

HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE FORMATION OF THE TURKESTAN GOVERNORATE GENERAL ON THE TERRITORY OF CENTRAL ASIA

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Annotation: This article provides detailed information about the historical conditions in the process of formation of the Turkestan governorate general in the territory of Central Asia, the existing political system and other events of that time. Following the colonization of Central Asia into a Russian colony during this period, this territorial unit would be established here, and several provinces would be established within it.

Keywords: Governor – General of Turkestan, Alexander II, Konstantin Petrovich von Kaufman, "Historia Shohrukhy", "Historia Fergana", Muhammad Yunus Bayani, "Shajarai Khorazmshohiy", England, Afghanistan, Russia, Syrdarya.

INTRODUCTION

As a result of military occupation campaigns conducted by the Tsarist government in an attempt to turn Central Asia into its own colony, large areas of its territory were conquered. Despite the losses and casualties, the implementation of the next military plans by order of Emperor Alexander II was continued. Established in 1865, the Turkestan province fulfilled the role of a military center in conducting military actions in Central Asia. The next task was to consolidate the rule of the Tsarist government in the occupied territories and establish administrative-territorial units. To implement these goals, the creation of an administrative-managerial territory, that is, a separate Governor-General, was initiated, which included the occupied territories. This was because Central Asia was located far from the Orenburg governorate-general, while another reason was the consolidation of the lands to be conquered in the future. These territories had a population and territory to form one more governor-general within the Empire. At the same time, by establishing a separate general governorship in Central Asia, it was to comprehensively adapt its geographical features, economy, Natural Resources, mineral resources to the interests of the Empire.

“In 1867, the governorate General of Turkestan was established, encompassing the occupied territories, and the Turkestan military district was formed. From 1847, all military units involved in military occupation campaigns were included in its composition. During this period, the military in the Turkestan Military District numbered 40,000 men. The city of Tashkent was made the center of the governorate general”¹. It was located in a convenient geographical space and had every opportunity to pursue military, political, strategic goals. The governor-general of Turkestan was considered the commander of the military troops stationed in the territory, the commander of the part of the Yettisay Cossacks, and at the same time the Chief Justice. The

¹ <https://wikipedia.org> site

governor-general of Turkestan was appointed adjutant-general Konstantin Petrovich von Kaufman (1867-1881) by the decree of the Russian emperor of 1867. He was also at one point the commander of the Turkestan Military District.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The sources on the conquest and colonization of the Central Asian khanates by the Russian Empire and the colonial policy of Tsarist Russia in Turkestan are rich and potential. We can study these sources in several different ways. Among the sources, the most convincing and prestigious were created by our local historians in the second half of the XIX and early XX centuries. Among them are "Historia jadidi Tashkent" by Muhammad Solih Toshkandi, "Historia Jahonnamoyi" by Avaz Muhammad Attor Khukandi, "Historia Aliquli Amirlashkar" by Muhammad Yunus Toib, "Historia Shohrukhi" by Mullo Holiboy Mambetov, "the history of Urus armies in Turkestan 1269-1281", "Historia Turkestan" by Mullo scholar Makhmudhoja, "Historia Shohrukhi" by Niyoz Muhammad Khukandi, "Historia Farghana" by Ibrat, "Historia Farghana" by the "Shajarai Khwarazmshahiy" of Jonah Bayani and a number of other works can be mentioned separately. In addition to these sources, many documents held in the central state archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan, works and documents recorded by Russian military personnel and historians also serve as important sources in the study of the topic. However, in the study of these works and documents, it is advisable to approach them from a critical point of view and draw truthful and objective conclusions.

By the middle of the 19th century Tsarist Russia and England's interests in the colonial policies of the states had clashed in Central Asia. The interests of both states in Turkestan began much more awfully than this, and both states were trying to bring Turkestan into the sphere of their interests. From the beginning of the 19th century, England rose from its possessions in India and Afghanistan to initiate trade and diplomatic relations with the Uzbek khanates. English politicians were concerned that Russia was becoming increasingly economically closer to the Uzbek khanates and were startled by the khanates' conquest by the Russian Empire. Russia, in turn, was concerned about Britain's conquest of Turkestan and the Eastern Caspian Sea. In this political game, the main objective of England was to unite the Uzbek khanates and prevent them from being conquered by the Russian Imperia, and at the same time occupy the markets of Central Asia. England began sending its ambassadors and missions to the khanates of Central Asia from the 30s of the 19th century to further its goals. A. While a number of English missionaries, such as Burns, Stoddart, Connolly, Abbot, Shakespeare, came several times during the 30s and 50s of the 19th century to pursue their goals, they all failed to reach their goals. "By the middle of the 19th century, competition and tension between Russia and England had deepened. On March 19, 1856, both states sign an agreement with the aim of easing tensions. However, even this deal could not affect the softening of the situation. 1858 the resolution and the special committee, which envisaged the implementation of colonial policy in India and the expansion of trade relations with the khanates of Turkestan, was approved. This caused severe concern from the Russian government and brought the question of the occupation of the Uzbek khanates to the first place on the agenda. Initial military action was directed against the Khanate of Kokand. The foreign policy of the Russian Empire in its later years"².

² Shamsutdinov R., Karimov Sh.(19) And (19) And (19) And (19). History of the motherland. Tashkent-2020

RESULTS

Led to the emergence of a tense situation with England. Both nations held talks in 1869, preventing a military conflict that would inevitably occur. These negotiations were to clarify the neutral territory between the two states. However, the Russian government opposed England's demand that the neutral territory should be Afghanistan and Central Asia, advancing a policy that the neutral territory should be Afghanistan, and in March the English Parliament argued that Central Asia should be within the influence of the Russian Empire. The issue eventually remained open. Later, the representative of the English Government, Indian Viceroy Forsyth, who was watching Russia's invasion policy in Central Asia, secretly arrived in Tashkent in 1873 and, meeting with Kaufman, agreed to the total Russian conquest of Central Asia, and the Turkestan governor-general also included the Turkestan province and the southern part of Semipalatinsk Oblast. Initially, the general governorate of Turkestan was administratively divided into two provinces: Syrdarya (markazi — Tashkent) and Yettisuv (markazi — Verny). The territory of Syrdarya province included mainly lands belonging to Turkestan province, established in 1865, and the conquered northern territories of the Kokand Khanate. And Yettisuv Oblast was created consisting of the Lands of Sergiopol, Kopal and Olatavsk Okrug of Semipalatinsk Oblast and part of the former Turkestan Oblast. At the expense of the occupied territories, the following administrative-territorial units subsequently formed: Zarafshan County (markazi-Samarkand) in 1868 on lands under the Bukhara emirate, amudarya division (markazi - Petro Alexandrovsk; present-day Fourkol) in 1873 on territories under the Khiva Khanate, and Fergana region (markazi - New Marghilon, later Skobelev-now Fargona city) in 1881”.³

The Russian Empire from the beginning of the XIX century seriously entered the territorial — geographical, military-political, scientific study of Turkestan. In 1803, the initial mission, led by Ivanov, reached Bukhara, which had considerable military, political, economic power among the khanates, and gained some information about the emirate. In 1920, a.F.6 of the scientists in its composition, led by Negri.Meyendorf, E.Eversman, a second mission with Budrins, came to gather more information about the emirate. G.Meyendorf was charged with making maps that incorporated all the details so that in the future Russian troops could be used when they arrived in Bukhara with a military invasion. A new mission was sent to Bukhara in 1834. This mission fulfilled missions with a purely espionage purpose. This mission was led by P. CH.Demizon, a student of the Faculty of Oriental Studies of Kazan University, who was well versed in Turkic languages and the history of these peoples. He was given a fake passport with the name of the tatar Mullah Mirza Ja'far and a document confirming his diplomacy. The task assigned to him was extremely important and consisted in determining how Bukhara would react to this if a war broke out between Russia and Khiva. In 1835 praporshik Vitkevich was sent to Bukhara with secret instructions. In April 1839, an expedition led by engineer — geologist, captain Kovalevsky was sent to Bukhara, and he was instructed to map the deposits of mavgdu gold and other ore in Turkestan. It was also tasked with collecting statistics on the geological structure of the Emirate of Bukhara, the situation of trade in gold objects in Bukhara and the foreign trade relations of the emirate. 1841 in Bukhara.The mission, led by hanikov, included N.Zalesov, together with such scientists as Leman, came and went on to study the flora and fauna of Central

³ <https://ziyouz.com> site

Asia. N. in 1843. Hanikov collected a report on the results of his trip and handed it to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and this year the report was issued as a referral to the relevant departments "Opisaniye Bukharskogo hanstva" was published as a book. This book was sent to the Orenburg governorate general to be distributed to officers and soldiers of the army marching to Central Asia. In the book, The Map of Bukhara, the plan of the city of Samarkand, was published for the first time. In 1842, he was sent to the Emirate of Bukhara. Butenev was given a more secret assignment. He admired these assignments. Assigned to the Russian government a secret case, which was called "the possibilities of pulling troops to Bukhara." It gives a clear description of the possible conquest of the emirate. He encouraged hakumat and the Russian generals to invade the emirate more quickly. Similar missions were carried out in relation to the Khanate of Khiva and the Khanate of Kokand. In 1820, a mission led by captain Muravyov concluded that the conquest of the Khanate of Khiva would open the way for Russia to Bukhara and India and provide an opportunity to keep all of Central Asia under Russian influence, and count Perovsky, who relied on these conclusions and followed Muravyov's advice, took the approval of the Russian government and marched to Khiva. Walking participant M. Ivanin, in his work "Opisaniye zimnego Pohoda v Xivu (1839 - 1840gg)", makes proposals to make a final death sentence over the Khanate of Khiva and declare euogic war if he needs a letter, that is, to divert Amudarya into the Caspian Sea. With these ideas, the Russian colonists had also passed Genghis Khan on cruelty. As the 1858 mission to Central Asia, led by Colonel Ignatyev, ended its work, "trade and other contacts on an equal footing with the khanates of Central Asia would not benefit. It is necessary to invade these territories, spending all the expenses that go to wait and send ambassadors to military campaigns" — draws conclusions in the content of which the spirit of extreme chauvinism and invasion is clearly manifested. With the help of missions and expeditions, embassies, as above, the Russian empire gained a lot of valuable information about the khanates of Central Asia. The absence of unity among the khanates began to develop a plan for the rapid conquest of the khanlik using the bloody disputes that continued between them, and entrusted their implementation to the most experienced Russian generals.

DISCUSSION

Afghanistan stated that it would remain a neutral territory. Thus the rivalry between England and Russia over Central Asia ended with the dominance of Russian diplomacy. However, with the intervention of England, the emirate of Bukhara managed to partially retain its independence. The Russian Empire from the beginning of the XIX century seriously entered the territorial — geographical, military-political, scientific study of Turkestan. In 1803, the initial mission, led by Ivanov, reached Bukhara, which had considerable military, political, economic power among the khanates, and gained some information about the emirate. In 1920, a.F.6 of the scientists in its composition, led by Negri. Meyendorf, E. Eversmaan, a second mission with Budrins, came to gather more informaaion about the emirate. G. Meyendorf was charged with making maps that incorporated all the details so that in the future Russian troops could be used when they arrived in Bukhara with a military invasion. "A new mission was sent to Bukhara in 1834. This mission fulfilled missions with a purely espionage purpose. This mission was led by P. CH. Demizon, a student of the Faculty of Oriental Studies of Kazan University, who was well versed in Turkic languages and the history of these peoples. He was given a fake passport with the name of the tatar Mullah Mirza Ja'far and a document confirming his diplomacy. The task assigned to him was extremely important and consisted in determining how Bukhara would react to this if a war

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CONCLUSION

The establishment of the Turkestan governorate general was a result of the Russian Empire's expansionist policy in Central Asia, with the goal of gaining full political and military control of the area. Officially established in 1867, the governor-general increased the Russian Empire's ties with Central Asia, introducing administrative, economic, and military arrangements here. This process had a serious impact on the way of life of the indigenous people, while also laying the groundwork for the awakening of national consciousness among the peoples of Central Asia and the formation of anti-colonial movements. Thus, the governor-general of Turkestan was a political-administrative structure that left a huge mark on the history of Central Asia, played an important role in the socio-political development of the region. With the help of missions and expeditions, embassies, as above, the Russian empire gained a lot of valuable information about the khanates of Central Asia. The absence of unity among the khanates began to develop a plan for the rapid conquest of the khanlik using the bloody disputes that continued between them, and entrusted their implementation to the most experienced Russian generals.

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