



HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT OF TURKESTAN (LATE XIX - EARLY XX CENTURIES)

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ABSTRACT: - It is well known that the communist ideology, which served the interests of the dictatorial regime, and the methodological, theoretical, and ideological foundations of Soviet historiography, which were under its pressure, did not allow to shed light on true history, they were not subject to the history of the people, but to the propagation of the ideas of the class struggle and the communist ideology of Marxism-Leninism. However, this article deals with the history of the Turkestan national liberation movement.

KEYWORDS: Dictatorial regime, people's history, communist ideology, national liberation movements, riots, colonial officials.

INTRODUCTION

With the gaining of state independence in the Republic of Uzbekistan, a radical change took place in the history of the Uzbek people. National independence has created endless opportunities for the Uzbek people to regain their rights, their national identity, and to move towards socio-economic and spiritual development. While the path to socio-economic development was marked by radical reforms, spiritual development was based on the restoration and strengthening

of national spirituality, the development of science, education, culture, and freedom of thought. In this process, history, historical consciousness and memory emerged as an important factor that gave the people spiritual strength and spiritual nourishment. The need to restore the true history of the Uzbek people and arm the people with this history has become an urgent task.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

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First of all, it is necessary to briefly dwell on the history of the uprising, noting that the Kokand Khanate, occupied by the Russian Empire, and a number of large cities and villages of the neighboring khanates, Founded in 1867, the Governor-General of Turkestan was transformed into a full-fledged colony of the Russian Empire. For almost half a century, the colonial oppression, which has intensified in the form of economic, political, national and spiritual oppression, has caused great suffering, material and moral damage, physical losses and great damage to the development of the country. During this period, popular protests against unparalleled oppression and injustice often manifested themselves in urban and rural uprisings, but due to military capabilities, such as the utter impossibility of armaments and their use, captivity, and strict control, these uprisings became widespread, failed to get organized. A new decree passed by Emperor Nicholas II on June 25, 1916, ignited hatred and resentment in the hearts of the oppressed people against oppression and injustice. According to the decree, local men between the ages of 19 and 43 in Turkestan were to be sent to the front lines of the Russian Empire, which had suffered a series of defeats in the First World War, to build fortifications. The implementation of this decree would, first of all, deprive the people of their livelihoods and aggravate their already difficult situation. For this reason, the local population strongly opposed the implementation of this decree. The dictatorial government began to enforce the decree by force. The uprisings against it soon escalated into mass uprisings against the dictatorial government and spread throughout Turkestan.

At the end of the XIX century, Turkestan became one of the centers of the national liberation movement in the Russian Empire. It became a land of riots, and the tsarist

government was unable to suppress this national liberation movement.

As early as 1872, the first uprisings took place on the Karasuv River in the Tashkent district, which was caused by the abuse of power by colonial officials. In 1885 peasant uprisings took place in Andijan and Margilan districts, and in 1893 in Kokand and Namangan districts.

Measures to combat the plague epidemic in Tashkent, which began in May 1892 and killed more than 2,000 people, led to one of the largest popular uprisings.

The plague first spread in Tashkent in 1872. At that time, more than 2,000 people died from this terrible infectious disease. In 1892, the plague appeared in Kabul and Herat. By June 1, the plague had spread to Jizzakh district of Samarkand region.

On June 7, the first case was reported in Tashkent, and on June 14, the plague spread throughout the city. The administration has begun taking action against the epidemic. The city hospital was turned into a plague hospital. Access to the city is restricted. Only after a medical examination of the dead did an order be issued to bury the dead in a special plague cemetery. Due to the lack of paramedics, examinations were often conducted on the third or fourth day. Of the four promised cemeteries, only one was opened, and it was on the outskirts of the city. Rumors circulated throughout the city that tsarist officials were deliberately poisoning water, Russian doctors were deliberately poisoning patients, and corpses were being removed from graves. Although the main reasons for this are the plight of the working masses, the brutal oppression of artisans and laborers, the constant rise in prices, the abuse of power by city officials, the extortion of officials at various levels, etc. The "rumors" caused the uprising.

The uprising began on June 24, 1892. Initially, it was directed against the wealthy

aristocracy of the local population, against the mayor of the city, known for his abuse of power. The rebels consisted mainly of laborers and artisans.

One of his contemporaries, who witnessed the incident, wrote: "The crowd did not want to revolt at all or to commit any violence against the Russians. His goal was to stop this discrimination. The crowd marched on the Russian-populated part of the city, urging Mayor Putintsev to take action. There were no ammunition or other weapons in the crowd, which numbered about 400".

The uprising was not directed against the Russians, no Russian offices, no Russian shops were invaded, and no Russians were harmed. However, following orders from the mayor, Colonel Putintsev, to use force, the rebels stormed his office, beat him, and set fire to the house of a Tashkent elder.

A Cossack regiment and a company of soldiers were called in to quell the uprising. They started firing at the unarmed crowd. 60 people were investigated and arrested. Eight of them were sentenced to death and the rest to various terms of imprisonment. Punishment of the participants in the uprising demonstrated the determination of the Tsarist administration to brutally and brutally suppress mass movements in the colonized area. The causes of the uprising were not eliminated, which led to more widespread uprisings.

After the abolition of the Kokand Khanate and the establishment of the Fergana region in its place, the patriotic children of our people never slowed down the struggle for the acquisition of their freedom and liberty and the restoration of national statehood. After the defeat of the Polatkhon uprising, all patriotic forces in the Fergana Valley joined the army of Kurbanjon Dodkhoh, a famous Kyrgyz woman who was fighting for independence. The Uzbek, Kyrgyz, and Tajik peoples living in the valley continued to fight

together against a common enemy. The victim defeats Skobelev, one of the most experienced Russian generals in the European wars.

After long and fierce battles, the Kyrgyz mourned and surrendered to the Russians. However, the Russians did not succeed in completely suppressing the independence movement in Alay. When the Russians had no success in Alay, they recognized Kurbanjon Dodkhoh as the "Queen of Alay" and the ruler. Although the lands were declared Russian property, Kurbanjon Dodkhoh retained the right to pursue an independent policy and govern his territories.

People's struggles continued in the Fergana Valley and Alay. The Naiman tribe of the Kyrgyz proclaimed Khudoykul, a descendant of the Kokand khans, khan and continued the struggle. A punitive detachment led by General Kolpakovsky was sent against Khudoykul, who was trying to capture the villages of Shohimardon and Langar and capture Vodil and Chimen, and Khudoykul was defeated. The battle took place in a place called Karakiya.

Defenders of the Fatherland, who had been scattered after a long struggle, joined forces. Uzbek and Kyrgyz patriots, led by Abdullabek, Umarbek, Sulaymon Udaychi, Taniqul and Valikhon, fought against the Russians and captured the Yangiariq gorge. Meanwhile, Abdukarimbek declared himself khan. The long struggles were very difficult for the defenders of the homeland, and they were unable to carry out regular battles against the Russian armies. Nevertheless, the liberation struggle against Russian colonialism manifested itself in various parts of Turkestan.

The largest peasant movement in Turkestan in the first decade of the XX century was led by Namaz Pirmkulov. In 1904-1907, Namaz Pirmkulov fought against the colonialists and local rich people and merchants who became

their allies in the mountains and villages of Samarkand region. Namaz began to mercilessly punish the upper classes who harmed the people, plundered the people with violence and usury, and distributed the confiscated goods to the widows and the poor.

One of such actions took place on May 10, 1905 in Kattakurgan market. Namaz and his people surround the bazaar, demanding the rich and the merchants returning from the bazaar, and distributing the spoils of war to the poor right there.

Amin Nazar Muhammad, an elder from the village of Ogalik, Khidirbaev, a commander from the village of Arabkhan, and Lutfulla Khodjaev, another commander, were killed by Namaz and his men for their loyal service to the colonialists. t, and the property was distributed to the people.

In the summer and autumn of 1905, large trade caravans were captured in Jam and elsewhere. At that time, however, due to the treachery of Lutfulla Khodjaev, the governor of Khojaarik volost, Namaz and his 50 accomplices were captured by Captain Polov's army. Namaz manages to escape from prison by digging a hole in the ground. After this incident, the Governor-General of Turkestan N.I. Grodekov personally supervised the work of the punitive detachments against the worshipers. Spies began to be sent among the men of Namaz. One such spy and traitor was Shirin Muhammadov.

One of the largest protests against the violent policies of the Russian colonial government was the 1916 national liberation struggle, known in history as the "Jizzakh Uprising".

CONCLUSION

In short, soon after the Russian Empire entered the First World War, it became clear

that its military and economic potential was much more backward and weaker than that of European countries. Shortages on the front, a shortage of ammunition and food, and a decline in work behind the fronts led the Russian imperial government to intensify its colonial oppression of Turkestan. Although the Russian administration suppressed the uprisings and partially achieved its goals, it failed to quell the people's desire for freedom.

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