

TERMINATION OF THE KOKAND KHANATE. FERGANA REGION

Faculty of History of Fergana State University

3rd year student

Muydinov Mukhammadali

Annotation: *The occupation of cities such as Turkestan, Shymkent, and Tashkent by the Russian Empire was a severe blow to the Kokand Khanate, which was already full of internal conflicts. Because the territory of the Kokan Khanate consisted mainly of the Ferghana Valley. Due to the reduction of borders, the revenue to the treasury has decreased. Khan of Kokand, Khudoyar Khan, drastically increased taxes to fill the treasury. In addition, he was a ruler sympathetic to the Russian administration.*

Key words: *Turkestan, Russian Empire, Khanate of Khiva, Emirate of Bukhara, Khanate of Kokan, colony, general - governorship, freedom movement, management, military, industry, agrarian, deportation policy, national liberation, war, uezd, volost, iron road, state, king, дума, rebellion, bek.*

ENTER

On February 13, 1868, Khudoyar Khan signed the shameful contract between the Governor General of Turkestan and the Khanate. This agreement, which was concluded under the pressure of the imperial government mainly for the interests of Russian merchants, aroused discontent among the population of the Khanate. Because according to this agreement, while Russian merchants had the right to have caravansary and trade agencies in all cities and villages of the Kokan Khanate, the merchants of the Kokan Khanate received such privileges only in the cities and villages of the Turkestan Governorate, that is, in their own country.

This agreement practically made the Kokan Khanate dependent on Russia. Khudoyar Khan did not even pay attention to this situation. The imperial government rewarded Khudoyar Khan's obedience "appropriately". For example, Khudoyar Khan was awarded the Order of the Russian Empire and was given the honorary title of "Noble".

In the meantime, the administrators of the empire started serious efforts to completely incorporate the Kokan Khanate into Russia. In particular, espionage was intensified to study the Kokan Khanate in detail. Colonel Shaufus, who was sent as an ambassador to Kokan, actively conducted espionage. His news that Khudoyar Khan was sympathetic to the Russian colonists undoubtedly pleased the imperial authorities.

In modern literature based on sources, information is also given that Khudoyar Khan was sympathetic to the Russian colonial authorities. Some of this information is given below:

As Ishaq Khan Ibrat wrote about Khudoyar Khan, "When he was calm from Russia, spent his time in entertainment, ... did not follow the advice of scholars and fuzalo, and went to the side of oppression, the raiyat people turned their backs [on him]." "If I sit on the throne again, I will be a king equal to everyone, I will not differentiate one from the other," writes Aziz Margilani, "I will not fight with Russia." I want to pay taxes. I wish I could increase the money. There is no evil coming from the other side. Bohuzur made it inevitable by saying, "I am going to sleep in luxury".

Ahmad Zaki Walidy writes in his work "The Last Days of Khudayar Khan": "Kudayar Khan was rich and had a desire to multiply wives. Kaifu loved peace, comfort and peace. He did not work for the benefit of the people... he lived with clowns and pranksters and meaningless games. However, despite this, there is also information about the positive aspects of Khudoyor Khan and his creative works.

In any case, according to information, between 1868 and 1873, Khudoyor Khan sent many gifts to Tashkent, the center of the Turkestan Governorate, in order to improve relations with the Russian Empire. He also created favorable conditions for Russian merchants operating in the Khanate. Khudoyar Khan was close to the Russian invaders and considered Kokan and Russia to be one country. In this situation, protests against Khudoyar Khan intensified in the Ferghana Valley.

In 1873-1876, under the pretext of putting an end to internal conflicts in the Kokan Khanate and suppressing rebellions, Russian military troops were introduced into the territories of the Khanate. According to the researchers, "Kokan was shaken by internal political enmities, popular revolts and uprisings, and as a result of the entry of the imperial troops, it was practically deprived of its political status."

It is known that in 1873-1876, the Kokan Khanate was in the vortex of uprisings led by Polat Khan (son of Mullah Ishaq Hasan). In such a situation, Abdurrahman, one of the influential officials in the khanate, conspires with Polat Khan and raises a rebellion between the khans in order to dethrone Khudoyar Khan, the sun-dweller, and transfer his son Syed Nasriddinbek to the khan's throne. Frightened by the situation, Khudoyar Khan fled to Khojand and abdicated in favor of Nasriddinbek.

It is known from the sources that Khudoyor Khan took 22 cartloads of wealth, vessels made of precious metals, carpets, scientific and religious books, 150 cannons, cannons and rifles from Kokon with him and wanted to take them to Tashkent and hand them over to the administration of the empire. However, part of the treasure that the khan was carrying was confiscated by soldiers and residents on the way. Mahmudkhan-tora, who was Khudoyar Khan's bodyguard, returned two carts of wealth, three cannons and horsemen to Kokan.

Khudoyor Khan arrived in Khojand at the end of July 1875 and stayed here for 10 days. At the beginning of August, the Governor General of Turkestan called him to Tashkent. The report in "Turkestanskije Vedomosti" concluded: "...The former Khan of

Koqan was invited to move from Khojand to Tashkent." Governor-General Kaufman confiscates his wealth and exiles himself to Orenburg. Later, Khudoyar Khan escapes from exile and makes a pilgrimage to Mecca.

The new khan of Kokan, Nasriddin Khan, sent a letter to von Kufman in order to establish good relations with the Governor General of Turkestan. Although this letter said to establish a friendly relationship with the Russian government, Nasriddin Khan actually began to gather forces against the invasion of the Russian government. Also, the new khan sent a letter to the influential people of Bukhara Emirate and Tashkent, in particular Sayidazimboy, and called them to unite in the fight against the Russian invaders. However, both the emir of Bukhara and Sayidazimboy showed their loyalty to the Russian colonizers by handing over the letters they received from Nasriddin Khan to Kaufman.

DISCUSSION

In turn, Governor-General von Kaufmann also sent a letter to Nasrid Khan Khan (August 4, 1875) with difficult conditions for recognizing his khanate (recognition of the agreement in 1868, restoration of loans to Russian merchants, search for properties seized from ambassadors, compensation, allowance for Khudoyar Khan and others) put. Without waiting for a reply to this letter, Kaufman informed the Minister of War of the Russian Empire on August 6, 1875, asking him for permission to conquer the Khanate and incorporate it into the Empire if the government of the Kokand Khanate could not establish friendly relations with Russia.

Nasreddin Khan's accession to the throne could not eliminate the tension of the political situation in the khanate. Understanding this, Abdurrahman Attobachi tried to mobilize the population of the Khanate against the Russian invaders in order to alleviate the situation. However, von Kaufman arrived in Khojand from Tashkent on August 18, 1875 and began to unite the Russian troops there. According to modern literature, "Kaufman and Skobelev were ready for battle with 16 companies of infantry, one sapir company, 20 artillery pieces, and 900 cavalrymen."

On August 22, 1875, a fierce battle took place between the Russian troops and the Khanate troops led by Abdurahman Aftobachi near the Mahram fortress (on the banks of the Syr Darya River) located along the Kokand road from Khojand. In this battle, in which many victims were given on both sides, Abdurrahman Aftobachi's troops were defeated, and he himself fled to Karpil region near Margilan.

Nasriddin Khan welcomed the troops and leaders of the Russian Empire in Kogan and recognized the government of the Russian Empire. Nasriddin Khan assigned the task of collecting 40,000 gold indemnity for the war fine with the Russians to Sultan Murodbek, the governor of Margilan. Sultan Murodbek also began to collect fines from the residents of Andijan and Osh. As a result, the population living in the eastern regions of the Khanate rebelled against this policy of the government of the Russian Empire.

In the meantime, that is, on August 26, 1875, von Kaufman left Mahram with the Russian troops and marched towards Kokan. On the way, Nasriddin Khan's ambassadors met them with letters and gifts. After Kaufman built a military camp around Kokan, and from there he led the Russian troops through the city of Kokan with demonstrative threats, Nasriddin Khan himself accompanied him on his way back to the military camp.

On September 25, 1875, Nasriddin Khan made an agreement with the government of the Russian Empire when Polat Khan gathered a large force to fight against the invaders of the empire and was about to attack Kokhan. This news quickly spread throughout Kokhan, the inhabitants again rebelled and attacked the Khan's army. As a result, Nasriddin Khan, left helpless, fled to Khojand.

According to H. Bobobekov's archival sources, according to this agreement, the Khan of Kokan recognizes himself as a "servant" of the Russian Empire and promises not to establish any ties and relations with the neighboring khanates. All lands on the right bank of the Syr Darya will be transferred to the Russian Empire. In the war against the Kokan Khanate, the Kokan Khanate will be charged with paying the damage of 600,000 rubles caused by the Russian army. Also, in the agreement, starting from November 1, 1875, the Kokan Khanate was obliged to pay 500,000 rubles to the Russian Treasury and 125,000 gold to the people of Margilan for their support of Abdurahman Oftobachi. allowed to pay until October.

On September 26, 1875, Kaufman, who arrived in Namangan, reported that a large army under the leadership of Polat Khan and Abdurahman Oftobachi had gathered in Andijan and nearby areas. Kaufman, who was afraid of the upcoming uprising, immediately sent an army of 1400 people under the leadership of General Trotsky to Andijan with 4 rocket launchers and 8 cannons. On October 1, General Trotsky ordered an attack on Andijan. There were fierce battles between both sides, and after these battles, which lasted for 2 hours, the Russian troops surrounded the horde located in the center of the city and captured the governor's palace.

In the meantime, Abdurahman Oftobachi and Polat Khan sent their people to cities and villages with slogans and called on the population to unite in the fight against the Russian invaders and overthrow Nasriddin Khan from the throne. On October 9, Nasriddin Khan fled the capital due to the outbreak of uprisings in Kokan.

On October 23, 1875, the troops under the leadership of General Skobelev occupied Balykhchi and Torakorgan, and on October 27, they shelled Namangan with 26 cannons. The insurgents were crushed and many residents were killed.

At the beginning of 1876, on the basis of the special order of the Russian Emperor Alexander II, General Skobelev began to completely occupy the Kokan Khanate. The invaders of the empire reached the cities and villages of the Khanate. Nasriddin Khan could not resist and surrendered. On February 8, Russian troops entered the city of Kokan.

With the help of Skobelev's tricks and traitors, Abdurahmon Oftobachi and Polatkhan were captured between Asaka and Andijan. Traitors who helped capture Polat Khan were rewarded by the Empire. Polatkhan was hanged on March 1, 1876 in Margilon.

Thus, after fierce resistance and heavy battles, on February 19, 1876, the Kokan Khanate, which had ruled for more than 150 years, was completely conquered and ended. Fergana province was established in his place, and Skobelev was appointed military governor of the new province.

SOLUTION

The lands belonging to the Kokand khanate were included in the Fergana region, and only a part of it was added to the Samarkand region as Khojand uyezd. Abdurahman Oftobachi, who took part in the valiant fight against the Russian invaders, was exiled to Ekaterinoslav, Russia, and Nasriddinkhan, who was a sympathizer of the empire, was exiled to the Vladimir province. During the military operations conducted in the city of Kokan, the sheikhulislam and the kazikalon of the khanate were captured by Skobelev. Both of them were exiled to Vologodsk province due to Kaufman's telegram to the temporary governor-general T. Kolpakovsky, who suggested that "it would be better if they were eliminated without placing them in any position."

According to the researches of historical sources, the Russian colonizers used cruel measures in conquering the Kokan Khanate. In particular, the villages that resisted were burned, and many civilians, including those who fought against the invaders, were punished.

During the occupation, those who helped the resisters, hid them, and let them into their homes were also not spared from punishment. During the military operations, those who left their homes and property and went to other places, if they did not return within the specified period, their homes and property were confiscated. The measures taken during the military operations prove that the invaders of the empire waged a war with the people, not with the government of the Kokan Khanate.

Even after the establishment of Ferghana region, despite the many punitive measures, the people's movement against the Russian invaders continued. In particular, the daughter of Kurbanjon Mamat, who gained fame as the "Queen of Oloy" and was awarded the title of Dodkhoh, and her supporters continued to fight until the end of 1876. Military Governor General Skobelev had to personally meet with Qurbanjon dodkhoh and negotiate.

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