



## THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE OF THE EMIRATE OF BUKHARA BY PRESSING TO BE TAKEN

**Muydinov Mukhammadali**

*Faculty of History of Fergana State University*

*3rd year student*

**Annotation:** *At the beginning of September 1865, Russian troops with 4 infantry companies led by Pistolcors, 100 Cossacks and 4 light cannons crossed the Chirchik river and occupied the important settlements Piskent and Toytepa and the surrounding lands. Rustambek, the newly appointed vice-emir of Chirchik lands, was forced to retreat after the conflict.*

*In September 1865, the governor-general of Orenburg, N. Krizhanovsky, declared the city an "independent property" and wanted to show that neither the Kokan Khanate nor the Bukhara Emirate could have a claim to Tashkent.*

**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 Soon after the conquest of Tashkent, the relations between Bukhara and Russia became tense. In August 1865, Bukhara emir Najmiddinkhoja sent his ambassadors to St. Petersburg. When he found out that he was detained on the way, the emir secretly sent Mulla Fakhridin as an ambassador to the capital. However, these embassy groups could not reach the places. Diplomatic officer Struve was sent to Bukhara in October 1865 as an ambassador on behalf of Chernyaev. In the correspondence between Amir and Chernyaev, he demands the liberation of Tashkent by the imperial army and the statement of their real goals.

Chernyaev arrested all Bukhara merchants in his country 9 days after the capture of Tashkent. In July, at the request of Chernyaev, N. Krijanovsky arrested Bukhara merchants in Orenburg and other cities. Bukhara ambassadors on the way to St. Petersburg were stopped in Kazalinsk by the order of N. Krijanovsky.

Amir was unaware of these realities and transferred Khudoyar Khan back to the throne of the Kokan Khanate. On the way, he captured Khojand and asked General Chernyaev not to move the imperial army to Chirchikort. In the correspondence between Amir Muzaffar and Chernyaev, the amir expressed his displeasure with the detention of his ambassadors, demanding his right to the imperial general. In turn, the emir of Bukhara ordered to detain the Russian ambassadors who came to his country. Chernyaev's proposal to withdraw the members of this embassy also failed. Following its actions, the Russian Empire deliberately strained relations with the Bukhara



Emirate and tried to involve it in a military conflict. In fact, the process of military operations against Bukhara had already started in 1865.

**DISCUSSION** The fact that the Amir did not adequately fight against the imperial invasion, for the independence of the state, and the two-sided policy in the struggle for rights began to cause the discontent of the people of Bukhara. The crowd gathered in the capital surrounded the emir's palace and stoned it. Dissatisfaction with the work of the ruler grew so much that he even had to request that the emir of Koshbegi not appear in Bukhara temporarily. Amir began to strengthen a number of fortifications and fortresses under the judgment of public protest. In particular, Emir Muzaffar had to spend more than 100,000 coins to strengthen the fortress of Jizzakh, which is considered an important fortress on the borders of Bukhara Emirate. The wall of the Jizzakh military fortification 11 gaz high and 8 gaz wide was built, and the moat around the fortress was filled with water.

Muhammad Yakub Koshbeg, who had no military qualifications, was appointed as the head of the fortress garrison. In order to help Jizzakh, the soldiers led by Olloyar devanbegi from Uratepa and Zhiyankhoja tosoba from Zamin also came and joined. As a result of the above measures, the defense of Jizzakh has been somewhat strengthened.

**SOLUTION** On January 21, 1866, Chernyaev gathered a military force in Chinoz and began preparations for a march on Jiz zakh. The imperial army, consisting of 14 companies, 600 Cossacks and 16 cannons under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Pstolkors, crossed the Syrdarya and reached a place called Uchtepa on the Jizzakh road. On February 1, 1866, they set off for Jizzakh. Severe cold, lack of food and fodder put the empire's troops in dire straits. Chernyaev's request to sell food and fodder to the imperial troops from Jizzakh Beg goes to waste. Jizzakh Beg is his own from the emir sorry this work that he won't means City defenders to the imperial troops they showed resistance . Imperial troops Chordara towards retreat forced those who are 8 - 10 a thousand a beautiful homeland the defenders of the empire's troops wrap them up blow they gave It 's the same , Jiyankh obstacle led by Jizzakh defenders surrendered and fled .

As a result, more than 60,000 supporters of the freedom struggle gathered. It should be noted that most of the assembled soldiers and volunteers were not well armed, and most of them had 3 gas (approx. 1 gas 50 sm) in his hands simple pilita There were rifles and spears . Also , amir 36 balls in hand too was Ah mad Wisdom this to eat especially when it 's running him hard criticism under takes : "... in his lifetime cannon and bullet sounds did not hear and battle area imagination failed people him individually struggle area that understand were ... Scholars to war that they invited with , the enemy himself how , weapons i mother the fact that in particular to understanding too have not were ... "

Amir At the time of preparations for war with the empire's troops, that is, in February-March 1866, the actions of Siddiq Tora Kenesarin, Rustambek, Botirbek





Kurama, Farman Dohdoh Oglu and others, who were considered representatives of the emir in the vicinity of Tashkent, Chirchik, and others intensified. Amir is his representative that calculated Rustambek sent a message to him to war invited Rustambek while amir in the name of the leaflets distributed to the troops of the empire against to fight the people invited Including Chirchik back country people ask for the name Mullayar of the emir freedom to fight his own good wishes said that it is the Russian Empire from the invasion free asked to do. Captain Abramov Chordarani Bukhara people from the hand pulling take, big bait have it happened.

### USED LITERATURE

1. I. Karimov. High spirituality is an irresistible force. Tashkent: Spirituality, 2008.
2. The policy of plundering the wealth of Uzbekistan by the regime of Mustabid: historical evidence and lessons. The team of authors. - Tashkent: Sharq, 2000.
3. Usmanov Q., Sodikov M., Oblomurodov N. History of Uzbekistan. Part I. - Tashkent: Publishing House of People's Heritage named after Abdulla Qadiri, 2002.
4. Tillaboev S. Participation of representatives of the local population in the management system of the Turkestan region (in the case of Fergana region). - Tashkent: Science, 2008.
5. Yunusova Kh. People's uprising of 1892 in Tashkent. Saryogoch, 1998.
6. Eshov B. History of state and local administration in Uzbekistan. - Tashkent: New century generation, 2012.
7. Shamsutdinov R., Karimov Sh., Ubaydullaev U. History of the country. (beginning of the 16th - early 20th centuries). The second book. - Tashkent: East, 2010.
8. History of Uzbekistan. The team of authors. - Tashkent: New century generation, 2003.
9. History of Uzbekistan. The team of authors. - Tashkent: Academy, 2010.
10. New history of Uzbekistan. Turkestan during the colonial period of the Russian Empire. The first book. - Tashkent: Sharq, 2000.
11. Musaev N. From the history of the emergence and development of industrial production in Turkestan (the second half of the 19th century, the beginning of the 20th century). - Tashkent: Economy - Finance, 2011.
12. Ismailova J. The second half of the 19th century - the history of the "New City" part of Tashkent at the beginning of the 20th century. - Tashkent: Science and technology. 2004.
13. A. Odilov. The history of the liberation movement led by Abdulmalik Tora. - Tashkent, 2006.