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CULTURAL AND CRAFTSMANSHIP RELATIONS BETWEEN CENTRAL ASIAN KHANITIES IN THE 17TH-18TH CENTURIES (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE ARCHITECTURAL AND POTTERY SCHOOLS OF THE KOKA KHANATE)

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Abstract

This article examines the cultural and craft relations between the Central Asian khanates in the 17th-18th centuries, specifically focusing on the Kokand Khanate during its formation and rise, and its connections with the neighboring Bukhara Emirate and Khiva Khanate. Despite the political conflicts of the era, the preservation of a unified cultural and economic space in the region is demonstrated through the examples of architecture, ganch carving, and ceramics traditions. the characteristics of the Fergana Valley architectural school, the exchange of experience with masters from Bukhara and Khiva, and the synthesis of artistic styles are thoroughly analyzed.

Keywords:

Central Asian khanates, Kokand Khanate, Bukhara Emirate, cultural integration, architecture, craftsmanship, Rishtan ceramics school, tile-making, ganch carving.

17th-18th centuries The peoples of Central Asia socio-political and cultural radical changes in life and complicated processes late period Bukhara in the khanate Ashtarkhans dynasty crisis and mangoes of the government formation , Khiva in the khanate internal dispersion and to him/her from the outside was attacks , as well as Fergana in the valley independent Kokand of the Khanate (thousands dynasty) to the field arrival of the region geopolitical map completely changing sent . Political dispersion and khanates between often happened become standing mutually conflicts , wars economic to crises ground created although , this processes region of the peoples many century-old cultural and spiritual integration complete cut off sheep did not receive [4].

Fergana in the valley new statesmanship system formation and Kokand as the center of the city rise in the area huge urban planning , monumental architecture and people of craftsmanship new wave to the body brought . The newly formed palace and city infrastructure , cultural institutions (madrasas , mosques , caravanserais) are adjacent Bukhara and Khiva art of schools experience to master and to them own in turn impact to show need During this period cultural connections not only diplomatic embassies by means of , perhaps of craftsmen inter-khanate free movement , trade turnover and ethnocultural commonality because of developed [2].

This of the research relevance from that consists of traditional in historiography khanates period often only political conflicts and regressive stage as interpretation arrived However, in the 17th- 18th centuries cultural of space integrity , craftsmanship types mutually synthesis and

architectural of traditions unity in the region deep internal integration processes always stable that happened shows .[1]

Central Asian khanates history and their mutually socio-cultural relations 19th century end of the 20th century during one row Russian and local historian scientists by research Region in historiography, such as VV Bartold, Ya.G. Gulyamov, ME Masson of scientists in his works of the khanates general economic and cultural to life circle valuable information brought about special historiography in research statement [1]. However , this in research Kokand The early formation of the Khanate during the period cultural relationship many in cases out of consideration aside mold gone . Region architecture and art history according to research between Fergana valley architectural decoration and greed school his/her own to oneself typical local to the characteristics has that is , that is with together , this school is in Bukhara classic monumentality and Khiva wood carving from their traditions nutrition separately In particular , the works of H. Bobobekov and I. Kuzykulov in his works Kokand in the khanate urban planning , literary environment , people education and city handicraft archaeological and topographic in terms of surrounding studied [2][4].

Last in years created historical in research khanates period cultural life and calligraphy , book art issues source point in view of , especially Ishaq Khan net Ibrat's " History" In the work " Fergana " cited evidence through analysis made Although [3], in the 17th-18th centuries related of craftsmanship technological and aesthetic in terms of mutually transmission and inter-khanate master-apprentice traditions connections systematic accordingly whole object as unexplored . This is this in the direction special comparative research take to go necessity requirement will reach .

METHODS

Research in the process historical-comparative , systematic approach , typological classification and synchronous analysis from the methods used .

Historical-comparative method in the 17th-18th centuries with the help of Bukhara , Khiva and Kokand in the cities created architectural monuments and pottery of products structural-artistic elements mutually These khanates between methodological proximity and the differences determination opportunity gave .

Typological classification method through of the era architectural tiling and pattern elements classified , their come exit sources and territorial spread roads marked .

Synchronous analysis method and khanates in the middle late political processes (wars , peace) agreements , embassies) cultural exchange dynamics in parallel to study service did . Ishaq Khan Works by Ibrat , research by H. Bobobekov and Uzbek khanates to historiography related literature this of the article theoretical and empirical basis organization [1, 3, 4] .

RESULTS

17th century end and the 18th century at the beginning Fergana in the valley independent political of the government content to find initial in years huge material and personnel demanded resources . Centralized state build to reach aspiring bij capital Kokand the city defense walls with wrapping with one in a row , magnificent palaces , mosques mosques and madrasas to build entered . During this period Fergana monumental construction in the territory experience one a little weakened was , because far time during in the valley large centers central to the authorities dependent was [4] Therefore , Kokand rulers construction to the processes Bukhara , Samarkand and partially Khiva architecture schools representatives attraction As a result , in the 18th century between come In Kokand Bukhara classic composition schemes (for example , in the construction of a madrasa) traditional two with a porch internal yard and corner towers system)

with local Fergana traditions (open) sheds , wide flat ceiling structures , wood columns) synthesis to the body came to this period related architectural of monuments wall in decorations greed and cooking leader to the seat [2] Inter -Khanate cultural impact and unity obvious indicative main from the fields one is this artistic pottery and architectural It is known that Fergana Rishton pottery in the valley center long ago formed is , he is his to oneself typical tile and making a secret technology with famous However , in the 17th century economic crisis and dispersion as a result many Rishton masters to oneself to the countries move to leave forced was were . 18th century second in the middle of the day , in Kokand stability Once installed , this of craftsmen back return and mud and secret technology new elements To Fergana take arrival observed [2, 3].

Khan's House / School	**Architectural composition**	**Decorative elements**	**Pottery / The secret of pottery**
Kokand khanate school	Open typical sheds , asymmetrical composites , wood columns priority	Natural-herbal plots , deep ganache carving , bright colors .	Alkaline glaze (alkali), turquoise and lapis lazuli of colors advantage
Bukhara emirate school	Closed and magnificent monumental buildings , symmetrical four with a porch madrasas .	Geometric girth patterns , ganchli muqarnas , tiling	Lead glaze, yellowish -brown and green colors dominance
Khiva khanate school	High towers , deep roofs , courtyard system compactness	Wood carving , marble blue , blue tile decorations	Alkaline and leaden mixed secret, mainly blue-white gamma

From the table our vision possibly Kokand khanate own architecture and practical art school in formation every two neighbor of the state from the achievements creative For example , Kokand in the neighborhood alkaline glaze technology again recovery and development directly central monuments under repair participated masters activity with related . 18th century to the end Come , Kokand in the buildings used tile decorations pattern in their compositions firmly geometric from the graves different as , much free , lively and plant-like motives advantage do [4] From there except this khanates between raw material and master There was also an exchange . For example , large monumental monuments under construction gypsum (plaster) raw material the most good quality types or tile for necessary was minerals Bukhara and Khiva khanates from the territory trade caravans through To Kokand take This is the case . war movements leaving economic and cultural of channels open that it was confirms [2, 3].

DISCUSSION

Central Asian khanates between cultural of connections nature and scope issue in historiography still controversial from problems one become remains . Uzbek khanates historiography learned researchers As noted , history science this the period various kind

approaches based on [1] However, we take went analyses and taken results many molded of views one one-sided that proves .

Political of borders existence and rooms between hostility relations craftsmen corporations to the activity obstacle be The main thing is that The reason is the only Islamic country in the region . and cultural of civilization action to do and general market economy requirements was . Master- disciple system inter-khanate to the network has is a craft secrets and innovations cross-border in a way fast widespread [2]. Also in Kokand khanate architecture of the school to oneself originality his/her nature with is in harmony with Fergana . valley nature and soft climate to the architecture of Kokand lightness , openness , shed and porches system take entered . That is , another from the regions monumental forms obtained In Fergana local climate and under the influence of aesthetic taste to oneself typical in a way developed [3, 4].

CONCLUSION

the 17th-18th centuries Central Asian khanates between cultural and handicrafts their connections Kokand khanate in the example of research to grow following scientific to conclusions arrival opportunity gives :

First , in the region political dispersion and inter-khanate to conflicts regardless , in the 17th-18th centuries territorial cultural and intellectual space own integrity save This integrity remains . architecture and artistic handicraft in the directions obvious manifestation it has been .

Secondly , new forming Kokand khanate own the capital and cities prosperous in the process of from the rich monumental experience of the khanates wide used for construction attraction done and acted between khanates craftsmen cultural transmission provider main subjects become service they did .

Third , Fergana valley (Kokand) architecture and pottery schools neighbor regions impact just didn't move , maybe them to oneself typical climatic and aesthetic requirements based on again working , new artistic synthesis to the level raised . As a result , bright colors and plant-like unique, rich in patterns Kokand artistic style formed .

Conclusion as so to speak , inter-khanate cultural connections study , historical works and historiography analysis through region on a scale each other confidence and general cultural inheritance research to grow important importance has that was founded .

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