

THE CRISIS OF THE KOKAN KHANATE

Sobirjonov Kamoliddin Zafarjan ugli
Termiz State University, Faculty of History,
3rd year, group 321 student

Abstract. This article talks about the termination of Kokan Khanate, one of the Uzbek khanates, by Tsar Russia.

Key words. Russia, Kaufman, Khudoyorkhan, Abdurakhman Oftobachi, Mulla Isa Avliya, Sultan Muradbek.

In the 50s and 60s of the 19th century, the Russian Empire occupied a part of the territory of the Kokan Khanate by means of military occupation. K. P. Kaufman signed a contract with the khan in 1868 in order to strengthen his influence in the khanate. According to him, great opportunities were given to Russian merchants in the khanate. At that time, the lands of the khanates were much reduced, and the revenues to the treasury decreased. The losses incurred as a result of the war were borne by the people, taxes and obligations increased. As a result of this, internal conflicts in the khanate and popular discontent increased. In the 70s of the 19th century, many uprisings took place in the Kokan Khanate. On August 22, 1875, under the command of Colonel M.D. Skobelev, General Golovachev and Captain Fedorov, they captured the Mahram fortress and defeated the 60,000 soldiers of the Kokan Khanate near the fortress. On August 29, 1875, General K.P. Kaufman captured Kokan, the main city of the Kokan Khanate.

The original intention of the Tsar invaders was to end the Kokhan Khanate. They conquered Turkestan, Shymkent, Tashkent and other places and dealt a severe blow to the Khanate of Kokhan. Kokan Khan Khudoyor Khan did not do anything worthwhile for the defense of the homeland because he was cowardly and careless. On the contrary, he was only thinking of sitting on his throne in the eyes of the Tsar's government. In 1868, he made peace with Tsarism and practically became dependent on Russia.

Accordingly, representatives of the Russian trade and industry were given great privileges in the lands of the Khanate. The tsarist government, which rewarded Khudoyor Khan's obedience, awarded him the Order of the State of Russia and gave him the honorary title of "Noble". This policy of Khudoyor Khan caused the anger of the people. On top of that, the tyranny of the khan grew stronger. As a result, in 1873, under the leadership of Polat Khan, there was a popular uprising against Russian aggression and Khudoyor Khan, who was sold to him. Khudoyor Khan, hated by the people, loaded his rich treasure on 40 carts and ran away to Khojand. From here it will be sent to Tashkent. General Kaufman confiscates his wealth in favor of the

government and exiles himself to Orenburg. According to Russian archival sources, he escaped from here and went to India through Afghanistan and then to Saudi Arabia. After that, he returned to Afghanistan and died soon after.

Abdurakhman Oftobachi, Mulla Isa Avliya, Sultan Muradbek and others joined the rebels and fought against the Tsar's government. This movement spread so widely that it covered the entire Ferghana Valley. On August 6, 1875, the Tsar's government, waiting for a favorable opportunity, invaded the Ferghana Valley. The rebels fight hard against the invaders. With the merciless enemy troops, they razed the houses of some residents and killed thousands of people. In the battle in Andijan alone, 20,000 people from the rebels were wiped out. This tragedy happened on the orders and with the direct participation of General Skobelev.

The people's uprising was cruelly suppressed, and on February 16, 1876, the Kokhan Khanate was abolished.

Thus, in the years 1853-1876, the Tsar government conquered the cities and villages belonging to the Uzbek khanates one after another and became the ruler of Central Asia. Thousands of ordinary people, armed with axes and sticks, fought valiantly against the tsar's troops, which were several times stronger and better armed than them in every respect. They hold their chests to the hail of fire from the soldiers' cannons and rifles. And the Khans are holding their chests to strengthen the country's defense and fire from rifles. Instead of strengthening the country's defense and improving military equipment, the Khans continued to fight each other. Especially the hostile policy of Bukhara khanate towards Kokhan will be of great benefit to Tsar's government. The actions of the war show that the rulers of all three khanates turned out to be completely illiterate in military terms. An exception to this is Alimkhan, the head of the Kokan army. He bravely led the army and the people's avengers in the fight against the Tsar's government. He died on the battlefield as an ardent patriot and hero.

The occupation of the lands of the Uzbek khanates was met with great joy by the upper class of Tsarist Russia. The Minister of Finance of Russia Vishnegorodsky assessed these places as "the most valuable piece of the Russian crown".

The borders of the Turkestan Governorate have expanded over time. In the end, he took the lands of Syrdarya, Ferghana, Samarkand, Yettisuv and the Caspian under his control.

There are 28 districts in Bukhara Emirate: Chorjoi, Karmana, Ziyovuddin, Nurota, Kitab, Shahrisabz, Chirakchi, Yakkabog, Guzor, Boysun, Karategin, Denov, Hisar, Darvaz, Boljuvan, Shugnon, Rushon, Kulob, Korg. It included such places as Ontepa, Sherabad, Khalif, Kirki, Burdaliq, Karshi and Norizm.

The Khanate of Khiva includes Pitnak, Khazarasp, Khanka, Urganch, Koshkoprik, Ghazavot, Qiyat, Shahabad (Shavot), Tashkhovuz, Ambor, Manoq,

Gurlan, Mangit, Qilich Niyozboy, Kipchak, Porsu, Ilyali, Ko It covered the places of Urganch, Khojayli, Shumanay and Kunghirot.

It can be seen that the lands of the two khanates have been greatly reduced in the past. The Emirate of Bukhara suffered a lot from this. The Kokan Khanate was completely destroyed. It should be noted that behind the extreme patriotism and tyranny of the people of Turkestan, the Russian state could not conquer it quickly. As a result, the war lasted an average of 25 years. The sentiments of gunnery among the people were so strong that if the military skills and equipment met the requirements, it was said that the evil intentions of the Russian state would not come to light. Unfortunately, the ignorance and weakness of the country's rulers and the treachery of a group of people caused Turkestan to fall into the hands of Russia. In this way, the national state was abolished and the Russian language became the state language. The policy of "great nationalism" was implemented without allowing the development of the national language and national culture. Colonialism and national oppression reigned throughout the country. Turkestan became Russia's source of raw materials and a market for finished products, causing countless sufferings to the people. That is why the national liberation struggles of the people continued. For example, the popular movements of 1892, 1898 and 1916 are among them.

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