

**ON THE EVE OF THE INVASION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE OF THE
UZBEK KHANTS INTERACTIONS**

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Annotation. The article describes the relationship between the Uzbek khanates on the eve of the invasion of tsarist Russia and the factors that caused the invasion.

Keywords: XVIII-XIX centuries, Bukhara, Khiva, Kokan, Amir Heydar, Eltuzar, Ivan the Terrible, Nicholas I, tsarist Russia.

The most important event in the history of the Uzbek people of the twentieth century was, without a doubt, the achievement of state independence. With the honor of independence, the age-old dream of the people came true, and thanks to independence, their faith, traditions and values returned to their place. Choosing the path of development of the republic, taking into account the characteristics and traditions of the Uzbek people, honoring the rich culture and spirituality, promoting the ideology of national independence, focused on the perspective of the people, the history of the Motherland raised objective knowledge and research to the level of vital necessity. The promising policy of Uzbekistan in the 21st century, aimed at building a democratic state based on the rule of law, is to democratize and renew society, modernize and reform the country. Because when building this society, it is important to study the management of our state from a historical point of view and apply rich historical experience in practice.

At the present modern stage, looking back at the past years is one of the necessary aspects of scientific research. If we look at our history from the late

Middle Ages to our time (XVIII-XIX centuries), which has been carefully and deeply studied, we will once again be convinced of the high culture of our ancestors. Uzbekistan is one of the cradles of the ancient world civilization, which has political, economic and cultural significance in the life of the peoples of Central Asia [1].

The study of history helps to overcome the obstacles that every nation faces, and draw the right conclusions from these mistakes and make a wide observation of man.

By the middle of the 19th century, the ongoing wars, disagreements and conflicts between the three khanates in Central Asia, various protest movements aggravated the socio-political and economic situation in the khanates. After the death of Amir Shahmurad in 1800 in the Emirate of Bukhara, his son Amir Khaidar (1800-1826) took the throne. Khan called for a fight against Elthuzar and defeated the Khivans. After these wars, wars began between Bukhara and the Kokan Khanate. Kokan Khan Olim Khan attacked Oratepa in 1807 and 1810 and took Kokan large booty. Such attacks were also organized against Jizzakh and Zomin [2: 9-10].

The real reason for these processes: the division of the country, which has been a whole for centuries, the people who have been living in the same economic and cultural space, the continuous wars between the khanates, the chief leadership and the mutual power within each khanate. Incessant internal conflicts and wars devastated the entire country. This process caused factionalism, the ethnic mixing of tribes destroyed the unity of one nation, and the concept of a single homeland was not understood at the state and regional levels [2; 4: 9-10].

The malicious persecution of the Turkestan lands by Tsarist Russia began when the Shasibani regime was preserved in the country, Ivan the Terrible, who conquered Kazan in 1553 and the Ashtarkhan Khanate in 1556, became the initiator of this dream. In 1581, the Muscovite state attacked the Muslim kingdom in Siberia and conquered it [4: 150].

So, we see that the implementation of military operations against the country began three centuries ago. This, in turn, requires the study of a topic that we want to study from these years.

By the beginning of the 19th century, in connection with the military-political situation between some European countries, the Russian-Turkish wars of 1806-1812, the Russian-Swedish wars of 1808-1809, the Russian-Persian wars of 1805-1813, Russian-French war of 1805-1812 and it happened. As a result, the French wars of the Russian government took place. As a result, the attention of the Russian government to the Uzbek khanates decreased. When Nicholas I (1825-1855) sat on the Russian throne, the situation changed again. With the help of military fortifications in the Kazakh steppes, the Russian Empire began to approach the territories of the Khiva Khanate [4: 153].

From the middle of the 19th century, the lands of the Uzbek Khanate began to be occupied by the tsarist government. The reasons for this in the first place; First, the Uzbek khanates fought over property, state, and land to such an extent that they could not defend themselves, let alone fight an external enemy. This was very convenient for the royal authorities. Secondly, the military-political and economic situation of tsarist Russia required that the developing Russian capitalists needed new markets and sources of profit. Russian industrial enterprises have natural underground resources, raw material bases; cotton, silk, black leather, etc. were needed. Due to the civil war of 1861-1862. the reduction in cotton imports from America made the demand for Uzbek cotton too high.

Thirdly, the aggravation of Anglo-Russian relations on the issue of Central Asia led to the acceleration of the Russian invasion.

At this time, the Uzbek khanates aggravated their territorial disputes. These are military reforms that were not carried out in time caused a strong backlog of the Uzbek khanates in military weapons. The quality of weapons was low and very weak compared to the military weapons of tsarist Russia the enemy because of their implementation and their lack of concerted actions.

He reached the threshold of Turkestan. Therefore, due to the policy of the Uzbek khanates and the conflict between the ruling dynasties, reforms and measures that should have been implemented on time were implemented with a delay. Ordinary people did not yet imagine the power of the enemy. It is known from history that these above factors acted at the expense of enemy forces.

Sources that provide reliable information about this period, i.e. on the eve of the occupation of Turkestan by tsarist Russia:

"History of Fergana" by Ishak Khan Tor Ibrat, "Ansab as-salotun va tavorikh al-khavokin" by Mirza Mulla Olim Muhammad Rahim son, "Tarihi salatun Fergana" by Mahmud Hakim Yaifani, Mulla Niyaz Muhammad Ho. Such works as "Kandi" Important sources are "Tarihi shahruhi", "Badavlatnama" by Muhammad Margilani, "Muntahab at-Tawarikh" by Hakim Khan Tor.

These sources, on the eve of the entry of tsarist Russia into Turkestan, that is, the topic covered are the relations of the Uzbek khanates on the eve of this invasion and the factors that caused the invasion.

A person interested in history can learn pure history by studying these sources.

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