

SUPPRESSION OF THE 1876 NATIONAL STATEHOOD RESTORATION EFFORTS IN FERGANA BY THE TURKESTAN MILITARY DISTRICT

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Abstract

Although the Kokand Khanate was liquidated in Fergana Valley and the Polatkhan uprising was suppressed, the actions of national austerity against the colonization of the Empire would not stop. The uezd (district) and precinct officials within the Fargona region, which have just been established, have great difficulties in maintaining public order in places and eliminating the rising folk movements. Therefore, the colonial authorities in the Fergana region carried out their activities, relying on the forces of the Turkestan Military District.

Key words: Military District, uezd, precinct, platoon, rocket lathe, headquarters-Captain, general, Centurion, Regiment

Keywords: sports dentistry, prevention of injuries and diseases of the dental system of contact sports.

Introduction

Over the past thirty years after the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the construction of a democratic legal state, the maintenance of civil rights in and out of mamakat, the provision of public order in the regions became one of the main tasks of our country, and great attention began to be paid to the development of the military sphere and its improvement. In the process of increasing reforms, such important laws and educational documents as "on military units and educational institutions located on the territory of Uzbekistan" (1992), "on national security" (1996), "national security concept" (1997) and "on the defense doctrine of Uzbekistan" (2018) were adopted.

During the years of independence, in the second half of the 19th century, the national liberation movements against the colonial system in our country H.Ziyaev, H.Babobekov, Z.Ilhamav, V.Eshgovvatov, Q.Rajabov, D.It is reflected in a number of works and articles by Ziyaeva and others.

In the process of writing the article, nationwide methods were used, in particular, systematic, content, functional, comparative analysis, logical and historical approaches to forecasting were widely used.

During his military actions by the troops of the Turkestan Military District (THO) in 1875-1876, the Kokand Khanate was conquered by the Russian Empire. On February 19, 1876, The Independent Kokand Khanate was liquidated and the

Fergana region was established in its place as part of the Turkestan governorate general.

In the national liberation movements on the territory of the region in 1876, mainly Kyrgyz and partly Uzbek, Kipchak and Tajiks took part. In mid-March 1876, in the Ili oasis near Ghulja, several Kyrgyz seeds under the leadership of the naymans declare an invasion against the invaders and declare Khudaykul Khan, who had a kinship with the Ming Dynasty [7: - p 197]. Mingbashi Suranchi (from Naiman's seed), Lamb ponsodbashi (from Naiman's seed), yasovulbashi Ashur Ali (from Naiman's seed) and former Sukh governor Azimkori under Polatkhan were his main companions.

With about 1,000 soldiers, khudaykul takes possession of Shahimardon and anchor in janbu, Fergana province in March, and then Vodil and Chimyon prepare for the conquest. General Kolpakovsky, the temporary commander-in-chief of the Turkestan Habi District, sends Colonel Korolkov on March 25, 1876 with the 3rd rotation of the 2nd Turkestan rifle Battalion and the 1st hundred of the Siberian Cossack Regiment against Khudoykul, assisted by shatbs-captain Kirkin and Cossack Centurion Desyatkov. The Korolkov detachment will exterminate most of the rebels during two attacks on the Black Sea thresholds and the village of Malmut. The surviving rebels spread to their ovules.

The Kyrgyz and Uzbeks, who did not want to submit to the Russian government after the khudaykul rebellion was sunk, began to gather in artofi, Aloyda Abdullabek (the son of the Andijan governor of the Mallahan period, Alimbek dodhakh and Kurban dodhakh). After Abdullabek Abdulgafforbek, a certain time was the Viceroy of Pulat Khan in Kokand[2: - p.336]. The governor of the Fergana region Skobelev sends against him 2 local detachments that went to Military District service: Tursunkul and bacon with 50 guys, garlic Khoja with 30 guys. But they themselves are captured and executed by the Abdullabek people.

After small victories, Abdullabek, Umarbek, Suleiman udaychi, Tanigul ponsod and Valikhan Toras begin to gather troops in a new Brook gorge at a distance of 25 versts from Gulja, where the Russian detachment is located. Their number was around 1,500 people. This movement of the Rebels will stop the caravan route from the movement from Turkestan to Kashgari via Ghulja.

On April 23, 1876, Skobelev personally comes to Ghulja to fight Abdullabek. On April 24, he will start a campaign against the rebels with a 120-man rotation of podporuchik Sinelnikov from the Turkestan line Battalion, a 30-man working team of poruchik Borzhov from the Turkestan sappers ' rotation, 113 Gunners of yasovulboshi baron Shtakelberg, a 23-man rocket platoon of yuzbashi Yanushev, 140 Orenburg Cossacks of Khorunzhiy Kudashev[1: -p. 45-47]. Skobelev mobilizes major Mikhail Efremvich Ionov (1876-1883), head of Osh (at a distance of 65-70 versts from Ghulja), also half-rotated cavalry and rocket platoon, in order to prevent them from retreating towards the Aloy in case of overcoming the rebels. As a result of the heavy battle in the newaryk

Gorge, The Soldiers of Skobelav will win. Military District soldiers chase the defeated Abdullabek down to the Aloy Valley.

His thoughts turn out to be correct. In May 1876, among the mountainous Kyrgyz, a person named Abdulkarimbek appears, who comes out with a cure for the restoration of the Kokand Khanate. Abdullabek was also not completely crushed.

Due to the fact that there is not yet much time for the completion of the Kokand Khanate, the restoration of the Khanate in the Fergana Valley, the governor of the region is deeply worried about this due to the presence of a huge number of people. In a letter to the center, he wrote, "I am worried about Abdulkarimbek's appearance in the mountains and I will pay great attention to this." Abdulkarimbek sends letters to the leaders of various seeds of Uzbek, Kyrgyz and Tajiks, insisting that he is on the same line with Abdullabek and Umarbek in the anti-colonial liberation movement. He declares himself The New Khan of Kokand, Saeed Muhammad Adulkarim Khan ibn Saeed Muhammad Sadig Khan, and invites his seeders to join his ranks.

Mulla Abdurakhman, Ermamat ponsod, O'razali Kyrgyz, Habib eshon were Abdulkarimbek's closest people. Abdulkarimbek was originally a janitor in Chimyon and Sukh artofi. Then he combined his forces with Abdullabek.

In addition, in the second half of May there will be payo near Özgan in Andijan, the godly Andijan, who disappeared after the defeat in March. The military group of hudoykul is brought in by the soldiers of the district under the leadership of the Centurion Mirzinsev (1 hundred Siberian Cossacks), shtabs-captain Mashlikin (1 platoon of the 3rd rotation of the 2nd Turkestan Battalion) and starshina Smirnov in the lunar okhri.

After the battle at Yeniarik, Abdullabek begins to gather troops from the return, moving around the mardonsoy Oasis, the territory of the toad and the Adgrin River on the way to Uzgan-Koshgar. In the 2nd half of June 1876, Abdullabek torments captain Spolatboga's small punitive detachment, sent against him in the Nov joylak theme in Ozgan uezdi.

The gubinator of the Fergana region Skobelev writes in his information to the commander-in-chief of THO Kaufman that 80 people were killed in this defeat, and the mood of ignoring the enemy in the fight against the rebels was a mistake. Skobelev threatened Abdullabek to fall from the Aloy and enter the Valley, occupying Sukha, and as a result, a nationwide uprising in Fergana would flare up. He sends Colonel Krizhanovsky to spark with 250 soldiers to defend the Sukh path and artofs and repel the possible attack of Abdullabek, 2 infantry rotations in Vaudíl and 350 Cossacks are also given to his needs. And the Russian Garrison, standing in chimyon, is transferred to Vodil.

After strengthening the roads leading to the Fergana Valley, General Skobelev sends separate military detachments in 2 columns against Abdullabek, who stood in the area with the addition of the shot and white flea rivers in the Aloy Valley. The 1st detachment consisted of a 35-man sanitary team, a mixed rocket platoon and the guys

from Kyrgyz Shabdon Jontoev. The leader of the detachment was captain Bogolyubov. The 2nd detachment, on the other hand, was formed from the 3rd and 4th rotations of the 1st Turkestan Gunner Battalion. On July 18, as a result of the attack of the soldiers of the Turkish military district, Abdullabek, his mother Kurban dodhakh, Abdulkarimbek, Umarbek, Suleyman udaychi will leave the territory of the jangiz shot and white bura Rivers, taking the main part of their troops of 2,000 people.

On July 21, general Skobelev asks Abdullabek to surrender by sending a letter to Abdurakhman Jontoev. Abdullabek, on the other hand, asks that the leadership of Osh uezdi be given to Shabdon Jontoev as a condition of surrender to Skobelev in order to prove that the colonists are not friends with the local people as they have always emphasized, and says that through his and his loved ones, Shabdon Jontoev, Russia obeys the government. Skobelev does not accept this condition, since Shabdon Jontoev is a representative of the local khaql, although he is very devoted to the Russian government.

When the negotiations failed, General Skobelev sends fligel-adjutant Prince Wittgenstein against the Rebels half-rota cavalry, 1 Cossack hundred, 2 rocket stanogs and Shabdon Jontoev men. But Wittgenstein returns, unable to chase the rebels retreating towards red Art.

After that, from the retreat of the rebels and the surrender of several of their seedmen, such as Mangut, Adyghe, drinker, Skobelev THO sends the following telegram to the commander-in-chief Kaufman: "our possession of the big Aloy, in my opinion, provides peace in Fergana for future times." But the rebels continue the struggle for several more months.

On September 7, 1876, an attack is made against the shopurchi clan, which continues the resistance movement, standing at a distance of 30 versts from Zardolo. The Shopurchi ovuli are conquered with difficulty (about 800 people from the shopurchi clan took part in the battle) and are completely burned. As a result of the battle, Colonel Wittgenstein, captain Serpitsky, Ensign Gryatevsky will be contusion, 8 of the officers in small positions will be heavy, 27 will be lightly wounded. 18 of the people of Shabdon Jontoev will be wounded.

In conclusion, for the Turkestan military district, the war in the mountains in the south of the Fergana region is very difficult. Even the commander-in-chief of the Military District Kaufman was forced to admit this: "the difficulty of the war in the Fergana region was no less honorable than such honorable work as the seizure of the Kokand Khanate by the Empire." General Skobelev, realizing that with the power of arms, uzil-kesil will not be able to make peace on the territory of the Aloy, will be forced to personally meet with Abdullabek and Kurban dodhoch and achieve peace based on their requirements. Kurban dodhan and his sons are given personal immunity and the opportunity to return to their lands. After that, the uprising actions of 1876 will come to an end.

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