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ABSTRACT

Annotation. This article covers the importance of manual sources in the study of Bukhara's history, socio-political and cultural life, and the fact that manual works are an important source in the study of history.

Keywords: XVIII-XIX century, spiritual heritage, handcrafted works, history of Bukhara, culture.

In every historical period, scholars have aspired to science, enlightenment and spirituality, and have tried to shed light on the history, socio-political and cultural life of that period. Throughout history, our ancestors have been known to the world for their intelligence, and we are witnesses that they have been leaders in all fields of science. In the XVIII-XIX centuries in Bukhara lived many scientists and scholars. The rich spiritual heritage they have written is still being studied by researchers. The history of Bukhara statehood is very ancient. Many books have been written about this. Among them are Muhammad Narshakhiy, V.V.Bartold, B.Akhmedov, I.B.Zokirov, Sh.Z.Urazaev, O.Eshanov, I.Haydarov, J.Barakaev, Azamat Ziyo, Z.Muqimov, A.Muhamedjanov, Q .Rajabov, B.Soliev, U.Rashidov, R.Kholiqova, T.N.Ne'matov, X.Vamberi, N.Norqulov, A.Sagdullaev, X.S.Samatov, I.Nizomiddinov, O.D.Chexovich, U .Hamroev, A.V.Vildanova, X.G.Gulomov, P.P.Ivanov, B.A.Kazakov, G'.Qurbanov, F.Qosimov, A.M.Mirzoev, A.A.Semenov, O.A. .Sukhareva, M.Umarov and others in their scientific researches have studied various aspects of the history of Bukhara.

Works rich in unique information about the history of Bukhara in the XVIII-XIX centuries are the manuscript sources of that period. In the XVIII-XIX centuries in Bukhara lived and worked many scientists and scholars. One of them is the historian Muhammad Wafa'i Karminagi, and the full name of the historian is Mulla Muhammad Wafa ibn Muhammad Zahir Karminagi. His most famous work is Tuhfat ul-khaniy (The Gift of the Khan), sometimes called Tarikhi Rahimkhaniy (History of Muhammad Rahimkhan), which is the oldest historical manuscript of the Mangits. This work covers the socio-political history of the Bukhara Khanate between 1722-1782. Muhammad Vafo Karminagi in 1769 in his work "Tuhfat ul-khaniy" wrote only the part that covers the events of 1722-1768. Its continuation, that is, the part describing the events of 1768-1782, was written by Olimbek ibn Niyazqulibek, a teacher from Nasaf.

“Tuhfat ul-khaniy” is a rhyming prose, written with saj, but it is one of the first sources with full and wide coverage of events, richness of socio-economic, political, geographical and ethnic facts. The work focuses on the economic and political crisis in

the Bukhara Khanate since the 1920s, the growing socio-political fragmentation and the consequent weakening of the central government, the relentless wars of the Mangit rulers to subjugate nations and tribes, and the destruction of many towns and villages. The working people are overwhelmed with evidence-based information that can help determine the aggravation of their lives and its root causes.

The play contains a lot of information about the structure of the Uzbek army and the Mangit state during the reign of the Ashtarkhanids and Mangits, the political relations of the Bukhara Khanate with Iran, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan and Kokand khanates, as well as Kashgar in 1722-1782.

There are many manuscripts of *Tuhfat ul-Khaniy*, and only in the libraries of St. Petersburg, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan there are 21 manuscripts. 6 manuscripts at the St. Petersburg branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 2 manuscripts at the National Library of Russia in St. Petersburg, 10 manuscripts at the Abu Rayhan Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, 2 manuscripts at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in Dushanbe, 1 copy of the manuscript is kept at Kazan State University.

Another important source on the history of Bukhara is "*History of Amir Haydar*", the work of Mulla Ibodulla and Mulla Muhammad Sharif from Bukhara, which took place in the second half of the XVIII century and the first half of the XIX century. "*History of Amir Haydar*" is a small work, consisting of 96 pages, based on important historical sources, covering the socio-political history of the Bukhara Khanate during the reign of Amir Haydar (1800-1826) in the Ashtarkhanids, as well as mainly in the Mangit dynasty.

The work consists of 81 chapters or epics, chapters 1-2 are devoted to the history of Bukhara, chapters 3-6 give a brief history of the Ashtarkhanids, and chapters 7-81 tell the story of the birth of Amirzoda Haydar of the Emirate of Bukhara and his death until October 6, 1826. is done.

The book was translated into Russian by AA Semenov in the 50s, the translated manuscript is kept in the library of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The work "*Tarihi salatoni Mangitiya*" ("*History of the sultans of Mangit*") belongs to the famous Bukhara historian and poet Mirzo Abduazim Somi Bostani (after 1838 / 39-1914). It is dedicated to the history of Bukhara khanate during the reign of Amir Muzaffar. The scientific significance of the work is that it covers the economic and political situation of the Bukhara Emirate on the eve of the Russian occupation of Central Asia, as well as Bukhara-Russian relations. There are many manuscripts of the book. It was published in Moscow in 1962, with a Russian translation by the Uzbek scholar LM Epifonava, along with a preface and necessary comments.

One of the authors of important sources on the history of Bukhara is Mirza Salimbek, who is the author of several major historical works. Among them are "*Kashkuli Salimiy*" ("*Salimi's Kashkuli*"), "*Jami'ul-Gulzar*" ("*Complex of Flowers*"), "*The Story of Abdullah ibn Mubarak*", "*History of Salimi*".

The most important for historians is his latest work, *Tarihi Salimi*. N. According to Norkulov, this work was written in the 1920s. Its main part, the history from the

time of Genghis Khan to the time of Amir Muzaffar, has a generalizing character. Much of the work, including the events of 1860-1920, is entirely new, and the author himself witnessed these events.

The play contains valuable information about the uprisings during the reign of Amir Muzaffar, Bukhara-Kokand and Bukhara-Russia relations, as well as the general situation and administrative structure of the Bukhara Emirate in the second half of the XIX century. There are many manuscripts of "Tarihi Salimi". The work was published in 1968 by N. Translated into Russian by Norkulov, but not published.

In short, in the XVIII-XIX centuries in Bukhara grew up more than a thousand scientists, and the rich spiritual heritage left by them has not lost its value even today. Indeed, the above-named scientists have left their names in the sources as an integral part of the development of science in Bukhara, and the rich spiritual heritage they leave is an important and unique source on the history of Bukhara.

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