
THE KIPCHAK MASSACRE OF 1853

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Abstract:

This article describes one of the largest uprisings in the Kokand Khanate, the Kipchak uprising, which was actually carried out by Khudoyar Khan. The aim of this was to liberate the country from the rule of the Kipchaks from their tyranny.

Keywords:

"Izistory of the Kokand Khanate", "Brief history of the Kokand Khanate", Tashkent, Oratepa, Khojand, Shahrikhan, Andijan, Baliqchi, Muslimqul, Khudayorkhan, O'tamboi koshbegi, Muhammad Niyaz, Yolchiboy Dodkhok, Yoldoshbek Mirzajanov, Normuhammad Koshbegi.

Introduction

From the establishment of the Kokand khanate to its termination (1709-1876), several uprisings took place. Some information about these uprisings can be found in Mulla Olim Mahdum Haji's "Tarihi Turkestan", Mirza Olim Mushrif's "Ansab us-salatin wa tawarikh ul-khawaqin", V.P. It can be found in sources such as Nalivkin's "Kratkaya istoriya Kokandskogo khanstva". In several works published during the Soviet period, some information about the people's actions that took place in the Kokan khanate can be found. These works include R. N. Nabiyeu's "Tashkentskoe vosstanie 1847 g. i ego sotsialno-ekonomicheskie predposylki", "Iz istorii Kokandskogo khanstva", A.A. Hasanov's "Narodnye dvizheniya v Kirgizii v period Kokandskogo khanstva", T.K. Beysembiyev's "Tarihi Shahrukhi kak istoricheskiy istochnik" can be included.¹....

In the 1967 edition of the "History of the Uzbekistan SSR", it is stated that after the defeat of the Muslims from the governors of Tashkent, Oratepa and Khojand, Khudoyar Khan decided to defeat the Muslims and Kipchaks by relying on the settled peoples. Later, on 9th of 1852 In the morning of October, the Tashkent troops massacred the Kipchaks, who had been called by Khudoyar Khan in advance, and the armed townspeople joined them. cannot show. Muslim was captured and brought to Kokan and killed. All the lands of the Kipchaks will be confiscated and sold at half price. Because of this, the population is afraid to buy these lands for fear of the Kipchaks gaining power, Khudoyar Khan orders the compulsory purchase of these lands. This tragic event is described by R.N. ", "Tarikhi Shokhrukhi", "Tasnifi Tarib", "Brief history of Koqan khanate" and other source reports and describes in detail.

According to "Ansab al-Salatin wa Tavarikh-i al-Khavakhin", after the khan returned to the capital, a number of nobles were arrested. . They arrest them. Safarboy sarkor is arrested along with others. After some time, Mosulmonkul attracts the Kyrgyz and comes with the army from Ketmontepa to Isboskan, where he organizes a rebellion.

Khan orders the detachments from Shahri Khan, Andijan and Baliqchi to kill him. The Kipchaks living in the cities are constantly sending clear messages and letters to Muslimul. Seeing this situation, Khudoyar Khan sent his trusted chapar to Tashkent with a request to help high-ranking people - people originally from Kogan. They decide to go to Kokhan and defeat his enemies and help the khan. After preparations, they go to Kokan. When they are a stone's throw from the capital, they stay there with a number of old people (guests), while others stir up their horses and run to Kokan. . Mass shootings and beatings with wooden clubs begin: "Blood flows like a river, as if the end of the world has come." On this day, the Kipchaks also gathered and wanted to execute the people of Kokan. The troops of the Khan came to Andijan. they take After that, in order to spread the fame of the khan to the world, he happily rewarded those who had shown themselves in the battle: Muhammad Niyaz was appointed the governor of Tashkent, and Kasimbek was appointed as a thousand-bashi, O'tamboy koshbegi khan under his protection, Normuhammad Koshbegi will remain alive because he is among the Tashkent army. The remaining Kipchaks will be killed. As soon as Muslim arrived, he collected all the Kipchaks who had fled and hid, and sent scouts to other districts. Khudayar Khan learned about this and decided to join forces with military commanders and go to war against the Kipchaks.

The battle begins at sunrise. Khan leads the battle with his government. Artillery shots are fired in front. Khan orders cannons and rifles to fire against the Kipchaks coming from three sides. Then cavalry is sent. It will be very difficult to tell where yours is and where the strangers are, so every warrior will fight for his life as best he can. The victory was on the side of the khan, and he had a small squad left. Kipchaks On the other side, no one would survive. After the battle, the ground was covered with red tulips, and the blood flowed like a river. The heads that were rolling here and there resembled large round stones in the stream, and the corpses of the people were like a field of harvested wheat. Khan orders trumpets and drums to be played. After hearing the shout of victory, the Khan's retreating and fleeing troops will join him. Everyone will be rested that night. The sipoks who escaped from Margilan arrive, they all unite into one community. After that, they go to the field where the battle took place, and the khan orders to bury all the dead. Then he collects all the flags and flags. After that, the khan went to Bilqillama with his army. There, one of the Kipchak tribes captured Muslim and handed him over to Khudoyor Khan. He put Muslim in a cart and went to Kokan in the company of Yolchibek Dodkhok. He arrives safely in the capital, builds a gallows and hangs it.3...

It is known that on June 17, 1853, Kokan ambassadors led by Yuldoshboy Mirzajonov arrived in Omsk. According to their words, the Kipchaks previously ruled the khanate arbitrarily and by force, and only a few months ago, when the khan was freed from their rule, seeing the irregularities in his administration, he intends to put an end to them.

This document shows that the khan destroyed the Kipchaks before the departure of the ambassadors. So, this uprising took place in the middle of 1853. Analyzing this "incident", the Kipchaks added to it. It can also be called a 'rebellion'. Because the uprising was aimed at killing them, the khan's supporters deliberately provoked and plotted, and completely exterminated the Kipchaks. In such a situation, the Kipchaks gathered the surviving men

and they are forced to form a union, they even take up arms in order to save their generation. The driving forces of the uprising were all Kipchak residents, regardless of their position and position in society. the lack of time for the defeat of the army is due to their inability to prepare and unequal forces. In addition, the Kipchak commanders are treacherously killed by the order of the khan and his supporters.

To sum up, the Kipchaks temporarily lost their primacy in the khanate, more than 20,000 people were killed. But even so, they do not lay down their arms, but secretly prepare to recover the lost situation and take revenge on their executioners. The massacre of the Kipchaks in 1853 The Kipchaks are preparing again against the khan. There is no detailed, complete information about this yet. So far, only a few archival documents have been found about the uprising that started in the Ferghana Valley in 1854.

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