

Classification of the Conquest of Tashkent by the Russian Empire in “the History of Tashkent” by Mukhammad Salihkhoja Tashkendi

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ANNOTATION

This article provides information about the scientific activity of the famous Tashkent historian Mukhammad Salihkhoja and the process of the occupation of Tashkent by the troops of the Russian Empire in his work “History of Tashkent”.

There are such processes that the impact of these processes does not affect the future fate of all peoples. These processes can be good and bad. These do not appear by themselves, they are formed over years and even centuries. This land, which is the center of science and culture, the land that laid the foundation stone of European civilization, was depressed in the 17th - 19th centuries and began to lag behind Europe. The reason for this is that by the time of the Khans, wars for power increased, religious fanaticism was on the rise, exact sciences were not developed, the development of these sciences was considered to be against religion, ignorance of the outside world, closed borders, the absence of good neighborly traditions, and the lack of cultural cooperation. And lagging behind in the military field. Khans and tsars put their interests above the interests of the people, did not follow the path of development, and officials were ready to do everything to increase wealth, which caused this period of depression. The colonial countries took advantage of this, the khans who were fighting for the throne, for power, and for action, instead of protecting their people from outside forces, engaged in an internal struggle for their own interests. As a result, the Russian Empire gradually turned the territory of our country into a colony. This left a mark of dependence and lack of freedom on the chest of the next young generation. This process of dependence lasted for 125 years until independence. Therefore, it is

necessary to follow the path of knowledge, the path of peace and tranquility.

Mukhammad Salihkhoja Tashkandiy (about 1830-1890) is one of the historians who emerged from the territory of our country in the second half of the 19th century.

Mukhammad Salihkhoja Tashkandiy was born in 1230-1231 in the Qoryogdi neighborhood of Tashkent in a family belonging to the family of the famous sheikh Umar Bogistani. His grandfather, Mullah Muhammad Rahimkhoja, was one of the educated people, and he received his primary education from his grandfather Mullakh Abdurakhimkhoja (he was the imam of the Bekmukhammadbi mosque located in Kiyat neighborhood) [1. - P. 245.].

In 1840-1849, Muhammad Salihkhoja was educated at Eshankulidohhoh, Lashkar Beklarbegi, and Khoja Ahror madrasas in Tashkent. From the 50s of the 19th century, Muhammad Salihkhoja diligently began to improve his knowledge. In particular, in 1853-1854, he traveled to Namangan and studied with a scientist named Eshon Bagakhjoja. In 1856, he went to Bukhara, and until 1862 he studied in this city with famous scientists and scholars. Since 1863, he has been working as an imam in the mosque where his grandfather used to be an imam, and at the same time he is also teaching [2. - P. 245.].

“Tarikhi Jadayi Tashkent” written in 1863-1888 by Mukhammad Salihkhoja Tashkandi is the only book dedicated to the history of Tashkent by representatives of the local school of historiography. This work contains valuable information about the political, socio-economic, and cultural life of the Kokan Khanate, in particular, Tashkent, in the second half of the 19th century. The scientific uniqueness of the work is that historical and geographical information about the city of Tashkent and the region is given in detail and consistently, and the image of Tashkent in the 19th century is perfectly shown through this work [3.- P. 149.].

Mukhammad Salihkhoja recorded in the work that he had seen the process of the conquest of Tashkent by the Russian Empire with his own eyes. In particular, this work is one of the main sources explaining the conquest campaigns of the Russian Empire to Central Asia. The scientist tried to explain the sequence of events in his work. In particular, the marches of the Russian Empire to the Kokhan Khanate were mentioned in the work for the first time with the events of 1850-1851. According to it, Russian soldiers intervened in the conflict between the governor of Tashkent Normukhammad Kushbegi and local residents in Marki fortress on the banks of the Chu River, under the pretext of helping the local residents, which led to armed clashes between the two. The next event in the work is the capture of Akmasjid by the Russians. Mukhammad Salihkhoja connects the reason for this with the looting of the property of the barlos and argin clans of Pskandii, the butcher’s son, Yakubbek Said, who was appointed governor of Okmajid. These communities are asking the Russian authorities in Samara and Orenburg for help in getting their goods back. Waiting for this, the soldiers of the empire with their units arrived at Lake Birkazan. The attack on Akmasjid coincides with the new governor Abduvali. He goes on the defensive with his crew and residents. However, after a 40-day siege, Russian soldiers approached the fortress walls and blew up two towers, but could not take the fortress. Akmasjid was besieged again on July 28, 1853 and captured after a fierce battle [4.- P. 120.]. The military campaigns organized by Shodmukhammad Mingbashi in 1853 and Sofibek Davronbek Bakhadir’s son in 1854 to recapture Akmasjid were unsuccessful.

After the Russian Empire occupied the cities of Turkestan and Shymkent, the next center of attention will be Tashkent. Historically important and much more detailed events in the work “History of Tashkent” are the events of the march and conquest of Tashkent. The scientist personally participated in the battles with a weapon in his hand and was closely acquainted with persons such as Khakimkhoja Kazikalon and Salihbek Dodkhoh, who led the defense. This allowed him to keep abreast of the progress of military operations. According to him, in April-May 1865, M.G. Chernyaev and his soldiers arrived from Shymkent to the Darvishak area north of the Tashkent city wall. Under the instructions of Abdurakhmanbek from Tashkent, they

besieged the Niyozbek fortress, where water enters the city opposite Parvizshakhi district. But their attack was repulsed, Niyozbek was captured three days later, and the Kaykobus brook was diverted into the Chirchik River, leaving Tashkent without water. After that, Cheneyev placed his soldiers on a hill in Shortepa area behind the village of Dormoncha, which is 2 farsakhs from Niyozbek and 3 farsakhs from Tashkent, and prepared for the attack. The mayor of Tashkent, who was saved from this, held a double decree council and sent Amin Eshon Bobohoja from Akmasjid neighborhood to Kokan to ask for help [4. - P. 128.].

On May 15, 1865, Alimquli went to the aid of the American army and reached the defense of Tashkent through Toytepa with the khan's artillery under the leadership of the gunners of Jomador, Indian and Hindubacha, and the army of Kurama, Andijan, Namangan, Khojand, and Margilan. At the state council held on Afrosiyab hill, the son of Siddiqtora Kenisari was appointed the commander-in-chief, and his brother Arslontora was appointed as the commander-in-chief.

On the order of Amirakar Alimkuli, the gunners under the leadership of the artillery chief Jamador were first fired with 36 cannons, followed by others. The cavalry of the defenders against the Russian soldiers standing in the Salor stream was brought to the banks of the Tarkhansayoz stream. When the Russian soldiers started the attack, their cavalry and infantry quickly moved the defenders from three sides, up to the fortress of the Nazarbek guard, then passing through the Olimbek road and Altintepa, and surrounded Shortepa. Unable to do anything, Chernyaev is forced to retreat with his soldiers. Khan's army wins [5. - P.130.].

According to the work, the inhabitants of the city also took an active part in the battles. They welcomed Tashkent officials, captains, scholars, sheikhs, foreigners, gados, men and women to the prospects of mixed Russians [5.- P. 159.]. But well-armed and well-trained Russian soldiers intensified the attack. First, they arrive at the Salor stream. Then, in a short period of time, they will attack from Dormoncha. Seeing that the Russian soldiers broke through the defenses of the Sebzors, the soldiers of Kokan gave up hope of victory, took what they had won and went to Kokan. At the same time, Aliquli Amirakar was wounded and taken from the battlefield to the governor's army, which led to mental depression and chaos. After the death of Alimquli Amirakar, Mirza Ahmad Kushbegi, Bekmukhammad Qushbegi and Kosh farmanchi left Tashkent with approximately 6000-7000 people from Ferghana. Taking advantage of this, the Russian troops came to Akkurgan and continued the attack with the help of cannons. The decisive attack of Russian troops on Tashkent began on the morning of July 5, 1865, and the main focus was on Khiyabon (Kamolon) gate in the southwest of the city. According to the author's words, the only self-centered Otabek as the head of the army caused the defenders' dissatisfaction and unwillingness to enter the battle. Initially, the narrow passage near the Kirilmos Gate, after the people named Karabadal Qiyati and Jontoy Qiyati fled from their place, these areas were occupied by invaders. Soon the Sherdar Gate was lost. They entered from Shedor Gate and divided into 4 groups until the Old Arch. Small groups of city residents fought against the enemy from different streets of the city [4. – P.137.]. Muhammad Salihkhoja was in one of these groups, and he and his friends fought in Kiyat, Ganchtepa, Minor, Kashgariyor, Turk and New Shahr neighborhoods of Shayhotohur district. The defenders were aware of the movements of the Russian soldiers and blocked the streets in their direction with carts and built barricades. Meanwhile, the defenders were left without a leader as a result of the desperation of Siddiqtora and Arslantora to the emir (Bukhara), Sheralibi Muhammad Sharif and others left for Kokan. Salihbek Dodkhoh and Khakimkhoja moved in the city based on the instructions of Kazikalon. Many women, children and old people left their houses and went outside the fortress after suffering heavy losses. Buildings at the Kokan Gate, Old Arch, Anhor Bridge and shops were engulfed in flames. In the end, the elders of the city gathered at Salihbek dodkhoh and were forced to make a miserable peace with the invaders there [4. – P.139.]. As a result, on July 7, 1865, Tashkent fell into the hands of the invaders.

The fact that Mukhammad Salih saw these events with his own eyes and personally participated in the defense of Tashkent increases the authenticity of the work. In the work, the process of the occupation of Tashkent by the Russian Empire is fully and perfectly described from other realities. No matter how much the khanate tries to save Tashkent, no matter how hard the people of Tashkent fight, the city will be lost. One of the main reasons for this is that we are far behind in the military field. Tashkent served as a base for the subsequent conquests of the Russian Empire.

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