable.

As the child grows up, the mother opens the chest for him. Wedding is the foundation of the future family, so young and old, women and men are at the heart of every event.

Although wedding ceremonies take only a few hours a day, pre-wedding preparation takes several days, including post-wedding rituals. The wedding ceremony began in Uzbeks in ancient times and is still practiced today.

## **Tasks according to the theme:**

### **I. Answer the questions:**

1. What are major national holidays of Uzbekistan?
2. What are religious holidays celebrated in the country?
3. What are the traditions that people follow during national holidays?
4. When do the Uzbek people celebrate the religious holidays?
5. What are the national costumes of the Uzbek people?
6. What is the national cloth of the Uzbeks?
7. What is the ancient folk epos of the country?
8. Speak about Alpamish.
9. Give information about folk songs that are sung during national celebrations.
10. Give information about Bakhshi.

### **II. Are the sentences true or false?**

1. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on December 8, 1992.
2. The National Flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on November 18, 1992.
3. September 1 is celebrated in Uzbekistan as the Independence Day.
4. The Republic of Uzbekistan was proclaimed an independent state on September 1, 1991.
5. Navruz is celebrated on March 21 in all countries.
6. Eid is a Muslim holiday only.
7. The translation from Arabic means a new day.
8. Friends, myths, legends, songs, lapars are the kind of folklore.
9. The state anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan was accepted in 1992 on December 10
10. The Law on the State Language of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on October 29, 1991.

### **III. Fill in the gap to complete the sentences:**

- 1....-is one of the national food of Navruz holiday
2. The word Navruz means is - a...
3. Navruz is celebrated on... In Uzbekistan.
- 4... - Navruz was includes to the UNESKO list
- 5... - is declated as the International Day of Navruz
- 6...- are the national clothes of Uzbek women.
- 7... - are mainly made of velvet and dice.
8. The satin is mainly made of...
- 9... is one of the reflection of our national culture
10. The most popular skullcaps are made in...

**IV. Choose the appropriate answer:**

1. Which religion celebrates the holiday of Eid?
  - A) Islam            B) Jews            C) It is celebrated equally in all religions
2. From what language is the word Navruz?
  - A) Arabic            B) Greek            C) Persian
3. What does Navruz mean?
  - A) New day        B) New Year        C) Renewal
4. When was Navruz included in the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage List?
  - A) March 21, 1991
  - B) On September 30, 2009
  - C) February 23, 2010
5. When did the UN General Assembly proclaim March 21 as the International Day of Nowruz?
  - A) March 21, 1991        B) September 30, 2009        C) February 23, 2010
6. Where is the most popular satin in Uzbekistan?
  - A) Bukhara        B) Margilan        C) Samarkand
7. What is included in the Uzbek national costume?
  - A) satin, adras, skullcaps        B) jacket, belt, chapan        C) all of the above
- 8.... is a kind of oral tradition. In the primitive arts, the game consists of a variety of forms, from witchcraft, to sound signals, to folk songs and musical instruments.

A) folk music                      B) Folk Theater                      C) poeticity

9.... - the type of art associated with folklore. The earliest appearances were related to hunting, farming and livestock, appearing on rituals and festivals, and developed to the level of folk art.

A) folk music                      B) Folk Theater                      C) misery

10. When is Remembrance and Appreciate Day celebrated?

A) May 1                              B) May 9                              C) April 1

## **Theme 16**

### **Mineral resources, economy and agriculture of the country**

#### **Plan:**

1. Mineral resources of Uzbekistan
2. Economy of the country and its importance
3. The role of agriculture in the development of the country

**Key words:** industry, agriculture, tourism, economy, resource, fossil fuel.

#### **Mineral resources of Uzbekistan**

The terrestrial structure of Uzbekistan is unique. So, its nature and wealth are promiscuous. Natural condition, especially, agriculture extraction of minerals and transportation are examples of that. Natural resources are unlike natural conditions, form an uninhabited raw materials and energy base. The most important natural resources are underground resources. They are used in industry and household needs. About half of natural resources are currently being used. But natural resources should be conserved and used because they are inexhaustible and non-renewable. Extraction and processing are important factors of the country's economy. Energy resources include fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas, peat, shale, fire) and hydropower minerals. Fuels are the main source of energy for all sectors of the economy. Low- fuels (peat, shale, brown coal) should be used in the mining area because the cost is higher when they are transported over long distances. Because of this, they are local fuels.

Almost 80% of the gas produced in Uzbekistan is utilized by the country's heating and electricity production sectors. About 24% of gas produced in

Uzbekistan is exported to Tajikistan, Russia, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. The monopoly rights for carrying out mining and extraction operations of uranium are owned by the Navoi mining and metallurgical complex. The mineral base at the Navoi GMK comprises 20 uranium deposits. The Boztaus plateau has uranium reserves that amount to 5,500 t. Uranium exploration in this plateau is carried out by the Chinese company, Uz-China Uran. Uzbekistan has also made efforts to modernize the Navoi and Almalyk GMKs and speed up its gold and copper production operations. The government intends to develop joint ventures with Russian and Asian companies as part of their initiatives to improve the country's mineral and mining sectors. With these new developments, Uzbekistan hopes to bring about major changes and improvements in its mining and mineral sectors that will likely repair the country's economic instability.

### **Economy of the country and its importance**

Light industry and food industry are the most important branches of economy in the country. Producing cotton, textile industry, silk knitting, footwear are the bases of light industry. The first factory of cotton production was built in 1874 in Tashkent. At that time it could produce 3 thousand tons of cotton in a season. After independence, many factories were built in order to reproduce the cotton in cooperation with South Korea and Turkey located in Karakalpakstan, Khorazm and Kashkadarya.

Textile industry is one of the main branches of industry. Thinning and silk weaving have long existed since ancient times. In our country thinning consists of 453 million square meters in a year. After independence, in order to develop industry, it is being opened new joint ventures in collaboration with the USA, Italy, Turkey, Pakistan, India and Korea. "Super textile" joint venture in Tashkent with the USA, "Afghan-Bukhara-Samarkand" in Bukhara and Samarkand can be examples. Textile enterprises are being re-equipped with foreign-made equipment and improved quality of woven fabrics. At the textile enterprises weaving yarn, wool, silk and linen are weaved.

Recreational services have been growing in the service sector in recent years. Recreational services are an important factor in energy recovery. Factors for Recreational Development: daily needs, recreational resources, recreational households. Recreational resources are divided into natural recreation and cultural-historical. Natural recreational resources include waterfalls, caves, springs, slopes which are formed on the bases of natural conditions and natural resources. There are therapeutic and recreational areas in the mountains which are natural and attractive. They are “Chimyan” in Tashkent, “Shokhimardon”, “Chodak”, “Nanam”, “Kuvashoy”, “Bogi shamol”, “Chortok” in Fergana, “Mokhi Khossa” in Bukhara.

Tourism has become one of the fastest growing sectors of the world economy. Its extensive development has been a major source of income for many countries. Large-scale work on development of tourism in our country is now underway. In particular, the provision of preferential loans to entrepreneurs seeking to promote tourism, easing landlords, increasing the number of hotels that meet international standards, enhancing competition and lowering hotel prices.

“The Silk Road” International Tourism University which opened in Samarkand, serves the same purpose. In addition, joint faculties and branches of foreign universities in cooperation with foreign higher education institutions also help in the training of specialists. Currently, our country is actively working with universities in Russia, Korea, Turkey and European Higher Schools. As a result, the number of tourists traveling the country is increasing every year.

In general, tourism is now considered to be one of the most promising sectors for the national economy. After all, about 200 historical monuments in our country are included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. Recreational facilities include hotels, rest houses and bases, sanatoriums, campsites, tourist transport and more.

### **The role of agriculture in the development of the country**

One of the priority directions of agriculture development - an important sector of the economy of Uzbekistan is the saturation of the domestic food market, the achievement of self-sufficiency in production and food security fields. Effective

implementation of these tasks will allow solving such pressing social issues as the employment of the population, their well-being, urban and rural development. Uzbekistan's agricultural policy has undergone significant changes during the years of independence. The state's agricultural enterprises and collective sectors were abolished, farmers were established, and who have implemented advanced technology in the absence of command management.

Agriculture plays an important role in the life of the country. Two main branches of agriculture: cattle breeding and farming produce food and raw materials for industry. More than half of gross agricultural output comes from farming. The rest are taken from cattle breeding. Farming consists of gardening, fieldwork and viticulture. Farming is distributed by types of crops: cereals, technical crops, fodder, vegetables, potatoes and melons.

Irrigated agriculture is widespread in Uzbekistan. Irrigated lands account for 9.2% of the country's land, but 98,5% of gross agricultural output is cultivated there. Cotton growing is the main branch of farming. Main technical crop cotton is important for all main branches of agriculture in Uzbekistan. So, cotton covers most of the cultivated area. Vegetable growing, potato growing and melon growing are developed in all regions. They cover the areas near Tashkent, Samarkand, Andijan. Melons of Uzbekistan are famous for their taste and they are cultivated in Khorazm, Bukhara, Djizzakh and Syrdarya, Karakalpakstan.

### **Tasks according to the theme:**

#### **I. Answer the questions:**

1. Where are the deposits of copper in Uzbekistan?
2. Where are the deposits of gold and silver in Uzbekistan?
3. Give information about oil production.
4. What are manufactured products in Uzbekistan?
5. What are the future plans in economic field of the country?
6. What is the contribution of economy in the development of the country?
7. What is the contribution of agriculture in the development of the Republic?
8. What are the main crops grown in the country?

9. On what spheres of agriculture are special attention paid?
10. Give information about the industry of Uzbekistan.

## **II. Are the sentences true or false?**

1. Natural resources are exhaustible and renewable.
2. Fossil fuels are coal, oil, gas, peat, shale, fire.
3. Low-fuels are: peat, shale, brown coal.
4. Low- fuels should be used in mining area.
5. Coal is mostly transported to foreign countries.
6. Shale is not extracted in our country nowadays.
7. Agriculture is important for industry to produce food and raw materials.
8. 250 historical monuments are included in UNESCO World Heritage List.
9. "The Silk Road" university is famous for teaching agricultural specialists.
10. Daily needs are the first factor in Recreational Development.

## **III. Fill in the gaps:**

1. "Super textile" joint venture is built in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The first factory of production of cotton was built in \_\_\_\_\_ in Tashkent.
3. "Afghan-Bukhara-Samarkand" joint ventures are built in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. In our country thinning consists of \_\_\_\_\_ million square tons in a year.
5. Main technical crop is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Irrigated lands account for \_\_\_\_\_% of the country.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ covers most of the cultivated areas.
8. More than half of gross agricultural output comes from \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ are the main source of energy for all sectors of the economy
10. Energy resources include fossil fuels and \_\_\_\_\_.

## **IV. Choose the appropriate answer:**

1. How much percentage of gross agricultural output is cultivated in irrigated lands?  
A) 98,5 B) 9,2 C) 98. D) 95
2. Farming consists of gardening, fieldwork and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) cotton growing B) viticulture



- C) tourism                      D) cereal crops
3. Where is melon growing cultivated mostly?
- A) Bukhara, Tashkent, Navai  
 B) Bukhara, Djizzakh, Khorasm  
 C) Syrdarya, Korakalpakstan  
 D) B and C
4. Where is "Chimyan" recreational sanatorium situated?
- A) Bukhara    B) Samarkand    C) Tashkent    D) Kashkadarya
5. Where is "The Silk Road" International Tourism University situated?
- A) Karshi    B) Samarkand    C) Bukhara    D) Navai
6. Agriculture is divided into \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Farming, cattle breeding      B) Potato, cotton growing  
 C) Melon growing, farming      D) Cattle breeding, melon growing
7. How much did the first factory produce in a season?
- A) 3000 tons    B) 30000 tons    C) 1500 tons    D) 2000 ton
8. Which foreign countries are coworkers of cotton production factories?
- A) India, Indonesia                      B) South Africa  
 C) South Korea, Turkey                  D) Russia, Malaysia
9. Which specialists are taught in "The Silk Road" university?
- A) guides    B) vets    C) gardeners    D) cattle breeders
10. If low-fuels are used in mining area, what are they called?
- A) local fuels    B) native fuels    C) non-local fuels    D) transferred fuels

**V. Task for group work:** Divide the students into three sub-groups and discuss priorities of industry, agriculture and tourism in the economy of Uzbekistan.

### **Theme 17**

#### **Sport, mass media and Uzbekistan's relations with other countries**

##### **Plan:**

1. Uzbekistan is a nation of sport lovers
2. Mass media in the country
3. Uzbekistan's relations with other countries

**Key words:** sport, mass media, radio, newspaper, magazine, channel, foreign.

### **Uzbekistan is a nation of sport lovers**

The first president of our country raised the nation's ancestry and the issue of a healthy generation to the state policy. In almost every speech of our President, the President paid special attention to the issues of healthy generation and youth. When the theme is a healthy lifestyle it is important to mention the attention that paid to sport and its development in our country. Consistent measures on popularization of physical culture and sports, creation of necessary conditions and infrastructure for promotion of healthy life-style among the population, especially among youth, ensuring proper participation of the country in international sports arenas are carried out. Achieving the highest results in physical education and sports requires serious work, considerable labor and material costs. With all of this, it is possible to achieve a consistent development of sports. The Ministry of Culture and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan conducts and coordinates the main activities in the development of sports in the Republic. The national sports team of the Republic of Uzbekistan is increasing its number year after year, reaching the highest levels in the international arena. Achievements of our athletes will undoubtedly help to strengthen the image of the young Republic in the international arena. The Republican Scientific and Practical Center of Sports under the National Olympic Committee of Uzbekistan plays an important role in the success of our athletes. The National Olympic Committee of Uzbekistan (NOC) participates in the development of sports and physical culture, promotion of healthy lifestyles, Olympic education, popularization of Olympic values, strengthening international relations, and supporting sports coaches and sports organizations. There are several types of sports that our sportsmen are practicing and taking high places in tournaments, competitions among other countries. For instance, because of the high attention to boxing, famous sportsmen like Hasanboy Dustmatov, Shakhram Giyosov, Bektemir Melkuziyev, Shahobiddin Zoirov won irreplaceable places in Olympiad games. The number of such people in our country is not few. There are a lot of them and continuing to increase, for example, Ruslan

Nuriddinov, Rishod Sobirov, Ruslan Chagayev, Aksana Chusavitena, Yekaterina Khilko, Bobur Abdukholikov.

## **Mass media in the country**

### **Newspapers**

As it has been stated, there are more than 400 newspapers and magazines, of which more than 300 are published by the various ministries and departments of the government, state enterprises, or political parties. Almost all newspapers are printed at the state printing facilities, which makes it convenient and not-so-obvious for the print copy to be censored. Of the total number, 66 may be regarded as national, 68 regional, and the remaining local.

Listed below are the principal newspapers of Uzbekistan, the year of their founding, name of the owner, and circulation (wherever available):

#### Uzbek Newspapers:

- Uzbekistan Ovozi, June 21, 1918; People's Democratic Party; 40,000
- O'zbekistan Adabiyoti va San'ati (Literature and Art of Uzbekistan); January 4, 1956; Ministry of Culture & Association of Writers; 6,500
- Ma'rifat (Education), 1931, Ministry of Education, 21,500
- Adolat (Justice); February 22, 1995; "Adolat" Socialist Democratic Party; 5,900
- Toshkent Haqiqati (Tashkent Truth), February 1954, Tashkent region Administration, 19,000
- Mulkdor (Proprietor); January 10, 1995; Real Estate Exchange & State Committee for Entrepreneurship; 20,000
- Savdogar; August 19, 1992; Uzbeksavdo & Uzbekbirlashuv firms, 17,000
- Sport; June 2, 1932; State Committee for Sport & Physical Training; 8,500
- Respublika; September 1, 1998; UzA Government Wire Service; NA

#### Uzbek/Russian Newspapers:

- Narodnoe slovo; January 1, 1991; Government; 50,000
- Biznes Vestnik Vostoka (BVV), August 1991, Pravda Vostoka and Uzfininvest Joint Stock Company, 20,000

- Novosti Nedeli, August 1996, National Commodity Exchange, 5,000
- Na postu/Postda; May 12, 1993; Ministry of the Interior; 18,000
- Soliqlar va Bojxona (Tamojennie Vesti), January 1994, State Tax Committee, 45,000
- Vecherniy Tashkent/Tashkent Oqshomi; January 1, 1966; City Mayor's Office, NA

#### English Newspapers:

1. Good Morning
2. Uzbekistan Ovozi Times
3. Business Partner
4. Business Review

#### Russian Newspapers:

- Pravda Vostoka ( Truth of the East ); April 2, 1917; 20,000
- Tashkentskaya Pravda, February 1954, Tashkent region Administration, 6,400
- Business Partner Uzbekistana
- Golos Uzbekistana ( Voice of Uzbekistan ); June 21, 1918; PDP; 40,000
- Uchitel Uzbekistana ( Teacher of Uzbekistan ); January 1, 1980; Ministry of Education; 7,000
- Molodyozh Uzbekistana ( Youth of Uzbekistan ), November 1926, "Kamolot" Youth Foundation & "Career-Service" Agency, 6,000
- Business-vestnik Vostoka, Bvv ( Business News of the East )
- Noviy Vek (formerly Kommercheskiy Vestnik, Commercial News), January 1992, State Property Committee, 22,000
- Chastnaya Sobstvennost, May 1994, State Property Committee, 8,000

#### Russian/English Newspapers:

- Delovoy Partner, 1991, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, 20,000

### **Radio**

Just as in television, there are state-owned and independent radio stations in Uzbekistan. The State Radio has FM, medium-wave and short-wave transmissions.

The State Radio has four channels, each with its own specialty: Channel 1 ("Uzbekistan") is the most important channel, paralleling Uzbek TV 1 in its programming (frequencies; LW, MW, SW, FM); Radio Channel 2, popularly known as "Mash'al" (MW and FM), is directed to the youth and has more entertainment programs than others. Radio Channel 3, known as "Dostlik" (MW and FM) focuses on the minorities in the country; Radio Channel 4, known as "Yoshlar" (MW and FM), is directed toward the youth. Yet another government-owned radio station, "Radio Tashkent" broadcasts on a short-wave to numerous countries in 12 languages.

### **Television**

The State TV has four channels, each with a different coverage, language of broadcast, and content. The Uzbek Channel 1 is the primary channel, and bears a resemblance to C-SPAN, with an emphasis on all government activities, speeches, and public events, with a pronounced political and economic bias. It broadcasts in Uzbek and is the most censored of all State TV channels. The Uzbek Channel 2 is called "Yoshlar," or Youth Channel. It covers one-half of the geographical area of the country. Although the channel is supposed to compete with Channel 1, its coverage, apart from some emphasis on "entertainment of the youth" covers political events such as presidential and parliamentary elections, political events, and talk shows on political and economic issues. Channels 3 and 4 are entertainment-oriented with movies, and sports; Channel 3, also known as TTV because of its coverage focused on Tashkent, sometimes creates its own programs.

### **Uzbekistan's relations with other countries**

During the years of independence, Uzbekistan has become an independent state in the world community and has become a member of influential international organizations. Political, diplomatic, trade, economic and cultural ties have been established with the world's leading industrial countries. Bilateral and multilateral mutually beneficial relations have been developing. Uzbekistan has been admired by its rigorous policy and action in addressing urgent problems on the international arena.

The foreign policy of Uzbekistan is based on peace, stability, cooperation and mutual respect. In the wise foreign policy of our country, the introduction of new and advanced technologies from foreign countries is of great importance in attracting foreign investments and establishing and operating joint ventures. At the moment, our country is making significant progress in international economic relations. It is well-known that one of the key factors of liberalization of international trade is the accession to international economic organizations and the activation of their activities within these organizations. The role and importance of international organizations are now increasing. One of the main reasons for the importance of the activities of international economic organizations is the profound specialization in the world economy.

Uzbekistan is a member of authoritative international organizations such as the United Nations (UN), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the World Bank (WB), and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

With the global economic downturn, Uzbekistan's economy has continued to grow steadily. After all, sustainable banking system, low public debt, strong budget system and foreign policy positions play key role in achieving macroeconomic objectives.

The financial market is developing steadily, with the IMF and the World Bank experts recruiting experts to conduct various analyzes of the country's financial and banking activities. Cooperation of Uzbekistan with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) plays a special role in Uzbekistan's integration into the world community. The foreign policy pursued by our country has its own place in the world and is an example for establishing international economic relations.

Reforms by international organizations have a direct impact on the world economy (for example, the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund). In addition, the existence of such organizations plays an important role in the development of international economic relations and the stabilization of trade relations. The advantage of international economic

organizations is that they are interconnected. In some cases, a crisis in one of the member states of the organization, such as the economic recession, can affect other members of the organization. For this reason, it is advisable to establish international organizations among countries with similar economic potential.

All this is aimed at strengthening the foreign policy of our country, strengthening its independence, ensuring the welfare and security of the people. This demonstrates the increasing potential of foreign policy of Uzbekistan.

### **Tasks according to the theme:**

#### **I. Answer the questions:**

2. What is the national sport of Uzbekistan?
3. What sport is developed in the country?
4. Is football developed in Uzbekistan?
5. Who are the famous sports personalities of the Republic?
6. Give information about newspapers printed of the country.
7. Give information about the journals printed in the country.
8. What are the radio and TV channels of Uzbekistan?
9. What is the role of mass media in the country?
10. Speak about international relations of Uzbekistan.
11. Give information about Uzbekistan-USA relations.

#### **II. Are the sentences true or false?**

1. Achievements of our athletes will undoubtedly not help to strengthen the image of the young Republic in the international arena.
2. The number of Olympiad participants in our country is few.
3. Gaining the highest scores in physical education and sports requires serious work.
4. National Olympic Committee of Uzbekistan plays an important role in the success of our athletes.
5. M. Bektemir is a famous football player.
6. President pays very little attention to the issues of healthy generation.
7. Sport got little attention in our country.

8. It is possible to achieve a consistent development of sports if trained well.
9. NOC is a medical organization.
10. The Ministry of Culture and Art of the Republic of Uzbekistan conducts and coordinates the main activities in the development of sports in the Republic.

### **III. Fill in the gaps:**

1. President pays special attention to the problems of health generation and \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. Shahobiddin Zoirov who trained with \_\_\_\_ (kind of sport) participated in Olympics.
3. \_\_\_\_ organizes all the activities related to sport in the Republic.
4. Achievements of our athletes help to strengthen prestige of our Republic in international \_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_ participates in the popularization of Olympic values.
6. I. Karimov increased the attention of people and made the problem of \_\_\_\_\_ a state policy.
7. With serious work it is possible to achieve consistent \_\_\_\_ of sports.
8. Rishod Sobirov participated in \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ plays an essential role in the success of our athletes.
10. Ensuring proper participation of the country in \_\_\_\_\_ sports arenas are carried out.

### **IV. Choose the appropriate answer:**

1. When was established 'Uzbekistan ovozi'?
- A) June 21, 1918    B) June 21, 1920    C) August 21, 1918
2. Choose the best answer.
- A) "Marifat" was published in 1930
- B) "O'zbekiston adabiyoti" was first published on January 4, 1956
- C) "Mulkdor" January 4, 1994
3. Which of the following is English newspaper?
- A) Mulkdor    B) Adolat    C) Business Partner
4. Which broadcast is in 12 languages?



A) Yoshlar      B) Radio Tashkent      C) Mash'al

5. How many channels are there in the State TV?

A) 4      B) 3      C) 5

6. When was published Savdogar newspaper?

A) August 20, 1990      B) January 10, 1991      C) August 19, 1992

7. Which one in the following is Russian/Uzbek newspaper?

A) Postda      B) Good Morning      C) Uzbek savdo

8. The newspaper Delovoy Partner is....

A) English newspaper      B) Russian/English newspaper      C) Uzbek newspaper

9. IMF is.....

A) International Monetary Fund

B) International Market France

C) International Men's Brand

10. When was first published Delovoy Partner?

A) 1992      B) 1993      C) 1991

## ANSWER KEY:

### Theme 1

II. 1.T 2.F 3.F 4.T 5.F 6.T 7.T 8.F 9.T 10.T

III. 1. sacred  
2. their country  
3. fourth  
4. English  
5. IX and XII centuries  
6. IT technologies  
7. presentation  
8. mid-term assessment  
9. with  
10. regional

IV. 1. B. 2. C. 3. A. 4. C. 5. A. 6. C. 7. B. 8. A. 9. A. 10. C.

### Theme 2

II. 1F 2T 3F 4T 5F 6T 7F 8T 9F 10F

III. 1. Ustyurt plateau  
2. Silk road  
3. Chirchik  
4. 119  
5. continental  
6. desert  
7. 448.9  
8. Amu Darya  
9. Syrdarya  
10. central

IV. 1B 2C 3A 4B 5A 6D 7B 8C 9A 10C

### Theme 3

II. 1.F 2.T 3.T 4.F 5.T 6.F 7.F 8.T 9.T 10. F

III. 1. Ismail Samani  
2. Arab Caliphate  
3. Stalin  
4. third  
5. 15th-16th century  
6. Buddhist  
7. Turks  
8. captives  
9. Middle Ages  
10. Arabs

IV. 1. B. 2. C. 3. C. 4. A. 5. B. 6. B. 7. C. 8. A. 9. C. 10. B.

### Theme 4

II. 1.T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. NG 7. F 8. F 9. T 10. T

III. 1. Turon  
2. 11 century  
3. Farming  
4. Renaissance  
5. Mathematics  
6. Chemistry

7. Ibn Sina  
8. Al-Fergany
9. Nakshbandi  
10. "Hibatul-hakoyik"

IV. 1. D. 2.C. 3.C. 4. B. 5.D. 6.D. 7. D. 8.C. 9. C. 10.D.

### Theme 5

II. 1.T 2.F. 1219. 3.F. 1220. 4.F. 10000. 5.T 6.T 7.T  
8.F. the vice versa. 9.T 10.T

- III. 1.1221  
2. Samarkand  
3. powerful  
4.8 dirham  
5. kepaki  
6. Kebekkhan
7. Juvayniy  
8. Rashididdin  
9. Utrar  
10. in the first quarter of the 14th century

IV. 1.A 2.B 3.B 4.C 5.A 6.C 7.B 8.A 9.C 10.A

### Theme 6

II. 1.F. 2.F. 3.T. 4.F. 5.F. 6.T. 7.T. 8.F. 9.T. 10.F.

- III. 1. Lutfi.  
2. Lutfi.  
3. Kazizoda Rumi.  
4. Jami.  
5. Amir Taragay's.
6. Kazizada Rumi.  
7. 15.  
8. 1483-1530.  
9. in a small nomad band.  
10. Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy.

IV. 1.A. 2. B. 3. B. 4. A. 5.C. 6. C. 7. B. 8. C. 9. C. 10. C.

### Theme 7

II. 1.T. 2. F. 3. F. 4. F. 5. T. 6. F. 7. T. 8. F. 9. F. 10. T.

- III. 1. Amir Temur  
2. "Temurids' code"  
3. Aral  
4. Muhammad Shaybani  
5. Muhammad Hakimbiy
6. Ark  
7. Shohmurod  
8. Husayn Baykara  
9. Shokhrukhbiy  
10. Jenkinson

IV. 1. B. 2. C. 3. A. 4. B. 5. A. 6. A. 7. C. 8. B. 9. C. 10. A.

### Theme 8

**II.** 1. F. 2. F. 3. T. 4. F. 5. F. 6. T. 7. T. 8. F. 9. T. 10. T.

**III.** 1. Peter I 6. Revolt  
2. Tashkent 7. Margilan  
3. Orenburg 8. Andijan  
4. Turkmens 9. Modernization  
5. Taxes 10. Jadidism

**IV.** 1. A. 2. A. 3. B. 4. C. 5. A. 6. C. 7. B. 8. B. 9. C. 10. B.

### **Theme 9**

**II.** 1. T. 2. F (1920) 3. T. 4. F(2) 5. T. 6. T. 7. T. 8. F(Emir) 9. NG 10. T.

**III.** 1. XX century 6. 87 members  
2. 1924 7. Skadovsk, Kakhovka.  
3. Inagamovs' 8. Atabayev  
4. 73c 9. Fitrat  
5. "Resistance" 10. 87

**IV.** 1.c 2.b 3a 4.c 5.a 6.b 7.c 8.a 9.b 10.d

### **Theme 10**

**II.** 1F 2F 3T 4F 5T 6T 7F 8F 9T 10T

**III.** 1. intensified 6. abolition  
2. March24, 1990 7. independence  
3. August31, 1991 8. Ombudsman  
4. 86 9. 1995  
5. path 10. Ulugbek

**IV.** 1D 2A 3D 4C 5A 6B 7B 8B 9A 10C

### **Theme 11**

**II.** 1T. 2T. 3F. 4F. 5T. 6F. 7T. 8T. 9F. 10F.

**III.** 1. Bukhara 6. ISESCO  
2. Amir Temur 7. Samarkand  
3. Al Moturidiy 8. Usmon Alimov  
4. ISESCO 9. Samarkand  
5. 1225 10. Islam Karimov

**IV.** 1C. 2A. 3B. 4C. 5A. 6C. 7C. 8A. 9A. 10A.

**Theme 12**

**II.** 1. T. 2. F. 3. T. 4. T. 5. T. 6. F. 7. T. 8. T. 9. T. 10. T.

**III.** 1. State Museum of History

2. 60.000/80.000/16.000

3. 31/70

4. 1966

5. Savitsky, Saipov, Kuttimurodov

6. Italy, Spain, Germany, Netherlands, France, UK

7. 20/20/4

8. IOC

9. Greece, Kushan, Ancient Khorezm, Nakhshab, Bukhara, Chach

10. Nasiba Ibragimova

**IV.** 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. B

**Theme 13**

**II.** 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. F 8. F 9. T 10. T

**III.** 1. 448.9 thousand sq.km

6. East/west

2. Nukus

7. Population

3. March 6, 1941

8. City

4. 12 region

9. December 12

5. 20.7 million

10. June 3, 1995

**IV.** 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. A

**Theme 14**

**II.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. F 8. T 9. F 10. F

**III.** 1. Academy

6. Education

2. Academy

7. Pre-school organizations

3. Institute

8. Academic

4. Higher education

9. Vocational

5. University

10. Private schools

**IV.** 1. A 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. B 10. A

## Theme 15

### II. 1.T

2. F(correct answer:1991)

3. T

4. F(correct answer :on  
September31)

5. F: In some countries it is  
celebrated on another day

6. T

### III.

1. sumalak

2. new day

3. On March 21

4. On September 30,2009

5. OnFebruary 23,2010

7. F(correct answer:from Persian)

8. T

9. T

10. F(correct answer:on 21 October  
1989)

IV. 1.A 2.C 3.A 4.B 5.C 6.B 7.C 8.A 9.B 10.B

## Theme 16

II. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. N/G 6. F 7. T 8. F 9. F 10. T

### III.

1. Tashkent

2. 1874

3. Bukhara/ Samarkand

4. 453

5. cotton

6. 9,2%

7. cotton

8. farming

9. fuels

10. hydropower minerals

IV. 1A 2B 3D 4C 5B 6A 7A 8C 9 A 10A

## Theme 17

II. 1F 2F 3T 4T 5F 6F 7F 8T 9F 10F

### III.

1.youth

2.boxes

3.The Ministry of Culture and Sports

4.arena

5.NOC

6.healthy generation

7.development

8.Olympic games

9.The Republican Scientific and

Practical Center of Sports Medicine

10.international

**IV.** 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. A 10.C

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