

The role of local tribes in Ferghana region in the political life of the country at the beginning of the 18th century

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Annotation

This article provides information on the role of the tribes that lived in the Fergana Valley at the beginning of the 18th century in the political life of the country, their place in society.

Key words: Mangyts, Kenagasy, Mingi, Yuzy, Kalmyks, Kipchaks, Abulfayzkhan, Chodak Khodzhi, Akbotabiy, Abdurakhimkhodzha, Said Sultan, Shokhrukhbiy.

The state of the Ashtarkhanid dynasty, which was established in Central Asia at the beginning of the 17th century, began to weaken by the beginning of the 18th century. Privatization of a large part of the land by large landowners created feudal fragmentation. As a result, wars began between representatives of the dynasty for power. The central authority weakened and the existing tribal alliances took advantage of this and started wars in the regions for their independence.

The period of socio-economic and political decline under the rule of the Ashtarkhanids coincided with the period of Abulfayz Khan (1711-1747). The regions suddenly started to separate from the central government. The territories of Central Asia began to pass into the hands of emirs who ruled nomadic and semi-nomadic peoples, and wars began between them for central power. The largest tribal alliances were the Mangits, Kenagas, Miyankala tribes, Yuz and Mings.

Historian scientist B. M. Babadjanov[1] stated that one of the reasons for the decline of not only Bukhara, but the entire Movarunnahr was the invasion of these regions by the Iranians from the west (1740-1742) and the Jungors (Kalmyks) from the east. Internal conflicts have aggravated this situation.

The appearance of the first independent estates in Fergana territory is associated with the beginning of the 18th century. The Yuz tribe was the first to try to unify the territory of Ferghana. They subjugated several regions in the region of Tashkent and Syrdarya. But later the rule will be transferred to the hands of the Mings, and only the western regions of the Fergana valley, with Oratepa as its center, will remain under the control of the Hundred. The fact that the main residences of this tribe were Ora-Tepa and Jizzakh was confirmed in the "Turkestansky sbornik" [2] collection of the history of Central Asia of Tsarist Russia.

In the book "Kniga Bolshomu Cherteju" compiled in Moscow by order of the Russian Tsar Mikhail Fyodorovich, there is information that the territories of Tashkent and Turkestan were under the rule of the Kyrgyz-Kazakhs in the 17th century and that they constantly fought with the Uzbeks[3].

T. K. According to the information given by Beysembiev[4], by the beginning of the 18th century, Fergana region was separated from Bukhara. In 1704, large areas of Fergana and Tashkent, Syrdarya regions of Kazakhstan, Muhammad Rakhimbi, who was from the Hundred tribe, recognized the paternal rule. A thousand tribes living in the Fergana region have established close

relations with the Hundred tribes. There was an alliance between the Ming and Hundred tribes, as each conquered province was declared the property of both tribes.

By the 18th century, thousands gradually began to take the lead. Only the Khojand region remained under the rule of the Yuz. A large part of Fergana was under the rule of Chodak Khojas. However, the migration of many other nomadic peoples to this area and the increase of the nomadic population of Ferghana weakened the rule of Chodak Khojas, and caused the rise of large tribal nobles. In this way, the Kokan khanate began to emerge.

As for the political circles of the Fergana region, in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, these lands consisted of several independent estates: Tashkent, Fergana, Andijan, Namangan, Margilon, Khojand, Osh, Uzgan, Ora-Tepa, Turkestan, etc. V. Nalivkin's work entitled "Brief history of the Khanate of Kokhan" provides information about the complete independence of Ferghana from Bukhara in 1006 (1597) after the death of the Bukhara emir Abdulla Momin [5].

Hamid Ziyaev's work entitled "Central Asia and the Ural Mountains in the 18th century" talks about the processes of establishing diplomatic and trade relations between Russia and the Khanates. For example, in connection with the establishment of the city of Orenburg in 1735, ambassadors headed by Nurmuhammad Mullaalimov from Tashkent were the first to arrive in Ufa as official representatives from Central Asia. The head of the Orenburg expedition I. I. Kirillov managed to get information about Tashkent and some Central Asian cities by talking with the ambassadors. It is known that two letters were sent to Empress Anna Ivanovna by the governor of Tashkent, and in the conversation with them, it is known that there are more than 70 cities in Tashkent, 30 large and small cities in Turkestan, and that Tashkent was visited by Khandayliq, Khojakent, Nushba, Namdanak, Parkent, Zarkent, Karamurt, Sayram, Shymkent and other places. In addition, the city was surrounded by a wall on 4 sides, had 32 gate towers, 40 large and smaller mosques, and a 6-gate palace (Kremlin) surrounded by a strong wall.

I. I. In the conversation with the ambassador, Kirillov also received some information about Khojand and Turkestan, including the fact that Rahim Bekbotir, who belongs to a thousand tribes of Uzbeks, has the ability to gather 50,000 soldiers in Khojand, that his army is equipped with shields and firearms. and received information such as the fact that it was led by Abdurahimkhoja, that Savron, Sozaq, Karnoq, O'tror, and Iqan entered Turkestan [6]. In 1739, Turkestan was ruled by Said Sultan [7].

In this work, there is information that Yolbarskhan was the governor of Tashkent in 1738 [6]. Russian travelers Kushelyov and Miller also mention that Yolbarskhan was ruling here when they were in Tashkent in 1739 [7]. Yolbarskhan was a Kazakh khan who was killed by the Tashkent people (sarts) in 1739 [8].

According to the information given in Mirzo Olim Makhdum Haji's "History of Turkestan"[9], the lords living in Chodak region ruled Targova, Chamashbiy, Chankat, Pillakhan, Tokaytepa, Purtak (Purnok), Tepakurgan, Kaynar and several other regions. At the beginning of the 18th century, Shahrukhbi took over these territories and laid the foundation for the rule of the Ming dynasty.

Niyaz Muhammad Khoqandi's work "Ibratul Khawaqin" states that Shahrukh Khan managed to establish his authority in the regions from the other side of the river to Namangan, from Namangan to Shahidan.

Khudoyorkhonzoda's work "Anjum al-Tawarikh" also mentions that this state initially included Ko'kan, Namangan, Margilon, Konibodom, Isfara and their surrounding villages [10].

We can learn about the peoples who formed these villages from Mirza Alim ibn Mirza Rahim Tashkandi's work "Ansab al-salatin wa tawarikh al-khawakin". According to him, the tribes that lived in these areas are called Min, Chankatlik, Kyrgyz and Kipchak - a group of Fergana Uzbeks [11].

The Kyrgyz made up the majority of the population in the Namangan and Chust regions [12] R. N. We can learn from Nabiev's work. In addition to Kyrgyz, Kipchaks also lived in the regions of Koson and Chust.

In Niyaz Muhammad's work "Ibratul Khavaqin" it is written that from the beginning of Shahrukh Khan's khanate until his death, he lived a stable life in the district of Targova and Chamashbi [13].

Shakhrukh decides to subdue the state of Bukhara as well, but he cannot achieve his dream. He died in 1134/1721-1722 AH. The period of his reign is determined by 23 years (during his father's reign in Andijan for ten years) [10]. During Shahrukhbiy's reign, Osh, Ozgan, and Khojand were self-governing regions [9].

Shahrukhbi's son Abdurahimbi Khojand was taken away from the hands of Muhammed Rahim, the son of a Kyrgyz patriarch, Akbotabiy hundred, killed them and two more sons [11], and a year later defeated the governor of Oratepa, Kulik, and transferred these territories to the Kokan state [9]. Before Khojand, Abdurakhimbi subdues Andijan. It can be seen that the Hundred tribes of Khojand and Oratepa were the dominant tribes. Philip Efremov, who made a 9-year journey in the 70s of the 18th century, also mentions this. He says that Oratepa was ruled by Khudoyorbek from the hundred Uzbek tribe and Khojand by the ruler from the hundred Uzbek tribe [14]. Khojand and Oratepa were inhabited by Tajiks, in addition to the Hundred tribe [15]. Kipchaks came and settled in Andijan region.

Before becoming part of the Tashkent khanate, it passed from hand to hand between local nobles and Kazakh khans, the people of Tashkent were also subject to the Kalmyk khan. Shubai Arslanov, a Russian merchant who visited Tashkent in 1741, notes that at that time the local nobleman Sart Kusen-Bek ruled the city, who took power from the Kazakh Khan Tolabi [8].

In the information collected by Major Carl Müller about Tashkent in 1742, he mentions that the people of Tashkent paid a large amount of taxes (jasoq) to the Kalmyk Khan, and that Tashkent was completely freed from the Kalmyks after Abdurakhimbi led a war against the Kalmyks and defeated them in Badakhshan. Since Tashkent is located in a strategic area, during the past centuries, it has been the cause of constant disputes between the Khans of Movarounnahr, Kazakhs and Kalmyks [16].

In 1806, Olim Khan started marching to Tashkent, at that time Hamidkhoja was the governor of Tashkent. Kokan's troops entered Tashkent from the southeast and besieged and captured the city for 11 days. They loot the city for a day. Olim Khan hands over the government to Sayyid Alibek and returns to Khoqand. Thus, Tashkent will be transferred to the state of Olimkhan [4]. As a result, the tribes living in the Tashkent region: Turks, Qiyats, Karasaroy, Kokcha, Kamandoron, Kangli, Beshogoch, Qatagan, etc. [17] enrich the composition of the population of the Khanate. In the regions from Tashkent to Khojand, Kurama peoples lived, and they were part of the Khanate ethnic group [15].

The author of "History of Turkestan" Mirzo Olim Makhdumkhoji said that after this event the Kyrgyz-Kipchak community will take leadership positions. High positions do not touch Kipchaks [9]. After this event, the Kipchaks gathered their strength and began to gain the main power in the khanate.

Taking into account the above information, it can be concluded that the participation of local tribal clans in the political life of the khanate was constant. We can even say that Kokan khans gave some principalities or regions to statesmen or the heads of local forces in order to compromise with them. In particular, as a representative of a powerful group and the head of the tribe, Rajab Koshbegi, Muhammad Sharif was appointed to Tashkent, and representatives of the Yuzlar tribe were appointed as governors of Khojand and Oratepa. We can even learn from the above information that in many cases, the khans came to the top of the government with the intervention of local tribes, including Sheralikhan, Khudoyorkhan was used by Kipchaks, Mallakhan was used by Kyrgyz, Shahmuradbek and Sultan Said were used by the Kipchak Aliquli thousandbashi.

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