

RECENT HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract:

The history of Uzbekistan, rich in dramatic and epoch-making events, can be traced back to the dawn of mankind. Uzbekistan history includes such great amount of ups and downs that it is hard to put them all together without missing something important. This land had seen enough, had grown a lot of eminent men, who became famous with their heroic deeds, astonishing discoveries and works that went down in history. The territory of modern Uzbekistan is one of the centers of origin and development of human civilization.

Keywords: history, heroic deeds, discovery, human civilization, development, human settlements.

Introduction

Uzbekistan history includes such great amount of ups and downs that it is hard to put them all together without missing something important. This land had seen enough, had grown a lot of eminent men, who became famous with their heroic deeds, astonishing discoveries and works that went down in history. The territory of modern Uzbekistan is one of the centers of origin and development of human civilization and has a nearly 3,000-year history of statehood. Archaeological finds in the territories of Selengur, Kulbulak and Teshiktash monuments prove that the first human settlements on the territory of Uzbekistan were founded hundreds of thousands of years ago. The civilization this land cradled is very ancient and grand, full of enchanting riddles and mysteries that won't leave anyone indifferent. Historically the place where modern Uzbekistan situated was called Turkestan, which is best known as the precious heart of the whole Central Asia.[1] Now the scientists and archeologists say that the area of Uzbekistan is one of the most ancient places that were inhabited by humans. People lived here since Paleolithic period (early) which was confirmed by finding primitive tools in the area of modern Samarkand. Upper Paleolithic marked by Neanderthals who left as a memory about themselves the precious godsend: burial place in Teshik-Tash cave. Mesolithic (15-20 millen. ago) era remained after itself different rock paintings in Shibad, also first and primitive settlements in the area of Samarkand and many other very important artifacts. In the 60s of the 19th century, as a result of the armed invasion of the Russian troops, the Kokan Khanate was abolished, and on July 11, 1867, the Governor General of Turkestan was established. It received the status of the Emirate of Bukhara and the Khanate of Khiva. Power was concentrated in the hands of the Governor-General, who exercised all military and civil administration. The new government focused on the agrarian sector of the Uzbek economy: this led to the cultivation of cotton for the needs of Russian industry.[2]



Main body

Cotton gins and cottonseed oil plants were built, mining began, and the Trans-Caspian railway connecting Central Asia with the European part of Russia was built. Many measures have been taken to end illiteracy and build schools in Uzbekistan. At the same time, the traditional way of life and culture was destroyed. In the 30s of the 20th century, active industrialization was carried out in Uzbekistan: large factories and factories of light and heavy industry were built, new cities were built near these factories, and old cities were reconstructed.

During this period, Uzbekistan suffered from Stalin's political repressions: among the victims were the leading political and cultural figures of Uzbekistan. During the Second World War of 1941-1945, the male population of the republics of the Soviet Union was taken to the front, and the most important enterprises and residents were evacuated to the republics of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan. During this period, Tashkent became a special evacuation center that sheltered refugees from all over the Soviet Union and was named "The City of Bread and the City of Friendship of Peoples".[3]

In 1966, there was a strong earthquake in Tashkent, and a large part of the old city was destroyed. In this regard, the city was rebuilt in the Soviet style by architects from different parts of the USSR. In 1977, the Tashkent metro was commissioned. It was the first subway in Central Asia. Due to the disintegration of the USSR, on August 31, 1991, the political independence of Uzbekistan was announced at the extraordinary VI session of the Supreme Council.

September 1 was declared Independence Day. The Republic of Uzbekistan is officially recognized as an independent country by 160 countries of the world. On March 2, 1992, Uzbekistan became a member of the UN. On December 8, 1992, the new Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted. The core of the new political system in Uzbekistan was the presidential form of government, in which the power of the President as the head of state and the executive power were concentrated.

After gaining independence, Uzbekistan followed the path of building a democratic state based on the market economy. The republic had the opportunity to independently implement foreign economic activities. Today, Uzbekistan is a member of the Economic Cooperation Organization, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the International Labor Organization, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and other prestigious organizations.[4]

At this time, trade, movement of people and interethnic communication began to develop. Due to the advantageous territorial location of cities, the route of the Great Silk Road passed through the territory of modern Uzbekistan. Large trade cities such as Andijan, Kokand, Rishtan, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, and Tashkent appeared and grew along this route. Then such countries as the Parthian Empire, Kangju, the

Hephthalites Empire, and the Turkic Khaganate prospered and developed here. In the VII century AD the Arabs conquered the territory. The territory began to be called Mawarannahr. In the XII century, Genghis Khan conquered this territory and founded the Chagatai ulus here. However, the heyday of this territory began in the XIV century, when Amir Temur came to power. Samarkand became the capital of the state, economic and cultural centre. After



Samarkand was conquered by the nomadic tribes Dasht-I-Kipchak. The new state of the Shaybanids dynasty was founded. From the VI century and to the middle of the XIX century the Khiva, Kokand khanates and the Bukhara Emirate ruled on this territory.

Due to its rich history, the movement of a large number of different nationalities across the territory, Uzbekistan combining eastern and western civilizations became a country with a rich culture and interethnic harmony. The Uzbek people is one of the oldest nations in the world and has almost 3000 year old history of statehood.[5]

Conclusion

The independent Uzbek state has sought its legitimacy by its claim to serve the interests of the Uzbek nation. It works on the basis of an Uzbek national identity that had predated the Soviet Union but had crystallized during it. Now, after independence, that identity can be articulated without the constraints placed on national expression during the Soviet period. There remain significant continuities with the Soviet period in terms of basic assumptions about politics and society, and they are the most clearly visible in the state's fraught relationship with Islam.

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