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O'ZBEKISTON – 2030: INNOVATSIYA, FAN VA TA'LIM ISTIQBOLLARI

**VI RESPUBLIKA ILMIY-AMALIY
KONFERENSIYA MATERIALLARI**

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O‘ZBEKISTON — 2030: INNOVATSIYA, FAN VA TA’LIM ISTIQBOLLARI

**VI RESPUBLIKA ILMIY-AMALIY
KONFERENSIYASI MATERIALLARI**

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Mazkur nashrda “O‘zbekiston — 2030: innovatsiya, fan va ta’lim istiqbollari” nomli VI Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi doirasida taqdim etilgan ilmiy maqolalar to‘plami jamlangan. Unda O‘zbekistonning turli oliy ta’lim va ilmiy-tadqiqot muassasalari, tarmoq tashkilotlari, mustaqil tadqiqotchilar tomonidan taqdim etilgan ijtimoiy-gumanitar, iqtisodiyot, huquq, biologiya, tibbiyot va boshqa sohalarga oid maqolalar kiritilgan. Maqolalarda ilm-fanning zamonaviy yo‘nalishlari, innovatsion texnologiyalar, ta’lim islohotlari hamda barqaror taraqqiyotga oid masalalar muhokama qilingan. To‘plam akademik izlanishlar, amaliy tajribalar va ilmiy xulosalarni birlashtirgan holda, fanlararo integratsiyani chuqurlashtirish va ilmiy hamkorlikni kuchaytirishga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya, innovatsiya, fan va ta’lim, O‘zbekiston 2030, barqaror rivojlanish, ilmiy izlanishlar, fanlararo integratsiya, ilmiy hamkorlik, texnologik taraqqiyot, zamonaviy ta’lim.

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ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH ON THE HISTORY OF THE ARAB CALIPHATE OCCUPATION OF CENTRAL ASIA (BASED ON ENGLISH-LANGUAGE RESEARCH)

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Annotation. This article, some feedback and analysis on the scientific literature created in English by the Arab Caliphate dedicated to the occupation of Central Asia was put forward. Including I.Christopher Beckwith, A.R.Gibb, G.R.Havting, Khalid Yahya Blankinship and Bai Shouyi this In this article, some feedback and analysis on the scientific literature created in English by the Arab Caliphate dedicated to the occupation of Centrad.

Key words: Europe, Central Asia, Arab Caliphate, I.Christopher Beckwith, "Empires of the Silk Road", Tan Empire, UK, Hamilton Alexander Rosskeen Gibb, Khalid Yahya Blankinship, Bai Shouyi, Ferghana, Khuroson and Transoxania, Arab historians (al-Tabariy, al-Balozuri).

O'RTA OSIYODA ARAB XALIFALIGI ISGIL TARIXI BO'YICHA TADQIQOTLAR TAHLILI (INGLIZ TILIDAGI TADQIQOTLAR ASOSIDA)

Xolmatov Shukurillo Ziyoviddin og'li

Farg'ona davlat universiteti tarix fakulteti fan doktori ilmiy xodimi

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola, Arab xalifaligi tomonidan O'rta Osiyoni bosib olishga bag'ishlangan ingliz tilida yaratilgan ilmiy adabiyotlar bo'yicha bir qancha fikr-mulohazalar va tahlillar ilgari surilgan. Jumladan, I.Kristofer Bekvit, A.R.Gibb, G.R.Xavting, Xolid Yahyo Blankinship va Bay Shouyi bu Ushbu maqolada Arab xalifaligi tomonidan ingliz tilida yaratilgan ilmiy adabiyotlar bo'yicha ba'zi fikr-mulohazalar va tahlillar Centradni bosib olishga bag'ishlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: Yevropa, Markaziy Osiyo, Arab xalifaligi, I.Kristofer Bekvit, "Ipak yo'li imperiyalari", Tan imperiyasi, Buyuk Britaniya, Hamilton Aleksandr Rosskin Gibb, Xolid Yahyo Blankinship, Bay Shouyi, Farg'ona, Xuroson va Transoksaniya, arab tarixchilari (al-Tabariy), al-Tabariy.

Introduction.

From time immemorial, different peoples lived in Central Asia. Their lifestyle is primarily determined by the climate and geography of the area. The landmass of the region makes agriculture difficult, and distance from the sea cuts it off from much trade. Nevertheless, several large cities developed in the region. Nomadic peoples ruled this huqud for thousands of years.

The relationships between the nomads of the steppes and the sedentary peoples of Central Asia were marked by conflict. The nomadic way of life was ideally suited to warfare, and due to the devastating skills and techniques of mounted archers on horseback, steppe warriors became some of the most militarily formidable people in the world.[1]

Although Arabic sources might give the impression that the Arab invasion of Mawarannahr began in the 650s, the truth is that the initial military operations were primarily aimed at plunder and extraction of taxes. At first, the Arabs restricted themselves to a small

military detachment in Marv, with governors in Iraq sending troops annually to raid and levy tributes from local authorities in Mawarannahr.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY.

From the early Middle Ages, however, there was a growing interest in Eastern countries in European Society. The history and historiography of Central Asia is widely studied in English. The rich and colorful past of the region has been the basis for many scientific studies. Central Asia has long been located at the intersection of roads connecting the east and West, North and south, and has been considered a strategically important area. Therefore, the powerful and great countries of the world, including European countries, have always expressed interest in the history and culture of this region and continue to be interested.

To date, significant scientific works have been created on the history of Central Asia in World historiography and in our country. Serious considerations are found in some aspects of Central Asian history in these studies.

The earliest references to Central Asia are in the works of ancient Greek historians and geographers. There has been much research by scholars who have done English-language research. For Example, Hamilton Alexander Rosskeen Gibb (H. The earliest references to Central Asia are in the works of ancient Greek historians and geographers. There has been much research by scholars who have done English-language research. For Example, Hamilton Alexander Rosskeen Gibb (H.A.R. Gibb () (1895-1971) was a Scottish Orientalist, noted authority on Islamic Studies and arab history.His work"the Arab conquests in Central Asia", as well as an informant of the time,Khalid Yahya Blankinship, Bai Shouyi's works provide important insights into the social and military aspects of the Abbasid revolution, including the Arab invasion of Central Asia.

Here's the polished English translation:

Results and Discussion

During the era of the Arab Caliphate, Europeans had knowledge of Central Asian Muslim scholars—such as al-Fargānī, al-Farābī, al-Khwarizmī, Ibn Sīnā (Avicenna), and al-Birūnī, among others. In the 14th–15th centuries, several European rulers established diplomatic relations with Amir Temur and members of the Timurid dynasty. During the 16th–18th centuries, European cartographers and travelers created numerous maps depicting and describing Central Asia.[2]

In the study of the history of the early medieval period of Central Asia, the American historian and Orientalist scholar I.A special place is occupied by the works of Christopher Beckwith.n the study of the history of the early medieval period of Central Asia, the American historian and Orientalist scholar I.A special place is occupied by the works of Christopher Beckwith. Ch.Beckwith is an expert on the history, culture, and languages of Central Asia and Eurasia. His scientific work is especially devoted to the history of Central Asia during the early Middle Ages, nomadic peoples, the culture of the Silk Road and their importance in Eurasian history.His scientific work is especially devoted to the history of Central Asia during the early Middle Ages, nomadic peoples, the culture of the Silk Road and their importance in Eurasian history.His credits include "the Tibetan Empire in Central Asia", "Medieval Tibeto-Burman Languages", "Koguryo, the Language of Japan's Continental relations", "Phoronyms: Classifiers, Class Nouns, and the Pseudopartitive Construction", "Warriors of the Cloisters: the Central

Asian Origins of Science in the Medieval World", "Empires of the Silk Road: A History of Central Eurasia from the Bronze to the Bronze present", "Greek Buddha: Pyrrho's Encounter with Early Buddhism in Central Asia". In "the Tibetan Empire in Central Asia" (1987), Beckwith explores the rule of the Tibetan empire in Central Asia from the 7th to 9th centuries and its relationship with the Chinese, Iranian and Turkic khogans. This study helped to give a new interpretation of the political and cultural history of Central Asia.[3]

"Empires of the Silk Road" (2009) is Beckwith's best – known work, where he analyzes the global importance of Central Asia in the early Middle Ages, the Silk Road trade networks, and the role of nomadic Empires. He argues that Central Asia was not just a "periphery", but the core of the history of the ancient world. "Empires of the Silk Road" (2009) is Beckwith's best – known work, where he analyzes the global importance of Central Asia in the early Middle Ages, the Silk Road trade networks, and the role of nomadic Empires. He argues that Central Asia was not just a "periphery", but the core of the history of the ancient world Christopher Beckwith, being a linguist, mastered Arabic-Persian, Chinese, Japanese, and Hindi. It is this situation that ensures that the scientific value of his works is high. "The Tibetan empire in Central Asia: a history of the struggle for great power among tibetians, Turks, Arabs and Chinese during tre early middle ages "and" Empires of the Silk Road (a history of Central Eurasia from the Bronze age to the present) " use Arabic-Persian and Chinese language sources as well as Tibetan documents.[4]

Christopher Beckwith, being a linguist, mastered Arabic-Persian, Chinese, Japanese, and Hindi. It is this situation that ensures that the scientific value of his works is high. Christopher Beckwith, being a linguist, mastered Arabic-Persian, Chinese, Japanese, and Hindi. It is this situation that ensures that the scientific value of his works is high. The scholar uses Arabic-Persian and Chinese sources as well as Tibetan documents when writing his works "the Tibetan empire in Central Asia: a history of the struggle for great.[5]

Christopher Beckwith's 1993 out-of-print work, "the Tibetan empire in Central Asia: a history of the struggle for great power among tibetans, turks, arabs and Chinese during tre Early middle ages", also tells The Story of Farghana's ties to China under the Turks and Arabs. It provides information on the "Battle of Oqsuv" between the Tan Empire and the Arab Caliphate, which took place in August 717 on the territory of the Farghana conflict causal Oqsuv (Aksu).[6] the reliability of the information cited by the author is much higher, since in his work he made good use of Arabic, Chinese sources and historiography and source studies of different periods.

His monograph "Empires of the Silk Road (a history of Central Eurasia from the Bronze age to the present) "also describes Central Asia as a region where the interests of the Persian Arabs, Turks, Chinese and Tibetans clashed.[7]

Christopher Beckwith is a prominent scholar who has reinterpreted the early medieval history of Central Asia, showing its global importance. His works helped shape a new perspective on the central place of this region in Eurasian history.

European explorers were among the first to draw their attention to the question of the occupation of movarounnahr by the caliphate. In the study of the history of the Arab conquest of Central Asia, the British School of Orientalism, occupies leading positions in the world. Including Hamilton Alexander Rosskeen Gibb (H.), published in London in 1923. European explorers were among the first to draw their attention to the question of the occupation of

movarounnahr by the caliphate. In the study of the history of the Arab conquest of Central Asia, the British School of Orientalism, occupies leading positions in the world. Including Hamilton Alexander Rosskeen Gibb, published in London in 1923 A.R. Gibb(1895-1971) was a Scottish Orientalist, noted authority on Islamic Studies and arab history. His works are in-depth studies of the history, culture and politics of the Islamic world. "The Arab conquests in Central Asia " focuses specifically on the military campaigns of the Arab Caliphate in Mawarounnahr and the activities of the antiarab coalition. [8] in this work, he covered in detail the March of arab troops to Movarounnahr (now Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, South Kazakhstan) and other Central Asian areas in the 7th and 8th centuries.

The first draft of this work was submitted to the University of London in December 1921 as a dissertation for a master of Arts degree under the title "Arab conquest of Transoxania", and was approved by the Senate in January 1922. It does not claim to provide a complete historical account of the Arab invasion of Central Asia, but is only intended for more detailed critical study than had been done so far. To reduce the cost of publication, the extensive links originally added to the text were reduced to a few notes at the end of each chapter. In most cases, no reference is given in other places if it can be easily found from the appropriate place of Tabari or Balazuri.[9]

In writing the work, Arab historians (al-Tabariy, al-Balozuri) used the works and information from Chinese and Sassanid sources.

H.A.R.Gibb's research is considered one of the first Western sources to systematically analyze the political, military, and cultural aspects of the Arab conquests. According to him, the Arabs governed the region not only through military force but also by cooperating with the local elites to ensure stable administration. The work covers topics such as the entry of Arab forces into the regions of Khurasan and Transoxiana, local resistance, and cultural transformations. Many European researchers refer to Mā warā' al-Nahr ("the land beyond the river") as Transoxiana. This term originates from the Greek name Oxus, which the Greeks used to refer to the Amu Darya River.[10] The name was first coined by Alexander The Great in the 4th century BC when Alexander's troops conquered the region. In those days, the region could have had a similar Greek name.[11] The term may have been first used by ancient Greek historians. Alexander of Macedon later used the name. Through this, European researchers used Transoxiana in their works instead of the Arabic word Mawaraunnahr.

Notable American historian Khalid Yahya Blankinship, among the late 20th — century English language studies, is an American historian and Islamic scholar born in Seattle, Washington in 1949. He specializes in Islamic and Middle Eastern history. He graduated with a bachelor of history from the University of Washington in 1973 and converted to Islam the same year.[12]

His work "The End of the Jihād state: the Reign of Hishām Ibn 'Abd al-Malik and the Collapse of the Umayyads " (1994) argues that Central Asia, in particular the territories of Movarounnahr and Khurosan, played an important role in Arab expansion. During the reign of Hishom ibn Abd al-Malik (724-743 ce), Arab military action continued in these regions. His work "The End of the Jihād state: the Reign of Hishām Ibn 'Abd al-Malik and the Collapse of the Umayyads " (1994) argues that cent.

References to this period have also been made by Chinese historians. For example, Bai Shouyi (1909-2009) was a prominent Chinese historian, Muslim scholar, and academic. He was mainly concerned with the study of the history, culture and Society of Chinese Muslims. Bai Shouyi is one of the most famous Muslim historians in China, and his work is of great importance, especially in the study of the history of Chinese Muslims. References to this period have also been made by Chinese historians. For example, Bai Shouyi (1909-2009). [13]

The second volume of Bai Shouyi's "a History of Chinese Muslims" () contains important accounts of the Arab invasion of Central Asia and its aftermath. According to the work, in 715, the caliphate overthrew the ikhshid of the Fergana valley bordering China and installed Alutar on the throne. The second volume of Bai Shouyi's "a History of Chinese Muslims" contains important accounts of the Arab invasion of Central Asia and its aftermath. According to the work, in 715, the caliphate overthrew the ikhshid of the Fergana valley bordering China and installed Alutar on the throne. Overthrown, ikhshid fled to Kuchar (Eastern Turkestan) and sought help from China. The Chinese sent a force of 10,000 under Zhang Xiaosun to Fergana. The Chinese general defeats the combined forces of the Alutar and the Arabs in Namangan and reinstates the Ikhshid. [14]

Conclusion

In conclusion, the history of the occupation of Central Asia by the Arab Caliphate is evaluated as an important component in English-language studies. In particular, the studies highlight the expansionist movements carried out by the Arab Caliphate towards Movarounnahr and the formation of local resistance forces towards them. An analysis of English-language research and sources suggests: the Arab Caliphate invasion triggered not only military campaigns in Central Asia, but also a process of territorial political transformation, religion and cultural assimilation. This process consisted of several stages, leading to the formation of the Islamic State, initially through strong military campaigns, and then through the integration of local elites, economic-social reforms. And through the Battle of Talas, the West and the East clashed for supremacy for the first time, signifying an important turn in the history of Central Asia.

Thus, the invasion of the Arab Caliphate set the stage for the formation of a new political, religious and cultural system in the region, which reached its peak under the Samanids.

Especially I. In the works of researchers such as Christopher Beckwith, Khalid Yahya Blankinship and Bai Shouyi, this issue is seriously analyzed on the basis of Arabic, Persian and Chinese-language sources and given scientific conclusions.

In the research of European, Russian and Arab scientists, Central Asia is interpreted not only as a geopolitical, but also as an ideologically favorable territory for Arabs. This relationship is explored in the context of the spread process of Islam on the northern borders of the Muslim world and the local resistance to it.

In foreign literature, the events of this period are covered on the basis of many sources and styles, on the basis of which it is also seen as a complex system of diplomatic, cultural and economic relations, and not the Arab conquest of Central Asia. Thus, a deep and multifaceted analysis of the history of this relationship serves to correctly understand the history of Central Asia in a global context.

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