

STRATEGIC GOALS OF THE SYRDARYA REGION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE (EARLY 20TH CENTURY)

Tursunova Gavkhar Bekmurodovna

Lecturer of the Department of Social and Humanitarian Sciences of the Samarkand
Medical Institute

Annotation: The period of political and economic decline began when the country, which became famous during the reign of Timurids, was divided into three parts. In European countries, the way of governing the state has been modernized; the growth of science and technology, the production of weapons, and the capacity of self-defense have risen to a higher level than in the East. The Uzbek khanates continued to weaken. Moreover, diplomatic relations between them have significantly weakened. The struggle for power and popular discontent has further weakened the position of these states. In the context of these reforms, the old production relations were preserved.

Key words: Russian empire, Turkestan, Syrdarya region, Movarounnahr, By the early 20th century, Bekovich-Cherkassky, The occupation of Turkestan.

Syrdarya region is one of the five regions of the Governor-General of Turkestan. 1867 y. established. It includes Ghazali, Perovsky, Shymkent, Avliyota, Tashkent (before 1887 under the name of Qurama). Khojand (until 1887), Jizzakh (until 1872) districts, Tashkent and the Amudarya branch in 1886. According to a 1910 report, Sv. area 439428 sq. km; The population was 1911,464 (675,000 in 1867 and 2,155,500 in 1917).

The population of the Syrdarya region (Russian Empire) is divided into sedentary, semi-sedentary, nomadic, and semi-nomadic. In the early 20th century, one-third of the region's population was sedentary and two-thirds were nomadic. The northwestern part of the Syrdarya region (Russian Empire) (Perovskiy, Ghazali, Shymkent, Avliyota and most of the Amudarya) was inhabited mainly by nomads, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Karakalpaks, Turkmens, and Roma. The population included Uzbeks, Sartans, Tajiks, Bukhara Jews, Tatars, Russian peasants relocated from Russia, and others. Sit down. The population was engaged in agriculture, handicrafts and trade, while the nomads were mainly engaged in animal husbandry, and the semi-nomads were engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry.

Sv. The uyezds are divided into uchastkas, volosts, as well as auls and rural communities consisting of individual villages and auls. All land given to migrants for permanent use is state property and is not allowed to be given or sold to others. 1915 y.

In the Syrdarya region (Russian Empire) there were 1079713 acres of arable land, 33855811 acres of unused land. 1915 in the Syrdarya region (Russian Empire). There were 3006 canals of 17,151 km long. In 1900, there were 49 madrassas (1,099 students) and 1,809 schools (19453 students) in the Syrdarya region (Russian Empire).

He played an important role in Turkestan's trade relations with the Russian domestic market. Outside the Syrdarya region (Russian Empire), mainly cotton, leather, wool, wheat, fruit, and livestock were exported. Fabrics, lumber, kerosene, iron, steel, cast iron, copper and copperware, perfumery and groceries, tea, sugar, shoes, wheat, fish and others were imported from Russia. 1908 y. Sv. There were 156 artisanal factories and factories (1460 workers). In the Syrdarya region (Russian Empire) in 1884. American cotton was planted on 300 acres, and by 1914 on 83,906 acres. In the Syrdarya region (Russian Empire), quarters are common.

By the early 20th century, St. In the 19th century, the liberation movement against the colonial policy of the tsarist government flourished. In response to the royal decree of 1916 on labor, riots broke out in all districts of the region and in the Amudarya region. In many villages, peasant riots escalated into clashes with police and troops. Similar clashes took place on 12 July in the village of Yangibazar, on 13 July in the village of Toytepa, and on 14 July in the villages of Troitsk, Khanabad and Piskent. In addition, the uprisings spread to Jaloltepa, Chinaytepa, Koshkurgan, Akkurgan, Jousgum, and Altyn volosts. 1924 y. The Syrdarya region (Russian Empire) was abolished due to national demarcation in the Central Asian republics.

The division of the long-established, developed Movarounnahr into three independent, separate states was a negative event for a single nation, a single economy. The relentless civil wars between the khanates created a difficult political situation for all countries. This was a good factor for a new enemy to enter the country.

The centralized Russian state began to take shape in the 1950s. At first, he attacked and invaded the countries around him, which constantly threatened him. He later pursued a policy of occupying the lands of his neighbors for various reasons. Dominance over the Caucasus, the Volga region, Siberia, and Central Asia was an age-old dream of many Russian tsars.

Tsar of Russia Ivan the Terrible began to realize this dream. In the second half of the 16th century he conquered the khanates of Kazan, Ashtarkhan and Siberia. The Russian state now turned its attention to the Central Asian region and began to gather extensive intelligence about the existing khanates there.

In 1717, Tsar Peter I of Russia sent a military expedition to Khiva led by Prince Bekovich-Cherkassky. The defeat of this expedition in the battle near Khiva delayed Russia's invasion of the lands of the Uzbek khanates by a hundred years. As a result of

the attempts to redistribute the world, which was divided by the world's major colonial powers in the 1930s and 1940s, Britain and Russia had a conflict of interest in Central Asia. Britain's main goal was to thwart Russia's plans to invade the khanates and seize Central Asian markets. Recall the following factors that accelerated Russia's occupation of Central Asia: 1. Availability of cheap raw materials in Central Asia, which provides Russian light industry. 2. The loss of the Black Sea ports due to the Crimean War (1853-1856) and its replacement by the conquest of Central Asia. In this way, access to the non-freezing seas of the south and the role of Turkestan as a plating arm in these invasions. Occupying Central Asian markets to sell manufactured products as Russia is unable to compete with European markets. Relocating and providing land to people impoverished by land reform in Russia. For the above economic and political reasons, Tsarist Russia began serious action. The occupation of Turkestan by the Russian Empire took place in four stages. Phase I - 1847-1864, during which the Tsarist army in 1847 occupied the lower reaches of the Syrdarya. In 1853, the Oqmasjid fortress of the Kokand khanate was captured and replaced by the Perovsk fortress. In 1864, Tsarist troops occupied Pishpek and Tokmak. Phase II - began in 1865 and lasted until 1868. Tashkent was occupied in 1865, Khojand, Uratapa, Jizzakh in 1866, and Samarkand and Kattakurgan in 1868. Phase III lasted from February 1873 to August 1879. In 1873 Khiva and in 1876 Namangan was occupied. However, during the siege of Goktepa fortress, the tsar's army was defeated. Phase IV lasted from the end of 1880 to 1885. In 1881 the fortress of Goktepa (Ashgabat) was captured, and in 1885 the Afghan detachments commanded by British officers were crushed. Let's talk about some of the details of the invasion of Tsarism.

In 1859, Alexander II decided to occupy the Kokand Khanate. The Perovsky Fortress, the former Oqmasjid fortress of the Kokand Khanate, which was occupied in 1853, became the base of the attack. Despite the heroic defense of the Cossacks, the fortresses of Aksu, Peshtepa and Chordevor were also captured. In June 1864 the city of Turkestan was captured, and in October the city of Shymkent. In October 1864, General Chernyaev launched an attack to seize Tashkent. The leader of the army, Mulla Alimqul, arrived from Kokand to help the people of Tashkent and began to organize the defense of the city. The city's defenders repulsed the attack and the Tsar's troops were forced to retreat to Shymkent. This heavy defeat did not stop the Tsar's army. In the spring of 1865, General Chernyaev launched a new offensive against Tashkent. On April 28, he captured the Niyozbek fortress on the banks of the Chirchik River and flooded Tashkent. The city was left without water by the demolition of a dam that diverted water from the Chirchik River to the Kaykovuz reservoir, which supplies water to the city.

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