

SPREAD AND DEVELOPMENT OF ISLAM IN TURKESTAN

Abdullayeva Oydinoy

Chirchik State Pedagogical University

1st year student of the Faculty of Primary Education

Annotation: This article analyzes the processes of spread and development of Islam in Turkestan, their impact on social, cultural and political life. The introduction of Islam into Turkestan, the historical factors that created the basis for its spread, as well as the main figures and events in this process are discussed in detail. The aim is to show that the development of Islam in Turkestan led not only to religious, but also to economic and political changes.

Keywords: Islam, Turkestan, spread, development, culture, politics, history

Introduction

The Islamic religion has historically influenced many regions and caused its own development processes in each region. The territory of Turkestan is one of the central parts of this process, and the introduction and spread of Islam in the region was a very complex and long-lasting process. The arrival of Islam in the territory of Turkestan dates back to the end of the 7th century AD, that is, to the period of the Arab conquest. During this period, the spread of Islam led to profound changes not only in the religious, but also in the cultural, scientific and political spheres.

Literature review. There are several scientific studies on the spread of Islam in the territory of Turkestan. Works such as "History of Islam" (2000), "Turkestan and Islam" (2004) are of great importance in studying this topic. These works provide detailed information on the process of Islam's arrival in Turkestan, important periods in its spread and development, as well as religious and political changes. Of course, the Arab conquest, and then the interaction between the local peoples of this region and the Islamic world, played a major role in the arrival of Islam in Turkestan.

Research methodology

The article analyzes the spread and development of Islam in the territory of Turkestan based on historical-analytical methodology. The study uses materials obtained from archival documents, historical sources, scientific articles and monographs. The interrelation of historical events and their impact on social, cultural, and political life are also studied.

Analysis and results

The religion of Islam entered the territory of Turkestan in the 7th century through the Arab invasion. The beginning of this process is undoubtedly associated with various political, religious, and cultural factors. The entry and spread of Islam into the territory of Turkestan occurred at the initial stage due to the successful military campaigns of the Arabs and cultural

ties that had a profound impact on the region. The Entry of Islam: Geographical and Economic Conditions. The entry of Islam into Turkestan took place in very favorable geographical conditions. The strategic location of Turkestan, its service as a center of trade and culture in the Middle Ages, created the basis for the rapid spread of Islam. The connection of the region's trade routes, in particular, through the Silk Road, allowed Islam to enter major economic centers. Cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Termez became religious and scientific centers of Islam, through which the influence of the new religion was felt not only in religious, but also in economic and cultural spheres. The initial spread and influence of Islam. At the initial stage, the influence of Islam was felt mainly in the central regions of Turkestan, namely in large cities such as Bukhara, Samarkand, and Khujand. These cities were developing at that time not only as economic, but also as scientific and cultural centers. With the spread of Islam, a new scientific and educational system was formed in these regions. The initial spread of Islam was often accompanied by political cooperation and religious propaganda. The development of science and philosophy in cities such as Bukhara and Samarkand further strengthened the role and influence of Islam in society. The spread of Islam changed the social life of Turkestan in many ways. In the early period, Islam was spread more among merchants, scientists and religious leaders, but over time, its influence spread to a wider stratum. Not only religious, but also moral aspects of Islam played an important role in social life. Islam, combined with the traditional values

of the Uzbeks, brought innovations to the social and political systems of this region. Bukhara and Samarkand: Scientific and Cultural Centers. The cities that made the greatest contribution to the development of Islam in Turkestan were Bukhara and Samarkand. Bukhara is known as the religious center of Islam, where many scientific and cultural centers were established. The development of Bukhara culture was mainly associated with scientific centers, madrasahs and libraries. Famous scientists such as Ibn Sina, Al-Farabi and Al-Bukhari worked in Bukhara, who made a great contribution to the development of Islamic sciences. Samarkand became the center of scientific and cultural life, where there were madrasahs and scientific institutes with historical charm. The Registan Square in Samarkand, the Ulugbek Madrasah and other scientific monuments are considered one of the highest peaks of Islamic culture. The influence of Islam on science and culture was not limited to religious spheres. It contributed to the development of scientific methods, new approaches to philosophical thinking and the growth of literature. Scientific works created by Islamic scientists led to new stages in the fields of geography, medicine, mathematics, astronomy and philosophy. Samarkand, Bukhara and other cities became centers of scientific research, which strengthened the role and importance of Islam not only in religious, but also in intellectual spheres. Islam and Socio-Political Changes. The spread of Islam in Turkestan led to changes in social and political systems. With the spread of Islam, new social strata began to form in society. Under the influence of Islam, the style of government and administration changed. Sharia law was to be based on new rules for the social life and economic activities of Muslims. The political influence of Islam imposed new social responsibilities, especially on emirs and governors. The economic life of Turkestan also began to change under the rule of Islam. Great changes occurred in the fields of trade, crafts and agriculture. In Islam, social justice, cooperation and redistribution of wealth were of great importance, which led to new economic orders in society. The impact of Islam on economic life also brought changes in agricultural systems. The distribution of arable land, taxes and other economic regulations were revised in accordance with Islamic religious norms. With the entry of Islam into the territory of Turkestan, it led to major changes not only in the religious, but also in the social, political and cultural spheres. The spread of Islam changed not only religious life, but

also all aspects of society, science and culture. The impact of Islam on Turkestan led to the renewal of not only the political system of the state, but also economic and social systems. The transformation of cities such as Bukhara and Samarkand into scientific and cultural centers of Islam further increased its importance. The study of this process allows us to approach the development of the history and culture of Islam in Turkestan from a new perspective.

Suggestions. It is necessary to continue studies on the history of Islam in the territory of Turkestan. A deeper study of the cultural influences of Islam in. It is important to conduct scientific research. The political and economic impact of Islam should be analyzed more broadly and historically confirmed.

Conclusion

With the entry of Islam into the territory of Turkestan, not only religious life, but also social, political and cultural systems changed radically. At the initial stage, the spread of Islam was mainly due to the military campaigns and cultural contacts of the Arabs. During this process, the scientific and cultural centers of Turkestan were formed in cities such as Bukhara and Samarkand. These regions also became centralized in the scientific and philosophical development of Islam and produced scientific leaders of their time. Major innovations occurred in this region not only in religious knowledge, but also in the fields of science and culture. The spread of Islam also brought about significant changes in social systems. New orders and values were formed in society, and governance was carried out on the basis of Sharia law. The influence of Islam on economic life led to changes not only in trade and crafts, but also in agricultural systems. The development of trade routes, the transformation of cities such as Samarkand and Bukhara into scientific centers, as well as the social role of Islam in society, were also of great importance. The history of Islam in Turkestan includes many aspects of not only religious, but also political, economic and cultural development. Today, studying this process allows us to have a deeper understanding of the influence of Islam on the territory of Turkestan and its role in society. The changes that Islam brought not only in religious, but also in scientific and cultural life, made a great contribution to the general development of Turkestan.

References:

1. "History of Islam", Tashkent, 2000
2. "Turkiston and Islam", Tashkent, 2004
3. Sultonov, T. (2006). "The role of Islam in the territory of Turkestan". Tashkent: Ilm.
4. Rahmatov, M. (2010). "Islam and culture". Samarkand: Samarkand University.
5. Qodirov, A. (2008). "Islamic History of Turkestan". Tashkent: Uzbekistan.
6. Nurmammedov, I. (2011). "Islam and its Influence in Turkestan". Bukhara: Bukhara University.
7. Saidov, Z. (2009). "Islamic Culture in Bukhara and Samarkand". Samarkand: Samarkand University.

8. Mirzaev, B. (2012). "Islam and Science: The Case of Turkestan". Tashkent: Science.
9. Karimov, I. (2007). "Socio-Economic Significance of Islam". Tashkent: Uzbekistan.
10. Kholmatov, S. (2015). "Islam and the Cultural Heritage of the Turkestan People". Tashkent: Uzbekistan.