

REASONS AND STAGES OF THE CONQUEST OF CENTRAL ASIA BY TSARIST RUSSIA

HIMMATOV JAHONGIR,
DALIEVA NAVBAHOR,
ELMURODOVA SURAYYO

Samarkand State University Academic lyceum teachers

Abstract:

The article describes the occupation of Central Asia by the Russian Empire, its causes, the struggle for independence, the losses of the war.

Key words:

Russian Empire, independence, Tsarist Russia's colonialism, Kazan, Astrakhan, Crimea, the Siberian Khanate, and the Caucasus.

Our ancient people have gone through many difficult times in their thousands of years of history. One such difficult period was the period of the invasion and colonization of Tsarist Russia. During the Soviet era, this invasion and colonialism was hidden from the people and students under the phrases "Central Asia's annexation to Russia" and "Central Asia under Russia's protection." All literature, textbooks, manuals are adapted to these phrases.

Only our independence has allowed us to create and study our true history. The black and white spots in our history have been uncovered. During the 130 years of Tsarist Russia's colonialism and subsequent Soviet oppression, "... no calamities, calamities or calamities befell our people." Like all invaders, they pursued a policy of destroying the spiritual, cultural and historical heritage of our people. The words of the Russian tsar, General Skobelev, "You do not have to destroy a nation to destroy it, if you destroy its culture, its art, its language, it will soon fall into disrepair." confirms.

Even in such difficult and tragic years, our people, striving for freedom and humiliation, have been able to preserve their national thinking, customs, way of life, their lineage. Only the "people who know their history and draw their spiritual strength from it" have proved once again invincible.

Knowing the good history of our people, as well as the terrible history, not only gives strength to our people, especially our youth, but also strengthens their sense of homeland.

Like all the colonial empires in the world, the Russian Empire pursued an aggressive foreign policy, such as the occupation of the lands and wealth of other peoples. Examples include Russia's occupation of Kazan, Astrakhan, Crimea, the Siberian Khanate, and the Caucasus.

However, Russia has clashed with British interests in an attempt to invade Central Asia.

As a result of the expulsion of France from India in 1764 and its colonization, Britain's "focus" on Central Asia alarmed Russia, and competition between the two empires intensified. The British sent Markford in 1824, A. Byrns in 1831 to Bukhara, Captain Abbott in Khiva in 1843, and Volyer to Bukhara in 1843 to gather information about Central Asia. Although defeated in the Anglo-Afghan War of 1838-1842, he did not give up his goal of capturing the Central Asian market. In 1841-1842, the British government sent Stoddart and Cannolini on a special mission to the khanates to prevent Russia from invading Central Asia. The khans of Kokand and Khiva (Sheralikhan and Allakulikhan) agreed to unite the military forces of the khanates. The Emir of Bukhara Nasrullah executed the British ambassadors. The Tsar skillfully exploited the seeds of discord between Russia and the khanates. What were the main goals of Tsarist Russia's rapid conquest of Central Asia?

1. During this period, Russia was economically lagging behind Western European countries and the United States: in 1860, Russia produced 7.2 times less industrial goods than France, 9 times less than Germany, and 18 times less than England. The quality of the product produced was

low and the cost was high. Therefore, Russian goods could not compete in the European market. A new market for Russia needed a source of free raw materials.

2. The failure of Russia to fulfill its "dream" in the Balkans as a result of Russia's defeat in the Crimean War of 1855-1857 increased the importance of Central Asia. On the other hand, in the war, Britain tried to give Russia a "diplomatic applause" by "whipping a horse and invading Central Asia" for fighting Turkey against Russia.

3. As a result of the U.S. Civil War of 1861-1862, which prevented American cotton from coming to Europe and Russia, Russia put light textile in a difficult position. As a result, Russia's aggression against Central Asia has accelerated. Russia's occupation of Central Asia was an act of aggression and aggression.

Tsarist Russia's conquest of Central Asia can be divided into three periods. Early Period: Tsarist Russia's conquest of Central Asia began in the early 18th century. The first aspiration began in 1714-1717 during the reign of King Peter I. Peter I was the first to look at the riches of Central Asia from the point of view of a great state. For this purpose, in 1714, an expedition led by Prince Alexander Bekovich-Cherkassky, a lieutenant of the Preobrazhensky regiment, explored the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea, built a fortress in the cult of Krasnovodsk, reached the Khiva khanate and persuaded the khan to become a Russian citizen. He had to. In practice, the expedition built three fortifications in the Krasnovodsk Bay. The expedition was forced to return to Astrakhan in 1716 due to malaria and other diseases.

The second expedition, led by Captain Ivan Buxgols, with 3,727 infantry, 617 cavalry, 2,000 Cossack soldiers, 230 sailors, and 22 artillery, set out on the Tabolsk road in early 1715, sailed along the Irtysh River, and built a fortress near Yalishev. . The expedition was prevented from advancing south by the Kalmyks, who returned and in 1716 destroyed the fortress of Omsk. Both expeditions failed to complete their mission.

In 1717, a newly formed expedition led by Lieutenant Bekovich-Cherkassky reached Khiva along the Amu Darya along the western shore of the Aral Sea and negotiated with Shergozikhan. Shergozikhan uses tricks to kill the members of the expedition. Bekovich-Cherkassky's head will be hung above the gates of the Khiva market. The fortresses will be demolished by the Turkmen. Thus, the vile intentions of Peter I thus fail to materialize. In 1718, Peter I sent Ambassador F. Beneven to Bukhara on a special mission to subjugate the Bukhara Khanate. Through a spy ambassador, the king wanted to gain a better understanding of the khanate's economic, military, civil, and diplomatic status. F. Beneveni arrived in Bukhara in 1721 and during his career provided various information to the king.

At that time, in the first quarter of the 18th century, nomadic Kazakhs lived in a large area from the Caspian Sea and the Caspian Sea to the border of the Khiva Khanate, divided into the Great, Middle and Small Juzes. The civil wars between the Kazakh sultans weakened them. The Kalmyks living in this area often marched on the Kazakhs and there were bloody clashes. The famine of 1723 cost the Kazakhs again. In desperation, they waited for outside help. Abulhairkhan, the elder of the younger juz, came in 1730. He appealed to the Russian government to take his juz into Russian shelter, and in 1732 the junior juz came under the protection of the Russian Empire. Abul-Khairkhan undertook to protect Russian trade caravans passing through and through Central Asia from looting. Later, in 1739-1740, the Middle Juz and in 1747 the Great Juz were taken over by Russia. With the transfer of the Small, Medium, and Large juzes to Russia, there was a good opportunity for the Russian government to move toward Central Asia.

The Second Period: Tsarist Russia and its subsequent tsars began to study the nature, riches, military, and economic potential of Asia until the second half of the 19th century, mainly by sending spies and ambassadors. Only Nicholas I (1833-1855) and Alexander II In November 1840, the Governor of Orenburg, Major-General VA Perovsky, sent two artillery pieces, 40 chariots, and 5,000 infantry and 10,000 camels. However, the severe cold in the desert, lack of clothing and water, increased the disease, and Petrovsky was forced to retreat. At the same time, the fortifications built by Russia provided the weapons and food needed for the war. and in the second half of the nineteenth century, he prepared all the necessary supplies for the invasion. This third period began in 1852.

The Russian Empire first launched a war to conquer the independent Kokand Khanate. In 1852, the Blaramberg detachment attacked Oqmachit (now the Red Horde) on the banks of the Syrdarya in the Kokand Khanate and failed to capture it. In 1853, for the second time, 17 cannons, led by General Petrovsky, attacked Oqmachit with an army of 2,500 men. The 400 defenders defended the fortress for almost a month. On July 28, only 74 people were taken prisoner, including wounded defenders who were unable to bear arms. Nineteen Russian soldiers were killed and 66 wounded in the fighting.

In 1859, a palace council was convened with the participation of Emperor Alexander II, which agreed to end the Kokand Khanate and use ruthless warfare tactics to achieve this goal. On August 29, 1860, a detachment under Colonel Simmerman's command attacked Pishpek. The defenders of the fortress defended themselves valiantly until September 4. The fortress was completely destroyed, on May 1, 1864, Colonel Chernyaev's detachment from Almaty defeated the Kokand army and on June 4 conquered Avliyeota.

On May 22, 1864, Colonel Verevsky's detachment set out from the port of Perovsky and marched towards Turkestan. On the threshold of Turkestan, the Kokand troops led by Olimkul forced the enemy to retreat. On June 12, the city of Turkestan was captured after Colonel Verevkin enlisted the help of Colonel Chernyaev.

The next strategic fortress of the Kokand khanate will come to Shymkent. The combined forces of the Tsarist army were led by Colonel Chernyayev, and the defenders of the city were led by the commander of the Kokand army, Olimkul. On July 22, 1864, Shymkent was besieged by Russian troops. In the middle of the battle, Olimkul struck the Russian army and forced it to suffer defeat. The arrival of aides to Chernyaev did not change the situation. The city was devastated by the relentless spending of money on traitors and the brutal shelling of the city, which was stormed on 22 September. Twelve thousand defenders were killed. Many of the officers and soldiers who have shown themselves in the massacre have been awarded high military orders and awards of Russia.

Although the Russian government believed that there was still time to occupy Tashkent, the Tsarist army, led by the adventurous Colonel Chernyaev, set out to occupy Tashkent. In a battle near Tashkent, Colonel Chernyaev lost 60 of his men and was forced to return to Shymkent.

In April 1865, the invaders marched on Tashkent for the second time with 12 artillery pieces and an army of 1,950 troops. They were helped by the traitor Abdurahmonbek. On his advice, Niyozbek Fortress, located at the head of the Kaikovus canal, which supplies water to Tashkent, was besieged, and the river was blocked, leaving the city without water. Chernyaev started the decisive movement from the south from the side of Temur's gate. He is a possible helper from Kokand or Bukhara. intended to disrupt the forces. The first clash took place on May 9, 1865. an army led by Alimkul opposed the invaders, blocked their way, and a battle broke out. The famous historian Muhammad Salih, who witnessed this battle, writes the following in his book "History of Tashkent". "The whole sky was covered with smoke and fighting, and finally the Russians retreated to a nearby hill and were forced to defend themselves. The besieged townspeople rejoiced. From seven-year-olds to seventy-year-olds, they greeted the victory with food, juice, hot bread, sweet and sour fruits. However, the Russians recovered and retaliated, pushing back Tashkent. In this battle, Commander Olimkul was seriously wounded and died. Sultan Mirsaid, Khudoyorkhan's cousin, took over the command of the Emir's army. The bombing of an ammunition depot in the city by mercenaries, the lack of water, the brutal shelling of the city, and the military, technical, and tactical superiority of the Russian army put the city's defenders in a difficult position. Chernyaev attacked the city on the night of May 15. Street fighting has been going on in the city since May 16. Miryusuf Mirsultan, the son of the gardener, Normuhammad Mullah Sherali, the snipers, and Mullajonmusa Muhammad Ali, the son of the herdsman, showed courage in these battles. Eventually, the Tashkent elders were forced to resume talks with Chernyaev on June 17, saying the situation could not be resolved.

In 1874-1876, as a result of the uprising led by Isaq Mullah Hasan oglu of Margilan, the Kokand Khanate lost its full independence. In 1872, a group of disgruntled feudal lords attempted to overthrow Polatbek, a relative of God. When he refused, Ishaq Mullah, who took the name Polatbek with the consent of the conspirators, led the uprising. In 1873 he was joined by

Abdurahmon Oftobachi (son of the former ruler of Kokand Muslimkul), as well as Khudoyor's eldest son Nasriddinkhan (governor of Andijan) and his brother Murodbek (governor of Margilan). . Realizing his inability to quell the uprising, God relied on the power of "His Highness the Pashtun Emperor" and asked Kaufman to send Russian troops and artillery to Kokand as soon as possible. A lawsuit was filed against Khudoyorkhan and his relatives for selling the people and the country.

On July 2, 1875, Khudoyor fled to Tashkent with his family. On August 29, Kaufman enters Kokand as the winner (defeating the Kokands in Mahram). Khudoyor's son Nasriddinbek apologizes to Kaufman along with Kokand ayans. He makes a deal with Kaufman. According to the agreement, the Kokand khan recognized himself as a vassal of Russia. The news of God's disgraceful escape will cause another revolt. This time the center of the uprising will be Andijan. The rebels proclaimed Ishaq Mullah, known as Polatkhan, khan. In November, General Skobelev crushed the rebels. On January 9, 1875, Skobelev entered Andijan. Polatkhan retreated to Uchkurgan fortress with the rest of his forces. On the night of January 27-28, 1876, a detachment sent by Skobelev captured Uchkurgan, and all the defenders were killed. Polatkhan escaped here, but was soon arrested and punished in Margilan.

After suppressing the popular movement, Kaufman decided to deprive the Kokand Khanate of its independence. (Britain agreed to this). On February 19, 1876, the Kokand Khanate was abolished and replaced by the Fergana region. Skobelev, the leader of the punitive expedition and the ruthless massacre of civilians by the rebellious Kokand, was appointed military governor.

References:

1. "Battle with the desert", Andrey Mikhailov.
2. "16th anniversary of the capture of Tashkent", Yuri Yuzhakov.
3. New history of Uzbekistan. Book 1 [Turkestan during the colonial period of Tsarist Russia], Tashkent, 2000;
4. Book 2 [Uzbekistan during the Soviet colonial period], Tashkent, 2000;
5. Yusupov P., History of Young Khiva (Memories), Urgench, 2000;
6. Turkestan in the early twentieth century: k istorii istokov natsionalnoy nezavisimosti, Toshkent, 2000;
7. Abdurashidkhonov M., From my memories, Tashkent, 2001;
8. Essays on the history of statehood of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, 2001;
9. Central Asia in the early twentieth century: the struggle for reform, renewal, development and independence, Tashkent, 2001.