



LOOKING AT THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT NATION

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“First learn the language, then history. First learn the language, it will connect you with the whole world. Then learn history, it will introduce you to who is good and who is bad, who is right and who is wrong.” These wise words were bequeathed to those who followed them by the ancient Greek sages.

The Turkic ethnic group living in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, located in the western part of the Republic of Uzbekistan, located in the foothills of Asia Minor, is called “Karakalpaks”. The word “Karakalpak” consists of two terms; “kara” meaning “black” and “karakalpak” meaning “city”. The Karakalpaks number about 820 thousand people worldwide, of which about 700 thousand live in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. A certain part of that population lives in Kegeyli district.

The origin of the name "Kegeyli" is connected with the name of the Kegeyli canal flowing through its area. Due to the fact that both banks of this canal are full of Kegey poplars and cypresses, this district got the name "Kegeyli". The nature of this country is very beautiful, the people are hospitable, humane and friendly. Due to the love of the moment, the real Karakalpaks, who took care of their children from the best possible way, are counted. This is because the love of the heart is inherited from our forefathers and is becoming an example for the people who have created the present. In the past, this people lived mainly on agriculture and were known for exporting the fruits they grew in their regions to various famous trading places. For this reason, these fruits began to be named after the regions where they were grown.

Specifically, let's look at the history of the origin of the term "Vineyard".

The "Vineyard" is about Shinikul Kalek uli (1870-1935), a prominent figure in the Isbi community of his time. Shinikul Kalek uli was born in a peasant village between Kegeyli and Kuanishjarma. From a young age, he worked in the shop of the Pirimbet grocer on the Nukus-Shimbay "Russian Road", receiving eight types of consumer goods from abroad, and sending food and grains (oats, corn, rice, etc.) by cart and ship. He received his education at the mosque of the "Kum Ozek" akhun-ishans. Shinikul was very good at calculations. He and his wife Khatisha built a farm, opened their own grocery store, grew grain crops, and were also engaged in agriculture. They sold the products they received from the land in the form of "khoder" to Bukhara merchants, exchanging them for goods. Later, with the help of friends, he got involved in viticulture and from 1890 to 1908, grapes were grown in his gardens. Thus, "Vineyard" was formed. At that time, the Ishan city area, as well as the "Kirik Sadak" villages at the foot of Birds place, were engaged in viticulture (viticulture has a history of more than two thousand years in the history of the West Aral Sea. Two thousand years ago, wine was produced from vineyards in the Ayaz city area and exported to domestic and foreign markets). The ripened fruits of the vineyard and the products made from them were used by caravans and travelers who stopped at the Shinikul grocery store "Vineyard". Shinikul's products and products were also sold in the city of Shimbay, the largest trading center in the region. There were 376 shops in the Shimbay market, several of which were hardware, consumer goods, and miscellaneous goods. Shinikul, whose business was known in the Karakalpak country “Twelve district”, was a famous businessman. He was not limited to his shops and teahouses along the "Russian Road" and in the city of Shymbay, but also engaged in foreign trade. He transported the "mash" products he produced to Uralsk and Orenburg by ship through the Aral Flotilla and traded them. The merchant met businessmen and made

friends. During these times, a lot of mash was planted on the right bank of the Kegeyli, along the Kalli ridge, and more millet was planted on the left bank of the Kegeyli. In addition, Kegeyli has historical and cultural sites, which have their own history:

"Ishan Kala" cultural heritage complex

The "Ishan Kala" cultural heritage complex dates back to the 18th-19th, 20th centuries and is located in the "Ishan Kala" rural settlement of the Kegeyli district. The complex is currently used as a place of pilgrimage. It is located 22 km from the city of Nukus and 17.6 km from the district center. The total area is 3 hectares. The complex is very valuable today, as it has been preserved in its original condition. Almost every day, foreign tourists come.

In order to develop tourism in center near the complex, the district administration has identified a leader and allocated 4 hectares of land for the center. Today, construction work is underway in center buildings.



"Shagal Bridge" History

Pirim Chagal. The bridge at the intersection of the "Nukus - Shimbay" road with the Kuanish Jarma Canal is called "Shagal Bridge" in the local vernacular. According to legend, the most ancient model of the bridge was built by Pirim Baba, a wealthy man from the Karakalpak Kipchak clan, nicknamed "Shagal", at the expense of his own funds during the reign of the Khiva Khans. For this reason, the bridge was called "Shagal Bridge" and the grove next to it - "Shagal's Grove". Today, although its descendants are in their seventh generation, the people of Khalkabad call them "Shagal" in the old way (Allamurat Shagal, Aitniyaz Shagal, Otep Shagal, etc.), and no one is offended by this "brand" that is famous throughout the country.

"Shagal" is not a nickname inherited from his ancestors or given to Pirim baba according to his character. Before the construction of the "Ishan Kala" fortress in Halkabad, the site was a private land granted to this baba by the Decree of Madireim Khan (1806-1825). The famous scholar Imam Ishan (1753-1831) bought the land to the great Atagulla Maksim (future Kumuzek Ishan, 1801-1877), who founded the Khiva Medrese, and the young scholar opened a mosque and a religious school on this land and began his career. In doing so, the "Kumuzek Ishan Medrese" (1829-1929), one of the two largest religious and educational centers on the right bank of the river, was built. Pirim Baba changed his place and moved to the Tolys Kipchaks who were working on the "Kuanish Jarma". Tolys is one of the six clans of the Karakalpak Kipchaks, and they do not quarrel with the Basar Kipchaks. At that time, a clan of Tolys Kipchaks called "Shagal" lived along the river, and three of them worked as carpenters on the river. For this reason, the grove on the back side of the river was called "Shagal's Grove" after the name of the "Tolys Shagals". It is said that the nickname "Shagal" was later passed on to Pirim Baba and his descendants (the pillared Kipchaks). This is a brief history of how the bridge built by Pirim Baba at his own expense became known as "Shagal Bridge".

It is our duty to preserve these historical places for the benefit of the younger generation, to turn them into tourist attractions, and to pass them on to future generations as a cultural heritage.

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References:

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