

**Uzbek transcript:**

O'zbekiston juda boy tarixga ega. O'zbek aholisining kelib chiqishi haqida turli xil malumatlar bor, ko'chmanchi qabilalarni kelib shu ikki ta daryo, Amudaryo va Sirdaryo turg'un yashagan, yashaganidan so'ng, O'zbek aholisi paydo bo'lgan, O'zbekistan paydo bo'lgan degan ma'lumotlar ham bor. Yettinchi-sakkizinchi asrlarda arablar O'zbekistonni Movorounnahr deb ataganlar, chunki ikki daryo oralig'idagi malakat deb. O'sha davrda ham Buxoro, Samaqand shaharlari juda ham gullab yashnagan, chunki Samoniylar davri deyiladi, Samoniylar davrida, toqqizinchi asrda Buxoro shaxri, ilm-fan, markazi, madaniyat markazi bo'lgan. O'n to'rtinchi asrda esa Amir Temur boshqargan, Amir Temur davrida Samarqand imperiyaning poytaxti bo'lgan. O'n to'rt, o'n beshinchi asrlarda ham O'zbekiston, ya'ni O'rta Osiyo juda gullab yashnagan madaniyat markazi bo'lgan. Buyuk Ipak Yo'li ham Markaziy Osiyodan o'tganligi uchun savdo-sotiqning rivojlanishiga keng imkoniyat yaratilgan. Amir Temur davrida ham, undan oldin ham, demak O'zbekistonning Markaziy Osiyoda o'rni juda ham ahamiyatli bo'lgan. Amir Temur davridan son'g, o'n yettinchi asrlarda, o'n yetti-o'n sakkizinchi asrlarda uchta xonlikka bo'lingan. Buxoro amirligi, Xiva xonligi va Qo'qon xonligi va shu uchta xonlik boshqargan. Buxoro Amirligi haqida ko'proq gapiradigan bo'lsak, Buxoro amirligini boshqargan mag'itlar sulolasi, uning eng oxirgi vakili Amir Olimxon. U 1920 yilgacha boshqaradi, amirlikni boshqaradi. 1920 yilda esa Rossiya Imperiyasi bosqini bo'lganidan keyin, shu bilan xonliklarlar ham o'zaro urushlar bilan...shu bilan tugaydi. Rossiya Impersiyasidan keyin esa boshqacha tizim, yangi tizim boshlandi. 1991 yilgacha demak rus tuzumi boshqardi, to O'zbekiston mustaqillikka erishgungacha.

**English translation:**

Uzbekistan has a very rich history. There is different information about the origin of the Uzbek population. There are some resources stating that nomadic tribes settled down between these two rivers, Amudarya and Sirdarya. After they started living permanently Uzbek population took origin. Uzbekistan appeared. In seventh, eighth centuries the Arabs called Uzbekistan Movorounnahr: a country between two rivers. During that period the cities of Bukhoro and Samarkand prospered a lot, because, it is called the period of Samanids. During the reign of Samanids in the ninth century, Bukhoro was the center of education, science, the center of culture. In the 14<sup>th</sup> century Amir Temur [Tamburlame], during the reign of Amir Temur, Samarkand was the capital of the empire. In 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> centuries Uzbekistan, i.e. Central Asia was a very well, prospered [prosperous] cultural center. Since the great Silk Road went through Central Asia, it created a great possibility for the development of trade. During the period of Amir Temur and before it, so, Uzbekistan held a very important place in Central Asia. After Amir Temur's period, in the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries, [Uzbekistan] was split into three khanates. Bukhoro emirate, Khiva khanate, Kokan khanate and all these three khanates ruled. If we

speak more about Bukhoro Emirate, Bukhoro emirate was ruled by Mangit Dynasty. Their last representative was Amir Olimkhan. He ruled until 1920, ruled the emirate. In 1920 after the invasion of Russian Empire, it ends with...it all ends with wars among the khanates. After the Russian Empire, a new system began, a different system. Until 1991, until Uzbekistan gained its independence, the Russian system ruled.

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