

MILITARY EXPEDITIONS FROM THE MIDDLE OF THE 19th CENTURY TO THE END OF THE 19th CENTURY: THE CONQUEST OF THE KINGDOM OF KHIVA BY RUSSIA

Jumaev Bekzod

researcher of Termiz State University

Abstract: This article discussed the military expeditions that visited the Khivakhanate in the half of the 19th century, the purpose of the order, the materials they collected and the articles that were the basis for obtaining the khanate.

Key words: Khanate of Khiva, military expedition, General-governor von Kaufman, Gandimiyan high, Khorezm school of historiography, representatives of the school of Russian oriental studies.

In the middle of the 19th century, the Khanate of Khiva was one of the three khanates in Central Asia one of them, socio-economically and politically, the Kungirat dynasty was one of the powerful countries under At the beginning of the 19th century, the British were different Trade and economic relations between Central Asian khanates with Russia they try to damage their relations. They are from the 20s of the 19th century across the Indus River in order to move their goods to Central Asia more easily. open a trade route. In the city of Daroi Ghazikhan on the middle bank of the Indus River. Russia opened a fair and attracted the attention of Central Asian traders. They want to draw from Nijnenovgorod fair to this fair. This and it would damage Russia's economic and trade relations with the khanates. This is why the Russian government is headed by Perovsky the committee on the project of sending the expedition convenes, in which The following are the main reasons for organizing the expedition: —The Kheva people, especially the British government, are the enemy of our industry and trade for a long time as a result of his desire to establish his rule Russia's loose influence in Central Asia behind impunity must be restored. It can be seen that this is another military man of Tsarist Russia The

purpose of the expedition was to conquer the khanate. According to M. Ivanin, this The purpose of the march is to "excitement in the distant lands of Asia and Russian honoring the name, opening the way to Central Asia, Russia's trade. ensuring and expanding the profitable sharing of transactions, Island acquaintance with the basin, calling on Kazakhs to disobey and Russian who takes his citizens captive, wants to introduce Russian merchants to his market, he even wants to receive the ambassadors sent from Russia - to give up the customs of the disobedient Khiva, the tormentor of Central Asia, to free the Russian prisoners. forcing and puzzled European scientists for a long time Whether it will be possible to direct the Amudarya to the Caspian Sea was to solve the geographical problem about" [10]. In general received, the purpose of the march is to plant Russian influence in the neighboring khanates consists of East India Company settling in Central Asia was a military event against.

The Khanate of Khiva was conquered by the Russian Empire in the 1940s military expeditions organized in order to conquer the khanate in 1873 This period ends with the Khorezm school of historiography in the coverage of history representatives of Munis and Ogahi [9], Bayani [2], Laffasi [11], Tabibi [13], Bobojon Tarroh [1], A. Boltaev [3] and Russian orientalists N. Muravyov [12], P.P. Ivanov [11], N.I. Veselovsky [8], M.I. Ivanin [10], L. Sobolev [9], V. Grishfeld [6] and M. N. Galkin [4], V. Lobachevsky [5] and other historical was studied based on the works. In 1839, V. Perovsky ordered the troops of the Orenburg corps: "Mighty and has long resisted the temptation of our great state Khiva was giving. By the command of God and the decree of our king, to fight Glory be to those who are going. ...your passion, Your perseverance and courage allowed us to finish our march with victory gives ... Russia is our sneaky and treacherous neighbor - punishing Khiva for the first time going for God willing, we will be in Khiva in two months. Khiva For the first time in the capital, before the idol and the Russian Bible,

Russians are their king and homeland they sincerely pray for him with a loud voice" [4], - he boasts. This the expedition ended unsuccessfully, V. Perovsky Khiva in the Akbulok fortress ordered to stop the expedition [36]. of this expedition because the results were not in favor of Russia, with the Khanate of Khiva led by Captain P.A. Nikiforov in order to continue relations an embassy mission will be sent. In Nikiforov's Perovsky expedition participation was the same term for the Russian government. On him The occupation of the lower part of the Syrdarya by the Russian troops of Khiva Khan to stay neutral on the issue, the lands north of the Syr Darya and the Caspian and to recognize the eastern shore of the sea as subordinate to Russia Not to attack the Kazakhs under Russian care, their internal affairs was to persuade not to interfere [7].

Two people together with Nikifirov Topographer Petrov and Chelpanov[4] also participated in this mission. This There are almost no written sources about how the expedition went to the khanate and what it did [5]. The result of this mission for Russia 16 ambassadors headed by V. Nabiyev visited. Nabiyev The embassy convoy headed by in response to the embassy mission, with the recommendation of V. Perovsky, lieutenant colonel to Khiva The visit of the embassy mission headed by G. Danilevsky will be carried out. This mission was in Khiva from October 19 to December 31, 1842 and the contract signed on December 27 states the following reached: The entry of Russian trade caravans into the khanate without resistance, them protection from pirates, with fishing on the Caspian not to take engaged workers captive;

- Khiva, Kokhna Urganch, Khanka, Khazorasp of Russian merchants granting the right to carry out open trade activities in the regions;

- A special place for Khanate merchants in the Orenburg caravanserai ensure separation;

- Clarification of common borders - passing through Syrdarya and Ust-Yurt Issues such as inclusion have been resolved, but Danilevsky and Russia Russia's political agent in the khanate, considered the main one for the government the issue of ensuring its activities was denied by the khanate. Danilevsky, even Russia on trade and not political issues His government's agent [7] also offered to work in the khanate was categorically rejected. On August 12, 1873, the Gandumuyan Peace Treaty was signed. The terms of the peace included the destruction of the independence of the Khanate of Khiva, and the war will worsen the situation of the people who have fallen into a difficult situation.

According to the agreement, the Khanate of Khiva became dependent on the Russian Empire. According to clause I of the agreement, the Khan of Khiva declared himself "the Emperor of Russia considered a loyal subject. The text of this peace treaty is under pressure from the Russians .It was created by the poet and statesman Mirzaboshi of Polvan - Kamil Khorazmi. This peace treaty consisted of 18 articles [3]. This contract is in two languages written in Uzbek and Russian languages in Turkish script. "Gandhimian information about the contract" is given in the manuscripts of Khiva historians and other research works [2]. From the second half of the 19th century "friendly" relations through military "expeditions" started the head of the Russian government's policy on installation . His goal was to conquer the Khanate of Khiva, even in the third attempt.

REFERENCES:

1. Azizov Bobojon Tarroh - Employee. Musicians of Khorezm. - T.: Literature and Art, 1998.
2. Baeni. Shajarai Khorezmshahi. // Manuscript Own FA ShI. – No. 9596
3. Boltaev A. Documents on the history of Khorezm // Manuscript. UzFA ShI. – No. 9320.

4. Galkin M.N. Etnograficheskie i istoricheskie materialy po Central Asia and Orenburg region. S.Pb., 1869, S. 19.
5. G o l o s o v D . Pokhod v Khivu v 1839. russkix voysk pod in the detachment nachalstvom Adjutant General Perovsky. "Military Collection", 1863. S.70.
6. Grishfeld V., Galkin M.N. Military - statisticheskoe opisanie Khiva oasis. Ch 11. -T., 1903.
7. Grodekov N. I. Khivinsky pokhod in 1873. Daystvia Caucasian detachment. Izdanie redaktsii ist. Journal. "Russkaya starina". S. 7–10.
8. Ignatev N. Mission in Khiva and Bukhara in 1858. S.-Petersburg. Gosudarstvennaya typography. 1897 g. P.135-136.
9. "Engineering Journal", 1874, No. 1. Similarly, Zièev H. in Turkestan Struggle against Russian aggression and domination (XVIII-early XX centuries). T., East. 1998. B.314.
10. I v a n i n M. Opisanie znmnyago pokhola v Khivu v 1839-1840 gg. S.156.
11. Ivanov P.P. Archive Khivinskikh khanov XIX c. L.: Izd. Gos.publ. library. 1940.
12. Cliven E. Otryvok iz puteshestvia v Khivu i nekotorye details and times of the reign of Said Muhammed Khan in 1856-1860.
13. Grishfeld V., Galkin M.N. Military - statisticheskoe opisanie Khiva oasis. Ch 11. -T., 1903.