

FROM THE HISTORY OF THE CONQUEST OF THE JIZZAH TERRITORY BY THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

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Abstract: *Based on the study of archival documents, memoirs and literature, the article highlights the phased conquest campaign of the Russian Empire on the territory of Jizzakh. In 1866, the military governor of the Turkestan region, General D. Romanovsky, continued the offensive against the Emirate of Bukhara. As a result of continuous armed offensives that continued from early spring to late autumn, despite the stubborn resistance of the troops and the population of Turkestan, the imperial army occupied Khojent, Ura-tepa, Zomin, Jizzakh with great effort and loss. In order to legalize his colonial goals, in 1867, Emperor Alexander II decided to immediately include the conquered territories in the Russian Empire and create a separate Turkestan Governor-General.*

Key words: *Turkestan, conquest, battle, Khujand, Ura-tepa, Zomin, Jizzakh, siege, defeat.*

INTRODUCTION

In the second half of the 19th century, the main goal of the military campaigns of the Russian Empire was to prevent them from united resistance by occupying the territories connecting the Bukhara Emirate and the Kokan Khanate one after the other. In April-June 1865, after gathering additional forces, 10 companies of infantry, 200 Cossack cavalrymen with 10 cannons, General M.G. The Russian army under the leadership of Chernyaev [1] captures the city of Tashkent in the second attempt. In this way, he creates a military zone that prevents the unification of the two rulers, and then opens the way for the occupation of all of Turkestan.

RESEARCH METHODS

Amir Muzaffar, who received information about Chernyaev's occupation of Tashkent, made a written agreement with the Russian military on the condition that they would not cross the Chirchik River and enter the territories of the Emirate. At the same time, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Empire officially decided to declare Tashkent independent from the Khanate of Kokand and the Emirate of Bukhara and turn it into a subordinate territory of Russia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

General M., the emir of Bukhara, learned about this. He sends a letter to the Russian army under the leadership of Chernyaev that he will leave Tashkent and go to Turkestan, Shymkent or Avliyoota. In response, Russian generals: M.G. Chernyaev - in Tashkent, N.A. Verevkin [2] – on the Syrdarya line, N.A. Kryjanovsky [3] - arrests a total of 138 Bukhara traders operating in the Orenburg region. Amir Muzaffar sends 10 begs led by Najmuddin Sadr[5] to Petersburg[6] to negotiate with Emperor Alexander II[4] about freeing the merchants and returning Tashkent to the Emirate.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Empire, A.M. Gorchakov[7] Head of the Asian Department P.N. He instructs Stremoukhov[8] to take measures not to send the ambassadors. After that, Orenburg Governor-General N.A. Kryjanovsky detains Bukhara ambassadors led by Sadr Najmiddin in Kazalinsk.

Amir Muzaffar General M. Sends letters to Chernyaev with strict demands to send the ambassadors to the emperor. Eshonkhojani [9] comes from Bukhara to Tashkent as an ambassador because the issue has not been resolved positively. He offers the Emirate to send Russian ambassadors to Bukhara under the pretext of conducting negotiations about the British who passed through the territory of Afghanistan.

Military Governor M. Under this pretext, Chernyaev agrees to topographically study the territory of the Bukhara Emirate for future military plans, as well as to convince the emir, who has rejected the proposals of the Russian military governor and is demanding an agreement with the reigning emperor Alexander II at his level, to make peace in Tashkent instead of Petersburg. In

October 1865, astronomer K.V. Struve[10], chief of staff A.I. Glukhovskoy[11], topographer Kolesnikov[12] and mining engineer A.S. 32 Russian ambassadors will be sent to the emirate with the participation of the Tatarinovs[13]. The ambassadors who arrived in Bukhara in the late autumn were detained by the emir for 7 months as a guarantee for the release of Bukhara merchants[14].

On January 12, 1866, General M. Chernyaev violates the condition of not entering the territories of the Emirate by crossing the Chirchik River in order to atone for his mistakes regarding the arbitrarily sent ambassadors without obtaining official permission from Emperor Alexander II and justifying himself to the Russian government. Organizes a military campaign with 14 infantry companies, 600 Cossacks and 16 guns to occupy the territory of Jizzakh.

A month later, whose soldiers were frozen and their horses were without fodder Chernyaev ordered lieutenant colonel. Two infantry companies under the command of Pistolcars[15] send 400 Cossacks towards the city with 2 cannons. In response, the military unit under the command of Jizzah fortress governor Muhammad Yakubbek and Jiyankhoja Toksabo opened fire against the Russians and surrounded them. 2 companies and 2 cannons will soon come to help the Russians, who are in a difficult situation. As a result of fierce shooting, 19 Russians were injured and 8 were killed. More than 100 defenders of Jizzakh die.

General M. who was defeated in the battle. Chernyaev retreated with his troops and returned to Tashkent[16]. M. Chernyaev writes a letter to Petersburg stating that he did not intend to conquer Jizzah to justify his military actions that ended in defeat, but that Russian ambassadors were captured and led to the interests of the humiliated Russian Empire and its 75 million inhabitants[17]. The Military Ministry of the Russian Empire, which could not forgive the political mistake, arbitrarily occupied Tashkent in the second attempt and was awarded the Emperor's golden sword with a diamond eye. Chernyaev is called to St. Petersburg as a punishment. After the event, the emir, realizing the need to protect Jizzah, the gateway to Samarkand, spent 100,000 gold coins and built a defensive wall.

Having failed in the autumn and winter seasons, the Russian troops will start offensive again in the early spring. On March 24, 1866, Captain 3 infantry companies, 100 Cossacks, 2 batteries of soldiers and 2 cannons under the command of Abramov[18] attacked the fortress of Bukhara Emirate in Chordara and destroyed it.

On March 26, 1866 M. Chernyaev was replaced by General as the military governor of the Turkestan region Romanovsky[19] is appointed. He is entrusted with the task of ending the military plan against the Bukhara Emirate. On April 5 of this year, more than 200 Cossacks and 2 cannons crushed 2-3 thousand cavalymen of the Bukhara Emirate in the vicinity of Mirzarabot and Akjar and captured 14,000 sheep.

Amir's unwise and slow policy towards the enemy increases the hatred of the people[20]. Having heard that the Russian troops are trying to occupy Jizzah, Bukhara clerics and madrassa students led by Eshon Bagakhoja Sadr staged demonstrations urging the young and old population to war. Mullah Akromkhoja of Kokand finished the text of the fatwa and announced the start of war against the Russians. Such events in the country prompt the emir to sign a decree on the withdrawal of the army to Tashkent.

In this situation, armed with simple sticks, some of them were excited, some of them were angry, some of them were curious, some of them were given ten days' allowance, some of them were given a month's stay, and the inhabitants, who had never participated in the battle, and the regular troops of the Emirate gathered in excess of the number of soldiers. A large army left the city with 36 cannons and artillery equipment loaded on several camels and reached Sassiq Kol [21] on the banks of the Syrdarya River in two months. Amir builds a tent and settles in a place called Maydayulgun [22]. But in order to prevent the Russian troops from advancing, he appoints Yakub Kushbegi, who has no military experience at all, as the commander of a large number of courageous soldiers.

On May 8, 1866, 35,000 Bukhara troops fought against 3,000 well-armed Russian soldiers in Akjar, near Syrdarya, above Chinoz [23]. General D., who

commanded the Russian troops. Romanovsky had 14 companies of infantry and 500 cavalry Cossacks, 20 guns and 8 rocket launchers. Captain A.K. Abramov commanded the vanguard, which had 6 companies and 8 cannons. To his right, Cossack horsemen, rocket launchers and 6 guns, Lt. Col. A. Pistol Kors and Major M. from behind. 3 companies of reserve soldiers led by Pishemuki [24] entered the battle with 4 guns and ammunition loaded on carts. The Bukharans, who started a fierce attack, were weakened within an hour under the influence of the bullets fired from the cannons [25]. Taking advantage of this, the Russian army begins to shoot the retreating soldiers mercilessly.

In the face of the enemy, it is discovered that the spare ammunition for the cannons left in Bukhara, the military equipment arrived in an unusable condition, and a plate of fire is needed to ignite the bullets [26]. In this way, the Bukhara troops, who did not have good military training, were defeated in the first battle. Amir Muzaffar retreats towards Samarkand. As a result of the victory in Akjar, the Russian troops got 10 cannons, carpets and tents in the amir's residence, and firmly established themselves in the areas of the Syrdarya river, separating the Kokan and Bukhara khanates from each other.

D.I. Romanovsky abandons the pursuit of the emir and marches towards the fortified city of Khojand, which lies ahead, 11 miles (12 km.) long, surrounded by two lines of high and thick defensive walls, flanked by towers and holes adapted for firing guns. The Russian general, knowing in advance that the population would oppose him, sends a letter to the people of Kokand Khanate and Khojand. In the letter sent to Kokan, the reason for the military campaign to Khojand was to prevent the emir of Bukhara from sending troops to the right bank of the Syrdarya, and he promised not to enter the Khanate's territory after the city was occupied if the Kokan people did not oppose it [27].

If the people of Khojand submit to him without resistance, he writes that he will ensure peace and financial stability, not to interfere with his religious beliefs, turn Khojand into a rich trading city like Tashkent, and spare no one and nothing

who resist [28]. Realizing the goals of conquering the empire, the Khojads did not agree to its false promises, and began to defend their country with all their might.

On May 19-20, 1866, the walls of the fortress were constantly fired from 20 artillery guns during the day. As a result, chaos began among the city's residents, and the city elder Azamathoja asked the Russians to stop the attack in order to negotiate the handover of the fortress. D. Romanovsky makes it a condition to hand over the fortress to the Khojads within one day. After a while, Russian soldiers who went to take the fortress were shot by the population. Then the Russian general sent a letter to the Khojads, if they obeyed him for the second time, not to punish their stubbornness, but instead, the responsibility for the destruction of the mine and the destruction would fall on the heads of the Khojads. This will further increase the anger of the population. As a result of relentless battles that lasted for a week, 2,600 people from the defenders of Khojand and 1,200 people from the invading Russian soldiers were killed [29]. On May 24, Russian troops violently capture the city's fortress.

Russian general D. Romanovsky recognized the great losses he had seen during the war and fully believed in the victory of the emir, but he was deprived of the support of Bukhara due to the unexpected defeat in Akjar, he did not have time to ask for help from Kokand, he did not have military training, he managed to achieve this with the help of an open and non-stop artillery attack against the heroic defense of the townspeople who were not prepared for military training. admitted that in another situation, to conquer fortresses such as Khojand, a long period of serious military training would be required[30].

After the defeat of Amir Muzaffar Okjar, on June 2, 1866, under the supervision of Abdul Ghaffar guard, K.V. Together with the Russian ambassadors headed by Struve, he returns 8 Russian prisoners to Tashkent via Jizzakh. When Abdul Gaffar explained the guard's request of the emir to return Nov and Khojand to Bukhara, General D. Romanovsky says that Russia should never recognize that not only Nov and Khojand, but also the territories from the left bank of the Syrdarya to Kyzylkum belong to Bukhara, but instead should pay the Russians

80,000 gold indemnity (contribution) to compensate for the military expenses incurred in the war [31]. At the same time, the Bukhara ambassadors, who were detained in Kazalinsk in violation of their promises, are delayed for a long time.

Soon the commander of the Orenburg Military District, General N.A. A well-armed army led by Krijanovsky joins the Russian army, and the occupation of the Emirate territories is renewed. This time, accusing the emir of not agreeing to the terms of paying 100,000 gold indemnity and exempting Russian merchants from duty, a battle begins. In fact, armed attacks were delayed for a while because the past time was spent on restoring the strength of the Russian troops.

In the fall of 1866, a military campaign towards Ora-tepa and Jizzakh, which was considered invincible, begins. 150 grenades fired at Oratepa from a short distance, through 2 large holes 4.5 meters wide and more than 2 meters high, formed in the wall of the fortress, the attack into the fortress begins. The first Turkestan artillery battalion, consisting of two companies under the command of Count Vorontsov-Dashkov[32], a troop of 250 sappers, more than 150 soldiers were wounded and killed in battle. Russian soldiers cut the surrounding trees and make a ladder to conquer the walls of Oratepa. Despite the strong resistance of the population, the Russian soldiers break through the defensive walls, and the second part of the soldiers breaks through the city gates. Russian soldiers take the fortress by force with heavy losses.

Oratepa, Zomin, Jizzakh and Yangikurgan territories of the emirate were occupied as a result of the wars of invasion carried out by the imperial troops from early spring to late autumn of 1866. In the battles, the Russian troops used not only powerful firearms, but also the method of besieging the fortresses, blocking the water and food routes, and forcing the population to surrender. But in every region, defenders of the homeland defended their land until the last strength remained. In response, thousands of innocent civilians were shot by Russian troops, and their blood flowed like a river.

CONCLUSION

Russian commanders N. Krijanovsky and D. Romanovsky ordered his soldiers to plunder various riches, all kinds of expensive clothes, weapons polished with gold and silver, saddles and other items in the territories they occupied.

In 1867, the governor-general of Orenburg, who knew his weakness in fighting, N. If none of the conditions of the Russians were fulfilled by the emir Krijanovsky, he stopped the war and established peace. The authorities of St. Petersburg, who objected to this, decided to remove the Turkestan region from Orenburg, establish a separate general governorate of Turkestan, and continue the invasion campaigns. In short, the occupation of the Jizzakh area paved the way for the subsequent occupation of the cities of Samarkand, Kitab and Shahrissabz. It limited the political and economic independence of the Bukhara Emirate.

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2. N.A. Verevkin is a Russian soldier who showed bravery in the conquest, administration and exploration of Turkestan by the Russian Empire.
3. N.A. Kryjanovsky was the governor-general of the Orenburg region in 1866-1881, the Russian soldier who led the preparations for the invasion of the city of Jizzah in 1866 and Khiva Khanate in 1873.
4. Alexander II - the leader of the Romanov dynasty that ruled the Russian state from 1855 to 1881; He was the leader of the policy of conquering Turkestan and turning it into a colony of the Russian Empire.
5. Sadr Najmiddin - the head of the ambassadors sent from Bukhara Emirate to Petersburg in August 1865.
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8. P.N. Stremoukhov - the director of the Asian Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Empire in 1864-1875, a Russian diplomat who showed courage in the conquest of Turkestan.
9. Eshonkhoja - in October 1865, M. from Bukhara Emirate to Tashkent. Ambassador sent to Chernyaev.

10. K.V. Struve (1835-1907) was a diplomatic officer of the Orenburg General Governorate. In 1865-1866, M. The head of the ambassadors sent by Chernyaev to the Emirate of Bukhara, a Russian astronomer and diplomat.
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