

THE HISTORY OF THE KOKAN KHANATE IS BEING RESEARCHED BY US HISTORIANS

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ABSTRACT

Based on historical sources and literature, the article describes the study of the activities of AbdurahmonOftobachi, one of the most important figures in the political life of the Kokand Khanate, by foreign researchers. In particular, the data presented in the works of the American historian S. Livi are analyzed.

KEYWORDS: Soodanbekov, Lunyov, Beysembiyev, Terletsky, Holdsworth, Mans, Bregel, Oldward, Saray, Komatsu, Kawahara, Jacques Louis Bake-Gramon, Milword, Newbay, Sakhadei, Livi.

INTRODUCTION

In the 70s of the 19th century, one of the political figures who took a special place in the political life of the Kokan Khanate was Abdurrahman Aftobachi. One of the leaders of the rebellion started by a part of the Kyrgyz and Kipchaks living in the mountainous regions in the south of the Kokan Khanate against Khudoyorho's tyranny, especially the tax policy. Uzbeks and Tajiks joined them and became a national movement. Khudoyar Khan sent an army led by Abdurrahman Aftobachi and Saint Isa to suppress the rebellion, but they went to the side of the rebels. The rebels took Osh, Namangan, Andijan and Asaka. Khan asked for help from the Turkestan Governor General to suppress the uprising and fled to Tashkent without waiting for it. M. D. The punitive force led by Skobelev arrived in Kokan on July 13, 1875. Despite the fact that the rebels declared Polat Khan as khan as early as 1873, after the escape of Abdurrahman the Aftobachi Khudoyor Khan, Khudoyor Khan's eldest son Nasriddin Beg was installed on the throne. Abdurrahman Aftobachi replenished the ranks of the rebels with new forces, gave titles such as dahboshi and fifty-bashi to the Kipchaks and ordinary fighters, and appointed them as the commanders of the newly formed troops. On August 22, 1875, the battle of Mahram took place, in which the rebels were defeated due to their poor armament and lack of military skills. On September 8-9, the 5,000-strong army of Abdurrahman Aftobachi was defeated in a battle with M.D. Skobelev's army in the village of Mingtepa. Abdurrahman Aftobachi fled to Uzgan with 25 men. In these battles, Polat Khan Abdurrahman did not help Aftobachi. Taking advantage of the rivalry between Abdurrahman Aftobachi and Polatkhan, the Russian troops occupy Kokan, Margilan and Osh without a fight. In the winter of 1876, M.D. Skobelev organized a military expedition to the Kipchaks' village between Norin and Karadarya in order to deal a decisive blow

to the Kipchaks led by Abdurahman Chopik. The rebels found out about this and welcomed the Russian army in Andijan. In the battle of January 8, 1876, the rebels were defeated again. On January 18, the army led by Abdurahman Chopik was defeated in Asaka and left the city. On January 19, Polatkhan sent ambassadors to Khojand to K.P. Kaufman, proposing peace. Russian spies warn Abdurahman Chopik about this. In order to save his life and gain a position, Abdurahman Chopik sent his trusted men to negotiate surrender on January 20, 1876, and after meeting General M.D. Skobelev personally on January 24, he surrendered with his comrades (26 comrades and 400 fighters). . Abdurrahman Chapik dispersed the rebels under his command, and the rebellion was doomed to defeat.

Abdurahman Aftobachi's political activity has been covered by many scholars, not as a separate study, but in their works devoted to the history of the Koqan Khanate. In particular, in the period after 1991, researchers from the CIS countries, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Russian scientists - T. Beysembiyev, S. Soodanbekov, Yu. Lunyov, N. Terletsky conducted scientific research on the history of the Kokan Khanate, and although their works are brief, information about Abdurahman Oftobachi given [1–3; 11].

Researchers from far away countries also contribute to the study of the history of the Kokand Khanate. They include English, Japanese, Turkish, American and Canadian scientists. In their works, information can be found that shed light on some aspects of the history of the khanate. Of course, among them, in the background of political processes and the events of the termination of the khanate, an opinion was also expressed about Abdurahman Aftobachi [4-10]

American researcher Scott Levay (Ohio University) became interested in the history of the Kokan Khanate in recent years. In 2006, he gave a scientific lecture and once again referred to the legend of the Golden Cradle. In the lecture T. K. Beysembiev and Sh. H. The information given in the works of Vahidov is repeated. Nevertheless, S. Livai claims that he is interpreting this narration independently.

In one of his scientific works, S. Livai rightly points out that researchers in "western" historiography have studied the history of the Kokand Khanate in most cases in connection with the history of Xinjiang (Kashghar or Ettishahar) and mainly on the basis of Chinese sources. At the same time, they did not refer to the works of local historians in Persian and Chigatai (Uzbek) languages. S. In his work, Livai briefly describes the political history of the Kokand Khanate, focusing on the role of the Kokand Khanate (Fergana Valley) in the international transit trade of China. Also, the article partially covers the period of Olim Khan's rule. The author assesses his reign as the period when the Kokan khanate began to strengthen. Speaking about the era of Omar Khan, S. Levi says that he established an Islamic "regime" in Kokan. The author puts forward a controversial opinion that this event can be connected with the contemporary religious life of the Ferghana Valley [12].

S. Livay's monograph published in 2017 corrects the shortcomings of the above article. This indicates that there has been an increase in his activity. He makes good use of Persian-Tajik and old Uzbek sources and research in his research [7; 12]. This work is called "The Rise and Fall of Khoqand, 1709-1876 Central Asia in the Global Age" and stands out among the scientist's researches. Effective use of sources, aspects of using researches carried out in recent years have increased the importance of the work.

In his work "The Rise and Fall of Khoqand, 1709-1876 Central Asia in the Global Age", Scott Livay mentions Abdurrahman Oftobachi as a person who, despite his close relationship with Khudor Khan, was suspicious of peaceful relations with Russia, and strongly opposed to relations with Russia [7: 205]. Scott Levi in the above work emphasizes the correctness of B. Babadjanov's opinion that the people gathered around Abdurrahman Oftobachi have an opportunistic character rather than opposing the Russian infidels on a religious basis [7: 206].

Giving information about the battle in Mahram, Scott Leviy writes that Abdurrahman's 30,000 Kipchak army was defeated by reinforcements sent from Tashkent by Kaufman, and Abdurrahman himself retreated into the valley in search of Murodbek, the brother of Nasriddinbek, a descendant of Shahrukhbi. But he does not cite any research or sources to support his views [7: 206].

During the campaign against Khojand, General Kaufman and Colonel Mikhail Skobelev (1843–82) led about 5,000 Russian troops in pursuit of Abdurrahman's fleeing soldiers. In the work, Scott Leviy relies on Umidi's Maktubchai Khan, suggesting that Kaufman intended to suppress the rebellion and return Khudayar Khan to the throne. But on August 22, the Russians, including Skobelev, defeated a large army of the Kogan people in a fierce battle near Makhram. They then marched to Kokhan and captured Nasriddin, but instead of recalling Khudayar Khan for a fourth reign, Kaufman left Nasriddin on the throne and forced him to accept new, even harsher terms. After this defeat, Russia annexed all the Kokand territories in the Ferghana Valley to the north of the Syrdarya (Umidi calls it "Turonian property"), including Namangan [7: 206].

Kaufman then put Major General Skobelev in charge of ending this rebellion. Skobelev pursued Abdurrahman Aftobachi and defeated him several times until the Kipchak commander finally surrendered on January 20, 1876 [7: 208]. Khudoyar Khan's third reign (1865–75) represented a decade of efforts to overcome these obstacles and restore balance to the Kok, with Russian annexation of desert fortress cities and Tashkent. Khudoyar Khan put aside the enmity between the Kipchaks and his sart supporters, looked upon Abdurrahman Aftobachi, the son of Muslimkul, as a Kipchak ally, and in 1868 established submissive but peaceful relations with Russia [7: 209]. Scott Levi's comments above are the main comments on Abdurrahman Aftobachi. In general, only the information from the work "Maktubchai Khan" was used about the activities of Abdurrahman oftobachi. The source base of the work would have been increased if the works "Tarihi Shahruhiy", "Tarihi Ferghana" and "Tarihi Turkestan" were used.

Thus, even though the scientists of foreign countries have not conducted separate studies on the activities of Abdurrahman Oftobachi, who played an important role in the history of the Kokand Khanate, some of them have come up with serious scientific conclusions. Foreign scientists' access to local sources may lead to significant scientific results in the future. In particular, it can be said that the political activity of Abdurrahman Oftobachi can be taken as a separate study.

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