

# THE STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLES OF CENTRAL ASIA AGAINST FOREIGN INVADERS IN THE PERIOD OF MODERN HISTORY

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**Annotation :** *Since ancient times, the Central Asian region has attracted the attention of neighboring states with its geographical location, favorable climatic conditions, and fertile lands. The peoples of this region had to endure numerous attacks by external enemies, internecine wars and robberies that caused incalculable destruction of material and cultural life.*

**Keywords :** *Khanates , central Asia , Kokand , Tsar Russia , The ming dynasty*

**Introduction :** In the middle of the XVII century the largest states in the region were the Bukhara and Khiva khanates. Within these states, civil strife dragged on for decades. There were also constant wars between the two states. At the beginning of the XVIII century in Ferghana an independent state was formed with its capital in the city of Kokand. The Ming dynasty, which ruled in Kokand, subsequently took control of Khojent, almost the entire basin of the Syr Darya and part of Semirechye.

The Russian government closely followed the developments in Central Asia, sought to expand trade relations with the Uzbek khanates and harbored the hope of making them dependent on itself.

By order of Peter I through the Caspian Sea in 1717 a detachment of 6 thousand people was sent, led by Prince Bekovich-Cherkassky, in order to study the possibility of Russia penetrating the territory of the Khiva Khanate. The Khiva khan Shirgazi was suspicious of the Russian military expedition and suggested dividing the six thousandth detachment into several groups, because, according to him, it was impossible to feed so many people in one place. Dispersed detachments, by order of Shirgazi Khan, were killed. Bekovich-Cherkassky also perished. Thus, the Khiva Khan rebuffed the expansionist policy of the Russian state.

In the 30s of the XVIII century in Iran, Nadir Shah came to power, who ruled until 1747. Under him, the Iranian state achieved great power, significantly expanded its territory. In addition to Iran, this empire included parts of Armenia,




Georgia, Dagestan, Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Balochistan and the region west of the Indus

At the beginning of the XVIII century The Khanate of Bukhara was shaken by internal troubles, intrigues and unrest B 1740 Nadir Shah easily captured Bukhara From the Bukhara army he selected 10 thousand horsemen to replenish the Shah's army This detachment was headed by the son of the atalyk Mukhamed Khakim-biy Mukhamed Rahim Having captured Bukhara, Nadir Shah launched a campaign against Khorezm and turned them into vassal states The Shah inflicted a cruel massacre on the conquered population of Khorezm Twenty people from the Khorezm emirs and Ilbars Khan himself were put to death Four thousand Khivans were resettled deep into Iran, the same number were turned into shah's nukers and taken away by the Iranians Almost simultaneously, Khiva was also subjected to devastating raids by the leaders of nomadic tribes

in 1743 the emirs of Bukhara rebelled against the eternally drunken Abulfaiz Khan At the same time, an uprising of the Khitai-Kipchak tribe began To suppress the uprisings, Nadir Shah sent Muhammad Rakhim-biy to Bukhara with a large army Soon, having suppressed the rebellions of the Bukharans, he eliminated Khan Abulfaiz, subjugated most of the local rulers Under these conditions, the leaders of the tribes of the Mangits, Bahrins, Khitai-Kipchaks, Saroys on December 17 1756 raised Mukhammadrakhimbia on a white carpet, which meant, according to the custom of Genghisides, recognition of the supremacy of his power with the title of emir

**Discussion :** After the fall of the power of the Iranians, Bukhara and Khiva could not recover for a long time from the devastation caused by the Iranian conquerors And only by the end of the XVIII century some revival of economic life and the strengthening of state power began So Emir Khaidar (1800-1826) made a number of campaigns along the southern coast of the Amu Darya, the upper course of the Zeravshan and subjugated Shakhrisabz, Meankaly and Uratepe And in 1806 defeated the troops of the Khiva Khan Eltuzar The policy of strengthening statehood was continued by his successor Nasrullo (1826-1860) in 1837 Emir Nasrullo created a regular army The troops were armed with cannons, sabers, bayonet rifles, pistols and checkers Cannon units were formed in his army Russian officers were invited to train the soldiers, military regulations were created, according to which the troops were trained Under him, there was a continuous war with the Khiva and Kokand khanates and with the recalcitrant local rulers At the beginning of the XIX century the Russian government increased its attention to the Uzbek khanates A number of expeditions were sent, which collected valuable





materials necessary for the implementation of expansionist plans The systematic advance of the Russians into the Central Asian region began

in 1834 the Orenburg governor VA Perovsky built the Novo- Alexander fortification (Mangyshlak) on the northeastern shore of the Caspian Sea, and in 1835 began to build a fortified line between Orsk and Troitsk

The policy of tsarism caused an uprising of the Kazakhs in 1837 , which was headed by Sultan Kenesary Kasymov His army attacked the fortifications built by the Russians and destroyed the Russian settlements that arose around them


The uprising of the Kazakhs gave rise to VA Perovsky to come up with a plan for a campaign against Khiva The plan was supported by Tsar Nicholas I At the end 1839 at the beginning 1840 Perovsky launched an offensive from Orenburg to the borders of the Khiva Khanate But, having met fierce resistance from the sarbazes ( warriors) of the Khiva Khan, he was forced to retreat His troops, being on Ustyurt, were in distress Severe frost, lack of fuel, clothing, the onset of illness forced him to turn back Thus, the first attempt to conquer the Khiva Khanate by force of arms failed .The tsarist government was increasingly inclined towards Russia's military advance into Central Asia For these purposes, at the mouth of the Syrdarya in 1847 the Raim fortification was laid Already in 1853 Perovsky captured the Kokand fortress Ak-mosque and in its place founded the Russian fortress Perovsky Fort (Kyzyl-Orda), and a little later built Fort No 1 (Kazalinsk) The people of Kokand waged a courageous struggle against the conquerors.

**Conclusion :** So, during the capture of the Ak-Meschet for an ultimatum to surrender, the besieged in the amount of 250 people continued to desperately resist, for 22 days they repelled the attacks of more than 200 soldiers Among the besieged were women After the capture of the fortress, only 74 people survived

At the same time, an offensive began from the northeast from Western Siberia, from Semipalatinsk B 1847 Vernoye fortification was founded on the site of the village of Almaty Thus, a new fortified line stretched from Semipalatinsk to Verny During this period, an uprising of the Kazakhs broke out in the lower reaches of the Syr Darya, directed against the arbitrariness of the tsarist administration The rebels destroyed the dam built by Perovsky near the Ak-Mechet, and interrupted navigation along the Syr Darya At the end 1858 The Kokand commander Yakub-bek besieged the Ak-mosque fortress, but the siege was unsuccessful

Meanwhile, tsarism was preparing a broad military offensive against Central Asia in the summer 1863 Colonel Chernyaev took possession of the fortress of Suzak on the Syrdarya and declared it to belong to Russia In fact, Russia began an undeclared war primarily against the Kokand Khanate In June 1864 Colonel





Chernyaev began a campaign against Avlieot. The defenders of the city bravely fought against the enemies. But the forces of the defenders were much weaker than those of the Russians. Chernyaev captured Avlieot July 14 1864. An attack on Chimkent began, which lasted 3 days. Not having reached their goal to capture Shymkent on the move, the Russian troops were forced to retreat. The defense of Chimkent was led by the outstanding commander of the Kokand Khan Alimkul. His troops included detachments from Tashkent, Khujan, Margilan, Namangan, Andijan and Osh.

With decisive actions, they surrounded the Russian troops and during the day they fired from guns and rifles. The commander of the conquering detachment, seeing the danger of the complete annihilation of the detachment, raised a white flag and offered a truce, supposedly for the removal of the dead and wounded from the battlefield. Taking advantage of the temporary ceasefire, he managed to withdraw his troops from the encirclement and retreated towards Avlieot and Turkestan. However, the position of the Kokand Khanate by the end of the summer deteriorated significantly due to the attack of the Bukhara Emir Muzaffar on Khujand and Kokand. To protect these cities, Alimkul sent troops from Chimkent to the Ferghana Valley. This movement of Uzbek troops allowed Chernyaev to capture Shymkent on September 22.

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