

CULTURAL LIFE IN THE BUKHARA EMIRATE

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Abstract:

This article analyzes the cultural life of the Bukhara Emirate. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, this region was one of the major centers of science, architecture, literature, and art. The research findings indicate that madrasas and mosques played a crucial role as educational and religious centers, literature and art flourished, and traditional crafts enriched the cultural heritage of the people. Additionally, the maqom music and theater traditions were an integral part of the cultural environment. This article is dedicated to studying the cultural heritage of the Bukhara Emirate and its influence up to the present day.

Keywords: Bukhara Emirate, cultural life, science, architecture, literature, art, maqom, theater, madrasa, religious centers, craftsmanship.

BUXORO AMIRLIGIDA MADANIY HAYOT

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Qashqadaryo viloyati, Yakkabog' tumani Maktabgacha va maktab ta'limi bo'limiga qarashli 48-umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktabi tarix fani o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada Buxoro amirligining madaniy hayoti tahlil qilinadi. XIX asr va XX asr boshlarida bu hudud ilm-fan, me'morchilik, adabiyot va san'atning yirik markazlaridan biri bo'lgan. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, madrasa va masjidlar ilmiy va diniy markazlar sifatida muhim rol o'ynagan, adabiyot va san'at rivojlangan, hunarmandchilik turlari esa xalqning madaniy merosini boyitgan. Shuningdek, maqom san'ati va teatr an'analari madaniy muhitning ajralmas qismi bo'lgan. Ushbu maqola Buxoro amirligining madaniy merosini o'rganish va uning bugungi kungacha bo'lgan ta'sirini yoritishga bag'ishlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: Buxoro amirligi, madaniy hayot, ilm-fan, me'morchilik, adabiyot, san'at, maqom, teatr, madrasa, diniy markazlar, hunarmandchilik.

Introduction

The Bukhara Emirate is one of the most important political and cultural centers in Central Asia, which made a significant contribution to the development of Islamic culture and science in the 19th and early 20th centuries. This article analyzes the processes of development of cultural life in the Bukhara Emirate, the development of scientific and religious institutions, literature, architecture and art.



Methodology

The article studies the cultural life of the Bukhara Emirate through the analysis of historical sources and scientific literature. Historical documents, traveler's notes and scientific works of the period are taken as the primary source. Methods of comparison and analysis are also used.

Literature analysis. There are a number of historical and scientific sources for studying the cultural life of the Bukhara Emirate, which cover this topic from different perspectives. This section analyzes the most important literature:

➤ **Historical sources:** Narshahi's "History of Bukhara" provides the first written information about the cultural life of Bukhara. This work contains detailed information about Bukhara in the 9th-10th centuries. Ahmad Donish's "Navodir ul-vaqoe" sheds light on important aspects of social and cultural life in Bukhara in the 19th century. The author critically analyzed the political and cultural situation of the emirate. The works of travelers, for example, the notes of Klaviho, Arminiy Vamberi and other researchers, contain valuable evidence about scientific and religious institutions, architectural achievements in Bukhara. Ilmiy tadqiqotlar:

➤ Bartold V.V.'s work "Turkestan through the Ages" sheds light on the processes of cultural development in Central Asia, including the Bukhara Emirate. The research of A. Askarov and B. Akhmedov is devoted to the study of the activities of scientific and religious institutions in the Bukhara Emirate.

➤ **Literature and art resources:** The works of historical figures such as Alisher Navoi and Babur influenced the cultural environment in Bukhara. The research of 20th-century historians and scholars, including R. Masov and Sh. Ikramov, provides valuable information about the artistic and architectural traditions of Bukhara.

➤ The analysis of the above literature shows that the cultural life of the Bukhara emirate was rich and diverse, and it was well covered by historical and scientific sources. In addition to historical sources, modern research also serves to study this topic in depth.

Results

The results of the study show that cultural life in the Bukhara Emirate was highly developed, and it was mainly formed in the following areas:

➤ **Scientific and religious institutions:** Madrasa va masjidlar nafaqat diniy, balki ilmiy markazlar sifatida ham xizmat qilgan. Mir Arab madrasasi, Abdulazizxon madrasasi va boshqa ilmiy maskanlar yirik olim va fozillarni yetishtirgan. Ushbu madrasalar shariat, falsafa, mantiq, riyoziyot va boshqa fanlar bo'yicha ilmiy markazlar bo'lib xizmat qilgan. Olimlar qimmatli qo'lyozmalarni yaratib, ularni keyingi avlodlarga yetkazganlar.

➤ **Literature:** Poetry and literature flourished in the Bukhara Emirate, and the work of poets such as Muhammad Siddiq Ziyo, Mujrim Obid, Mirzo Bedil, or Ahmad Donish was of great importance. In particular, mystical poetry and religious literature were widely developed, which had a great influence on the spiritual life of the people. In addition, historical works and translation activities also developed.



➤ **Architecture and art:** Madrasahs, mosques and other historical monuments were distinguished by their elegant decorations, tiling and complex architectural styles. In particular, architectural monuments such as the Kukaldash Madrasah, Chor Minar, Ark Fortress, and Labi Khovuz Complex in Bukhara demonstrated a high level of cultural life. Traditional crafts such as jewelry, pottery and woodcarving were also at a high level, and Bukhara art was famous in the Eastern world.

➤ **Music and theater:** Folk music and traditional theater art also developed in the Bukhara Emirate. Bakhshis, maqom performers, and hafiz were an integral part of the cultural environment. Bukhara maqoms influenced the entire region and have not lost their significance to this day.

Discussion

Although the cultural life of the Bukhara Emirate was highly developed, there were also some limitations. In particular, religious influences prevented the free development of some scientific fields. Also, external threats and internal political instability had a negative impact on cultural development. However, the Bukhara Emirate made a huge contribution to the culture of Central Asia with its rich cultural heritage.

Conclusions

The Emirate of Bukhara is one of the regions that had a significant impact on the development of Islamic culture, science and art, and its cultural life was rich and diverse. Scientific and religious institutions, achievements in literature and architecture elevated this region culturally. This cultural heritage still has an important place today, and scientific research continues.

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