
A JOURNEY THROUGH THE RICH HISTORY OF MY COUNTRY

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Annotation: This article reflects Uzbekistan's combination of historical traditions, trade, art and architecture. Also, people go on a fascinating journey through the historical landscape of Uzbekistan, get information about the layers of heritage that determine its uniqueness and cultural significance.

Key words: presidential democracy, population, region, Soviet Union, town, republic, independent, culture, nationality, agriculture.

ПУТЕШЕСТВИЕ ПО БОГАТОЙ ИСТОРИИ МОЕЙ СТРАНЫ

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Аннотация: В данной статье отражено сочетание исторических традиций, торговли, искусства и архитектуры Узбекистана. Также люди отправляются в увлекательное путешествие по историческому ландшафту Узбекистана, узнавая о пластах наследия, определяющих его уникальность и культурную значимость.

Ключевые слова: президентская демократия, население, регион, Советский Союз, город, республика, независимость, культура, национальность, сельское хозяйство.

Main body: Uzbekistan is a country in Central Asia, situated between the Amu and Syr Darya rivers. The nations that have inhabited this land have existed for more than a millennium. This region gave rise to civilization, which is arguably among the oldest in history. For generations, Western tourists have been drawn to Uzbekistan's historical landmarks. Uzbekistan joined the Soviet Union in 1924. There was a large-scale migration of different nationalities from many republics throughout the Soviet era. The country of Uzbekistan became independent on August 31, 1991. The republic established a market economy, a democratic system of governance and membership in the UN. The Scythians, a group of nomadic Eastern Iranians, are the earliest people to be known to have settled in what is now Uzbekistan. They established kingdoms in Khwarazm, Bactria and Sogdiana during the eighth and sixth centuries BC, as well in

Fergana and Margiana during the third and sixth centuries AD. The majority of Uzbekistan's ancient population was nomadic and engaged in agriculture and cattle herding. Throughout Uzbekistan's region, centralised states were founded as early as fifth and sixth centuries B.C. The magnificent ancient cities of also rose during this early period. Kyuzegir, Kalary and Samarkand. Turkic tribes colonised Uzbekistan in the sixth century, bringing with them their language and culture. Islam was introduced by Arab invasions in the seventh eight century, uniting numerous settled and seminomadic Turkic-speaking tribes and resulting in the creation of the Uzbekistan experienced a renaissance between the ninth and twelfth centuries, characterized by a flourishing of knowledge, trade, handicraft and poetry. Genghis Khan conquered Central Asia at the start of thirteenth century and ruled the region for several decades. In 1370, a descendant of Genghis Khan named Tamerlan or Timur, gained India and Middle East. After Tamerlan's dynasty fell in the eighteenth century, three republics were established in the territory of Uzbekistan: the Bykhara Emirate, the Kokand Khanate and the Khiva Khanate. In the later portion, the Russian Empire incorporated the Kokand Khanate into its Turkestan governing territory and established a protectorate over the Khiva Khanate and Bukhara Emirate in the 1800s. Both cultural and economic development were greatly impacted by the Russian conquest, which brought modern industries, technology and culture to the area and ended its economic isolation. The first Russian Revolution of 1905-1907 had profound political effects on the region as patriotic movements were born and eventually grew to be strong forces against Tsarist Russia. In 1924, the soviet Government granted Uzbekistan the status of Soviet Government granted Uzbekistan the status of Soviet Socialist Republic and the Republic was merged into the USSR. As a result of this event, women's rights were established, the industrial sector prospered, illiteracy was eradicated and a Western health care system was put into place. The Republic's development was bolstered by the adoption of the compulsory secondary education system during the Soviet era. During World War II, Uzbekistan received a large number of industries from Russia and the Soviet Union's European territories. The foundation of Uzbekistan's postwar economic expansion was these industries. Uzbekistan was a Soviet Republic for a long time and its economy was planned and strictly regulated by the Soviet Union's central government. The Soviet Union collapsed in 1991 and Uzbekistan became a sovereign nation and member of the UN. As Uzbekistan transitions from a centrally planned to a market economy, it is currently experiencing rapid social and economic development. This procedure has caused disruptions in a few different economic areas.

Furthermore, Uzbekistan is currently a presidential democracy. The president is chosen by the general people and holds office for seven years. On January 9, 2000, the most recent election was conducted. Uzbekistan is composed of Tashkent City, the Autonomous Republic of Karakalpakstan and twelve administrative divisions known

as rayons are created inside each region. There are 162 rayons and 118 cities and towns in Uzbekistan. The population density of Uzbekistan is 56 persons per square kilometer. Nonetheless, the population is distributed unevenly between the areas. The majority of people live in the grasslands and developed metropolitan regions. The largest city in central city in Central Asia is Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, home to about two million people.

In conclusion, Uzbekistan's history is a multifaceted mosaic of civilizations, events and cultures that have moulded the area over millennia. Uzbekistan has been at the intersection of many cultures, trading routes and empires from antiquity to the present, leaving a legacy of many influences that contribute to the country's distinct cultural identity.

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