

### “Queen of Oloy” - Kurbanjon Dodkhoh

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#### ABSTRACT

*This article talks about some of the national liberation movements that arose in Central Asia against the colonial oppression of the Russian Empire. In particular, the activity of Kurbanjon dodkhoh, described as the Queen of Oloy, and her role in the national liberation movements of 1875-1876 have been sufficiently covered.*

#### INTRODUCTION

In historical sources, archival documents, information is given that with the entry of the tsar's Russian troops into the territory of Central Asia, the people's liberation movements against it began, and this continued until the overthrow of the tsar's government and the independence of the country. On the basis of this information, we can note the following largest and mass struggles of Central Asian peoples against colonial oppression: 1871 demonstrations in Sirdarya region led by Eshon Eshmuhammad; Yetimkhan uprising in Ferghana in 1871; Uprisings in Chirchik in 1872, Polat Khan's uprising in Kokan in 1873-1876; Tashkent Uprising of 1892; Dukchi Eshon uprising in Andijan in 1898; Actions in the Syrdarya region in 1899, Jizzakh uprising in 1916 [Shamsutdinov R., Karimov Sh.... p. 193-194] and others.

#### MAIN PART

People's movements in Fergana in the early 70 s of the XIX century should be noted separately. Not only ordinary people, but also large landowners were dissatisfied with the policy of Khudoyar Khan, who signed a peace treaty with Kaufman in 1868, handed over large areas of the Kokan Khanate to Russia and recognized Russian rule. According to the information of Colonel Shaufus, who served as an ambassador and spy in the Kokan Khanate, Abdurahman Aftobachi was at the top of the disaffected beggars.

In 1872, the people's movement against the Khan's policy intensified. Taking advantage of this, Abdurahman Aftobachi encourages his friend Mullah Ishak Hasan's son to start a rebellion

among the Kyrgyz under the name of Polat Khan, and he himself joins this movement. Ordinary people, peasants, artisans took an active part in this uprising, which began in 1873, and this movement spread throughout the Fergana Valley. Khan's troops led by Khudoyar Khan's son Nasriddinbek also supported the rebels. Frightened by this incident, Khudoyar Khan sought asylum from the Russian authorities and fled to Tashkent. His son Nasriddinbek (1875-1876) ascended to the throne of Kokand as a khan [History of Uzbekistan, Volume II... pp. 142-148].

Among the popular movements of the 70s and 80s in the Fergana Valley, we should mention the uprisings led by Kurbanjon Dodkhoh, Yetimkhan, Darvishkhan Tora, Yakubbek. Among them, if we focus on the activities of Kurbanjon dodkh, Kurbanjon dodkhoh (Kurmonjon Mamatkizi) was born in 1811 in the village of Modi near Osh. The leader of this uprising against the colonial rule of Tsarist Russia is the wife of the son of the minister of the Kokhan Khanate, Olimbek Dodkhoh Hasanboy.

Kokan Khan's military commander Olimbek married her in 1832 on his way back from Kashkar. After that, in 1833, Olimbek Kurbanjon brought Dodkhoh to the Khan's palace and introduced him to Nodirabegim. Under the influence of Uzbek poets such as Nodirabegim and Uvaisiy, the worldview of Kurbanjon Dodkhoh is formed. Kurbanjon Dodkhoh was the mother of 5 sons and 2 daughters [www.uz.wikipedia.org. website].

In 1863, after Olimbek Dodkhoh was killed as a result of a palace conspiracy during the struggle for power, Kurbanjon Dodkhoh became the governor of Andijan for a certain period of time instead of her husband. Then he took his children and went to his homestead. She made a name for herself as the queen of Oloy. The emir of Bukhara, Muzaffar Khan, gave Kurbanjon the title of dodkhoh because of his bravery and bravery.

In 1865, with the help of the Amir, Khudoyar Khan Kurbanjon, who regained the throne of Kokand, appointed Dodkhoh as the governor of the Oloy oasis. His eldest son Abdullabek was appointed as the governor of Osh. Good relations were established between Kurbanjon Dodkhoh and Yakubbek, the ruler of Yettishahar Uighur state in Kashkar [Ahmadjonov G. p.84-87].

After the Russian Empire conquered Central Asia, a people's uprising against colonial oppression arose in 1875-1876. This uprising was led by Kurbanjon dodkhoh, who was famous as the governor of the Oloy oasis and the queen of Oloy [Abdiyev H., Konishev J. p. 244-245].

When Polat Khan's uprising became public, Kurbanjon and his sons joined the rebels. In March 1876, the Governor-General of Turkestan K.P. General M.D. Kaufman, who made the Oloy oasis famous by conquering new territories and brutally suppressing popular uprisings. He sent Skobelev and demanded that the rebels surrender within 3 days and pay a tribute for every plant. The tsarist Kyrgyz and Uzbeks did not obey the invaders and went to fight against them under the leadership of Kurbanjon dodkhoh. The Russian army led by Skobelev arrived in Osh on March 21, 1876. Skobelev went on the attack through a detour and pushed the rebels to the Sofi fortress. Abdullabek with the rest of his men retreated to the Kyzilort pass and went to the Pamir mountains [www.uz.wikipedia.org.].

In the summer of 1876, a punitive detachment was sent to the Oloy oasis by order of Kaufman. On July 15, the army headed by Skobelev left for Oloy in three directions - from Osh, Uchkurgan and Gulcha. Abdullabek with his army of 2,000 men tried to prevent the tsar's troops from moving to Oloy by laying an ambush in a place called Shoti, 40 kilometers away from Osh.

There were fierce battles between the units led by Colonel Wittgenstein and the son of Kyrgyz Shabdon Jontoi and Abdullabek's army. On July 31, 1876, several Kyrgyz towns surrendered to Skobelev. In August 1876, Wittgenstein's army pursued Abdullabek's men and entered the Pamirs. On September 8, the last clash between the two armies took place in the place called Aylanma near Sokh, in which the rebels led by Abdullabek were defeated. Abdullabek with his brothers and comrades went from Karakol to Chongsuv gorge, then through Tuyuksuv gorge to

Kashkar and Shugnan, and then to Afghanistan. In the same year, Abdullabek went on a pilgrimage to Mecca and died on the way [Abdiyev H., Konishev J. p.245-246.].

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

So, it can be said that Kurbanjon Dodkhoh and his children - Abdullabek, Mahmudbek, Hasanbek, Botirbek and Kamchibek - participated in the Polatkhan rebellion against the tyranny of Kokonda Khan and the colonialism of Tsarist Russia. After the suppression of the Polat Khan uprising, the residents of the Oloy oasis continue their struggle under the leadership of Kurbanjon dodkhoh.

Kurbanjon Dodkhoh showed the heroism and courage of the women of the East in the fight against the Russian troops. According to sources, General Skobelev will send Major Ionov to Kurbanjon dodkhoh to make peace. However, Kurbanjon did not accept the major and said that he could only negotiate with a commander equal to his position. The Russian general Skobelev, left without a king, was forced to make peace with him and recognize him as the "Queen of Oloy" [www.uz.wikipedia.org. website].

In later times, the grandsons of Kurbanjon dodkhoh actively participated in the national liberation uprising of 1898. Russian officials were always in awe of the Aloy princess. That is why the governors often came to him. In 1901, the Russian Empire personally presented the gift of the empress to Kurbanjon. Kurbanjon Dodkhoh died in 1907 in Osh at the age of 96.

## **CONCLUSION**

To conclude, many national liberation movements took place in our country against the colonial oppression of the Russian Empire. Among them, one of the uprisings that gained special importance is the movement led by Kurbanjon dodkhoh. Although the people's national liberation movements were suppressed under the leadership of Kurbanjon dodkhoh, who was known as the Queen of Oloy, Kurbanjon Dodkhoh maintained his independence in the internal management of the Oloy oasis. The popularity of the Queen of Oloy even reached the Imperial Palace in St. Petersburg. Kurbanjon Dodkhoh, who is called the first general from the Uzbeks by some historians, lived in the Oloy oasis and then in a village near Osh until the end of his life.

Many songs and narratives are woven among the people of Fergana Valley about Kurbanjon Dodkhoh, who left a worthy mark in history. He has a home museum in the village of Modi, and streets and schools in Fergana and Osh are named after him.

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