

STUDYING THE HISTORY OF SAMARKAND IN THE WORKS OF ALEXANDER MORRISON

Imamov Ulugbek Ismailovich

Researcher of the Department of «Historiography and Source Studies»

Samarkand State University named after Sharof Rashidov

E-mail: imomovulugbek59@gmail.com

Abstract:

Samarkand is one of the most ancient cities not only in Central Asia, but also in the whole world, and is considered one of the most important political and cultural centers with a universal cultural history. The place that Samarkand occupies in the whole world history is incomparable. It would not be an exaggeration to say that this historical and young city has today become a research center in modern historical institutes of various developed countries around the world. This article analyzes Alexander Morrison's information on the history of Samarkand based on sources.

Keywords

Samarkand, Alexander Morrison, Central Asia, von Kaufman, Jorabek and Bobobek, national liberation movements, historiography.

Introduction

Samarkand, which has made an invaluable contribution to human civilization, has long attracted the attention of many scholars and researchers around the world. It is of great importance in the historiography of our homeland to shed light on the place of Uzbekistan, and especially Samarkand, in the system of internal and external relations of Central Asia, based on foreign historiography. Alexander Morrison, a lecturer in history at Oxford University, is a historian of empire and colonialism, and his research focuses specifically on the period when the Russians entered Central Asia.

MAIN PART

Morrison elaborated on the topics he explored, including: In my work I looked at the colonial policies of British India and Russian Turkestan (especially the Samarkand region), and the differences and similarities I found were not what one would expect, but rather surprising. In both cases, the military played a key role in governing the region. Both the Russians in Turkestan and the British in India struggled to obtain accurate information about the newly conquered territories, a problem that was largely resolved through the mediation of local agents. [1]

The capture of Samarkand, one of the central cities of the Emirate of Bukhara before the invasion of the Russian Empire, took place in the second stage of the Russian conquest of Central Asia, in particular by Alexander In his study, Morrison provides the following information about the capture of Samarkand by the Russians: "The capture and conquest

of Samarkand was important for the Russians. Konstantin Petrovich von Kaufman knew that by conquering Morocco he would become one of Alexander's followers. [2]

The Russians knew the city administration well. "From this it is clear that during the occupation of the Russian Empire the occupation of Samarkand was of the utmost importance. As proof of this we can cite the phrases that Samarkand, the cultural heritage of the Timurids, is the "Moscow of Central Asia", as described by a famous traveler of his time. It is possible that in preparation for this invasion the Russians carefully studied the situation in the city of Samarkand in various ways. [3]

Morrison touched on the specific facts of the capture of Samarkand and gave the following information: "At first Samarkand was captured practically without a fight. Later von Kaufman left a garrison of only 500 men in Samarkand under the command of Baron Stempel. He himself went to fight the army of the Bukhara Emirate on the hill of Zirabulok near Kattakorgan. According to Morrison, the reason for the easy occupation of Samarkand by the Russians is that the main army of the Bukhara Emirate is not in Samarkand, but on the Chopon-ota hill. The deployment and defeat of the Emirate's troops at this height "opened the gates of Samarkand" to the Russian troops. [4]

Continuing the researcher's opinion, it should be said that on May 1, 1868, after the occupation of Samarkand by the troops of the colonial empire, General K.P. von Kaufman said that local officials in the city and adjacent provinces remained in their places, and the people paid the existing taxes to the treasury of Tsarist Russia. announced that it was necessary to submit. Despite the full collection of taxes for that year, the tsarist government demanded a second taxation of the population. The oppression of the working population by local officials and the tsarist administration became the cause of the Samarkand uprising. [5]

The uprising was led by Shakhrisabz and Kitab-beki Jorabek and Bobobek, and then Abdulmalik. The rebels launched a strong attack on the fortress where the Russian soldiers were stationed. The whole city was in an uproar. However, Kitab believed the false rumor that the Russians had launched an attack on Shakhrisabz on June 4, 1868, after learning that the Emir's troops had been defeated by the Russians in the Battle of Zirabulok. and Shakhrisabz begs to leave Samarkand. On June 8, 1868, Samarkand was captured by order of Kaufman. The soldiers, who had been ordered to burn the city to the ground, began the massacre. [6]

On June 9, 1868, the tragedy of Samarkand began, taking the lives of thousands of people. As a result of the three-day massacre, hundreds of people were shot without any investigation or interrogation. 19 people, including the activists of the uprising, were exiled to Siberia. After the Russians occupied Samarkand, they formed the Zarafshan District, part of the Turkestan Governorate-General, with Samarkand designated as its centre. According to Morrison, "The Zarafshan District was not formally began to reorganise and change annexed until 1886, eighteen years after the Russian Empire invaded, but the Russians took over its administration in 1871". [7]

=====

In his study, Alexander Morrison focused on the Russian Empire in Samarkand and the imperial policy in British India, who lived in the territory of Samarkand during the Russian Empire. gave information about the Indians who arrived. "In 1870, according to the provincial survey conducted in Samarkand, in the small town of Kattakurgan lived 33 Indians, one of them was from Jammu, and the rest were from Shikarpur. Among them, eight were moneylenders, one was a monk, and the rest were traders and philanthropists. They moved here in the 1840s, more precisely, before the Russian invasion. In addition, in a much smaller area such as Paishamba, there were 23 Indians. The fact that these figures are not unusual in the information about the history of Samarkand can be explained by the fact that at least 5,000 Indians lived in the neighboring Russian Empire during this period. The researcher also touched upon the irrigation sector of Samarkand in the Russian Empire. When the Russians besieged the city in 1868, General von Kaufman directed water through the canals irrigating Samarkand. said that he blocked its flow, allegedly in this way he imitated the Arab commander Asad ibn Abdullah, who was subordinate to the city. [8]

The Russian Empire's dominance over water was not achieved only in Samarkand, for example, on April 27, 1865, Chernyaev with an army of about 2,000 people went to Tashkent. went out and occupied the Niyozbek fortress on the banks of the Chirchik River, and in order to leave the city without water, he destroyed the dam of the Kaikovus stream, and thus the defense of Tashkent was forced to surrender in the shortest possible time. forced. After the creation of the Zarafshan District, the Russians will gain complete control over the upper reaches of the Zarafshan River, thereby blocking the irrigation systems of Bukhara. [9]

Here it should be said once again that in the territory of Turkestan, as in the territory of Samarkand, centuries-old agriculture and the irrigation economy inextricably linked with it have developed. served to govern, control the Russian Empire over the local population and keep it always in obedience. He is an official responsible for irrigation work in the administration of the region, as well as main irrigation canals, irrigation canals, additional to irrigation canals and separated from them, water is engaged in such tasks as monitoring pipelines, providing technical instructions for new irrigation structures, good maintenance of existing structures, repair and reconstruction. [10]

In particular, as Alexander Morrison himself noted: "In my work I examined the colonial policies of British India and Russian Turkestan (in particular, the Samarkand region), as well as the differences that I found and the similarities that were not as expected, but rather surprising. In both cases, the military played a key role in governance. Both the Russians in Turkestan and the British in India struggled to obtain accurate information about the newly conquered territories, and this problem was largely resolved through the mediation of local agents." Also in his research, Alexander Morrison focuses on the rule of the Russian Empire in Samarkand and imperial policy in British India. gave information about the Indians who lived there. [11]

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in his study, Alexander Morrison focused on the military bureaucracy of the Russian Empire in Samarkand, local government, religion, land ownership and He made a deep analytical comparison of the policies he pursued in several areas, such as irrigation, with the colonial administration of British India. It is evident that not only Uzbekistan, but also the history of Samarkand, one of the oldest cities in Central Asia, from ancient times to the present day, foreign countries is modern. today is studied in depth in historiography.

REFERENCES

1. Alexander Morrison. Russian rule in Samarkand 1868-1910. – New York: Oxford University Press, 2008. – P.: 20.
2. Alexander Morrison. Russian rule in Samarkand 1868-1910. – New York: Oxford University Press, 2008. – P.: 20.
3. Alexander Morrison. Russian rule in Samarkand 1868-1910. – New York: Oxford University Press, 2008. – P.: 21.
4. Alexander Morrison. Russian rule in Samarkand 1868-1910. – New York: Oxford University Press, 2008. – P.: 21.
5. National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. Volume I. – Tashkent: 2000. – P.: 124.
6. National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. Volume I. – Tashkent: 2000. – P.: 125.
7. National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. Volume I. – Tashkent: 2000. – P.: 126.
8. Alexander Morrison. Russian rule in Turkestan and the example of British India. – London: 2006. – P.: 691.
9. Alexander Morrison. Russian rule in Turkestan and the example of British India. – London: 2006. – P.: 692.
10. Alexander Morrison. Russian rule in Samarkand 1868-1910. – New York: Oxford University Press, 2008. – P.: 10.
11. Alexander Morrison. Russian rule in Samarkand 1868-1910. – New York: Oxford University Press, 2008. – P.: 11.