

YEVROPANING SLAVYAN XALQLARI

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Slavyan xalqlari va ularning etnik tarkibi, tili, kelib chiqishi yoritilgan. Rus xaqining xalq bo'lib shakllanishi, xo'jaligi, Rus davlati tashkil topishi ochib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: slavyan, belarus, rus, ukrain, polyanlar, drevlyanlar, dregovichlar, radivichlar, vyatichlar, volyanlar, slavenlar.

SLAVIC PEOPLES OF EUROPE

Abstract. This article covers the Slavic peoples and their ethnic composition, language, origin. The formation of the Russian people as a nation, economy, and the formation of the Russian state are revealed.

Key words: Slavic, Belarusian, Russian, Ukrainian, Polyans, Drevlyans, Dregovichs, Radivichs, Vyatichs, Volyans, Slavs.

СЛАВЯНСКИЕ НАРОДЫ ЕВРОПЫ

Аннотация. В данной статье описаны славянские народы, их этнический состав, язык и происхождение. Раскрыто становление русского народа как нации, экономики, а также становление Российского государства.

Ключевые слова: славяне, белорусы, русские, украинцы, поляны, древляне, дреговичи, радивичи, вятичи, воляне, славяне.

Slavyanlar Yevropadagi yashovchi etnik va til jihatdan birlashuvchi, kelib chiqishi tarixiga ko'ra qadimgi xalqlar hisoblanadi. Bugungi kunda Slavyanlar janubiy va sharqiy yevropaning keng hududlaridan tortib Rossiyaning Uzoq sharq mintaqasigacha yoyilgan. Slavyanlarning umumiy nufuzi 300-350 mln kishidan iborat. Biz hozir sharqiy Slavyanlar (ruslar, ukrainlar, belaruslar,) haqida.

Sharqiy slavyanlar tili madaniyati bir-biriga yaqin rus, belarus, ukrain xalqlaridan iborat va ular joylashgan hududlar yer kurrasining qariyb 1/6 qismini tashkil qiladi. Bu hududda 133 mln rus, 45 mln ukrain, 10 mln belaruslar istiqomat qiladi.

Rossiya rus etnosi haqida gapradigan bo'lsak rus tili ikki shevaga bo'lingan biri shimoliy rus va ikkinchisi janubiy rus shevalaridan iborat bo'lib faqat talaffuzi bilan farqlanadi.

Milodning I ming yilligi oxiri-II ming yilligi boshlarida rus solnomalarida tilga olingan qadimgi qabila turkumlari (polyanlar, drevlyanlar, dregovichlar, radivichlar, vyatichlar, volyanlar, slavenlar va boshqalarning) birikib aralashib ketishi natijasida qadimgi rus xalqi paydo bo'ladi.

Rus davlati Kiyev Rusi tevaragida jipslashtiradi. O'sha davrda Dnepr bo'yida joylashgan rus yoki ros qabila ittifoqi Kiyev davlatining paydo bo'lishida katta rol o'ynagan. Bu qabilaning nomi mahalliy Ros daryosi nomi bilan bog'liq bo'lib rus xalqining nomi ham shunday kelib chiqqan. Qadimgi rus xalqi o'zining umumiy tili, madaniyati, yozuvi va adabiyotiga ega bo'lgan.

XIV asrdan boshlab qadimgi ruse lati jamiyatda uchta yaqin qarindosh ammo mustaqil rus, ukrain, belorus xalqlari shakllana boshladi. Keyinchalik buyuk Moskva knyazligi atrofida jipslashgan rus xalqi markazlashgan davlati paydo bo'ldi.

Mo'g'ul bosqinchilarning rus knyazligiga hujumi 1237-1238-yillarda mo'g'ullar Ryazan Vladimir Suzdal knyazliklarni kashf etdi. Keyin esa Volga Don tekisliklariga chiqdi. Shu yerdan janubiy-sharqiy Yvropani egalladi. 1239-yilda shunday yurushlardan birida Pravaslov I va Dnepr daryosining chap sohili yerlari zabt etildi. Shu yilning kuzida Chernigov egallandi. Shu yilda Manguxon razvetka bilan shug'ullandi. Bu paytda rus knyazliklari o'zaro dushman kayfiyatida edi. 1240-yilda Kiyev shahrini fath etish uchun anjum boshladi. Kiyev o'z davrining eng yirik shaharlaridan biri edi. Shahar 3 oy davomida qamal qilib turuldi. Shahar to'lig'icha mo'g'ullar tomonidan egallandi. Kiyevdan keyin Volin, Galitsiya egallandi ruslar keying ikki yarim asr mo'g'ullar hukmi ostida yashadi.

XVI-XVII-asrlarda boshlab Moskvaning siyosiy ta'siri kuchayib qudratlashgan Rus davlati shimoliy va janubiy hududlarga, ural va sibir tomonlarga uzluksiz ravishda bostrib kirib o'zining etnik hududini ancha kengaytrdi. Rossiya chegarasi XVIII-XIX asrlarda Boltika bo'yi Qora dengiz sohillari Kavkazorti, Markaziy Osiyo hududlari hisobiga kengayadi. XVII-XIX asr o'rtalari rus xalqi asta sekin millat sifatida shakllangan. Asrlar davomida ruslar yuqorida qayd qilinganidek Volga orqasiga Ural va Sibirga asta-sekin siljib g'ayra tabiiy sharoit va elatlar orasiga tushib mahalliy madaniyatni singdirib o'ziga xos etnografik guruhlarni paydo qilganlar.

Hozirgi davirda Rossiya aholisini 95 foizini ruslar tashkil qiladi. Ruslardan keyin sharqiy yevropada eng katta millat ukrain bo'lib, ular ukrainada joylashgan.

Xo'jaligi, albatta sharqiy Silavyan xalqlarning kelib chiqishi tili va joylashuvdagi umumiyliklar ularning xo'jaligi maishiy turmushi va madaniyatida o'z aksini topgan. Makka, pomidor, kungaboqar, kartoshka ekkanlar. Texnika ekinlardan zig'irpoya va kanop ekilgan. Sharqiy Silavyanlarda chorvachlik dehqonchlik bilan bog'liq bo'lgan chorva mollardan qoramol, qo'y, echki, cho'chqa, ot va parranda saqlangan. Mollardan ishchi kuchi sifatida foydalangan.

Daryo va dengiz bo'yida yashagan aholi baliqchlik bilan shug'ullangan. Aholining joylashishi qishloq tiplari va uylari ularni xususiyatlari, geografik sharoitlari, ijtimoiy-siyosiy va iqtisodiy omillar bilan belgilanadi, Rossiya va Ukrainaning janubiy viloyatlari juda katta bir necha ming hovlili qishloqlar daryo bo'ylarida joylashgan. Markaziy hududlarda o'rtacharoq 10-15 dan 100-150 hovliga yaqin.

Xalqlarning etnografik xususiyatlari ko'proq milliy kiyimlarda namoyon bo'ladi. Yaqin davrlargacha sharqiy Slavyanlarning xalq kiyimlari uyda to'qilib tikilgan. Ayollar oila uchun zarur bo'lgan kiyimlarga o'zlari ip yigirip mato to'qiganlar va kiyim tikkanlar. Bayram, to'y va motam kiyimlarda har-xil bo'lgan. Etnografik jihatdan ayollarning bosh kiyimlari diqqatga sazovor.

Masalan qizlar bilan erga chiqqan ayollarning bosh kiyimi soch o'rini jiddiy farqlangan. Rus, ukrain va belorus xalqlarning ma'naviy hayoti uzoq davr hukmron provaslov dini bilan belgilangan. Ular orasida turli masxablar paydo bo'lgan (staroobodchiklar piyatidesyetniklar va duxovorlar).

Rossiya hozirgi davrgacha juda ko'plab urushlarni ko'rgan shulardan Rossiya va Shvetsiya urushu 1709-yilda shimoliy urushlar doirasida Shvetsiya qiroli Karl XII va Rossiya podshosi buyuk Pyotr o'rtasida Poltavada hal qiluvchi jang bo'lib o'tdi va Shvedlar yengilib Rossiyani

egallash niyati amalga oshmadi. 1721-yilga kelib Rossiya Boltiq dengiziga chiqish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ldi. Niva daryosining Boltiq dengiziga quyilish joyida Imperiya yangi poytaxti Sankt-Peterburg shahriga asos solindi. Rus-turk urushlari Rossiya bilan Turkiya o'rtasida Qora dengiz va uning atrofidagi hududlarga egalik qilish uchun olib borilgan urushlar A.U.Suvorovning mahorati harbiy taktikasi evaziga ruslarning g'alabasi Kuchuk-Qaymurja sulh shartnomasiga ko'ra (1787-1791-yillardagi) Qirmning qo'shib olinishi bilan yakullangan.

Fransiya-Rossiya urushi, Vatan urushi (1817-yil) 1806-1817-yillardagi Fransiya-Rossiya urushida rus qo'shinlari yengilgach Tilsit sulh, shartnomasiga ko'ra Napalyon Rossiyani Angliyaga qaratilgan mintaqaviy qurshov tizimida ishtrok etishga majbur qilgan. 1991-yil SSSR davlatining parchalanishi 1991-yil yangi hozirgi zamonaviy Rossiya davlatini vujudga kelishi bilan yakunlangan. Hozirgi Rossiyada davlat boshqaruvi prezidentlik har 7 yilda saylanad

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