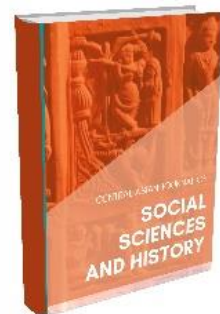




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Some Informations About the History of “Siberia Bukharians”

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Abstract:

This article provides some information about the history of “Siberia Bukharians”. Under the name of the Siberian Bukharians lived representatives of the people who came from Central Asia. They carried out various missions in Western Siberia.

Merchants, who received large profits on the northern caravan routes, began to build permanent residences for themselves in Western Siberia. Relatives and compatriots of Bukharians began to settle in these areas. Siberia Bukharians are immigrants from Central Asia. As a result of resettlement in Western Siberia, large areas arose, so the name was given to the Siberia Bukharians.

The article reveals their goals, statistics and other historical processes of the development of Western Siberia.

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There are many indigenous peoples in Western Siberia who left the Emirate of Bukhara and became known in history as the “Siberia Bukharians” [1]. Central Asians living in Siberia lived there even before the khanate period. For centuries, Western Siberia was almost a colony of Bukhara. The Siberian Bukharians gradually changed their language in a certain sense by speaking to the Tatars (actually Turkic peoples) living here.

Merchants, soldiers, and religious scholars who migrated there established various villages and neighborhoods to carry out their missions. It was the Bukhara people who first took the cat to Siberia. The world-famous “Siberian Cat” was originally taken there and distributed by Turkestan. Mount Uchmir in Siberia has long been considered a sacred place for the Turks, where the three religions are intertwined. The ancient Turks considered the three-headed mountain sacred and knew that it had a feature. It is well known that a large number and diversity of Turkic tribes have lived in Siberia, Altai, Central Asia, East Turkestan and elsewhere since ancient times. Our ancestors also lived here and

there, not only on the border of today's Uzbekistan, but also in the wave of migration processes. Therefore, it would be wrong to ask the question: "Dashti Kipchak and Western Siberia, in the lands of ancient Crimea, they did not live, those who came from there are alien to us." In studying the history of the Uzbeks, we must take into account the waves and conditions of free migration of that period.

The original homeland of the Turks is the Altai, Siberia, Central Asia, East Turkestan, most of Khorasan and other lands. The next wave of migration appeared in the villages of Bukhara in Western Siberia under the common name[2]. There you could meet people from all over Uzbekistan[3]. Even people from Tashkent had their own neighborhoods. Due to historical upheavals, the footsteps of the Russian colonialists reached here as well, and they also took control of many villages in Western Siberia, which consisted of Central Asians.

According to some reports, representatives of the Bahaiddin Naqshbandi sect also came here to spread and strengthen Islam and this sect. The increase in the population of Bukhara in Siberia was also influenced by migration waves under the influence of this sect.

At the end of the 14th century, 366 sheikhs reportedly entered the Irtysh River to spread Islam[4]. In the early twentieth century, the Bukhara volost existed in the districts of Tyumen (Tuman in Turkish), Tobolsk and Tar. It was inhabited mainly by merchants and Islamic scholars from Bukhara.

They were located throughout the present-day Tyumen, Tobolsk, Tara, and Tomsk regions, and were in constant trade with the Central Asian regions.

They were also engaged in handicrafts, agriculture, and animal husbandry.

In Tyumen there were towns and villages with the official name of Bukhara. Not far from Tyumen, in the villages of Emboevs, Turaevs, Madyarovs, Merimovs and so on, the population was mainly from Bukhara and its environs. Also in the territory of today's Omsk region in the XV-XVII centuries there are place names of the peoples who migrated from Bukhara Yalankul, Ulan lake, Kazatovo, Aybatkan, Tuzkazgan and others.

The Russian government supported the Bukhara traders. Supporting the arrival of the people of Bukhara in Siberia, they are tasked with the complete exemption from taxes and respect for them.

In the conquest of Siberian lands, the Bukhara people needed sadogars. They have been preserving the science and traditions of trade for thousands of years, and there has been a need and need in Russian society and the state for a thorough study of the skills and experience of these entrepreneurs.

From the end of the 16th century, Bukhara merchants played an important role in trade and economic relations between Siberian cities and China. They brought to Siberia Chinese royal cloths, household items, porcelain, tea, slaves. Fur was mainly imported from Siberia.

From the XVII century, they began to provide trade and economic services to the Russian cities of Eastern Siberia. There is information that in 1684 the first trade caravan of Bukhara people brought 170 camels to Irkutsk together with the Ayrat embassy[5].

These goods and commodities consisted mainly of tea and tobacco. They also brought slaves to the slave markets.

It is also known that in 1672 12 businessmen came to Krasnoyarsk. The merchants of Bukhara gained great prestige and prestige among the people of Siberia. At the 5th census in 1795, 1218 of the 1370 Tatars were from Bukhara.

In the 18th century, a total of 20,000 Bukhara residents lived in Bukhara.

The census of 1897 put their number at 11,000, and in 1926 at 26,000[6]. In Tar uezsd, their number was 11,715. In fact, if they numbered 20,000 in the 18th century, their number should have been several times higher, given the childhood and procreation of our ancestors.

The Siberian Bukharans later played a major role in the emergence of the national authority under the name "Siberian Tatars". The national-territorial tradition of "Bukhara" is also found in the documents of the 1930s.

They were last registered in 1926. According to the idea of creating a single nation of the Soviet state, they were confused because of them, not specifically mentioned. The people of Turkestan's villages have forgotten their original language during many years of historical interference, and in some ways have preserved their traditions, among them there are still people who are reminiscent of Turkestans.

The role and place of the Siberian Bukharians in the formation of the spiritual and enlightenment life of the Siberian peoples was great.

It was they who established the first educational institution in Siberia - a madrasah and a library[7].

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