

## MATERIALS ABOUT THE REBELLIONS OF PULAT KHAN AND YETIM KHAN, WHICH TOOK PLACE IN THE FERGANA VALLEY IN THE 1870S AND 1880S IN THE PAGES OF THE TURKESTAN COLLECTION

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**Abstract:** The article is devoted to the issues of the extent to which the uprisings led by Pulat Khan in the Fergana Valley in 183-1876 and Yetim Khan in Mingtepa in 1878 against the colonial oppression of Tsarist Russia and their bloody suppression by the colonial administrators are covered in the materials on the pages of the "Turkestan Collection".

**Key words:** Pulat Khan, Mulla Ishak Mulla Hasan Ugli, Yetim Khan, region, uezd, uprising, volost, "Turkestan Collection", sources, news

### INTRODUCTION

In the 50s-70s of the 19th century, the Russian Empire conquered the territories of the Kokand Khanate and turned it into its colony. However, this process was not easy. The inhabitants of the Kokand Khanate, the brave and courageous sons of the people, fought bravely for the freedom of the country. In particular, the inhabitants of the Fergana Valley also fought bravely against their neighbors from Tsarist Russia, led by Skobelev. The history of the struggle of the inhabitants of the Fergana Valley for freedom and independence is reflected to some extent in the materials on the pages of the "Turkestan Collection".

### RESEARCH METHODS

It should also be noted that the pages of the official Russian press of that time could not comprehensively and objectively cover the struggle of the Turkestan people for freedom and independence. Because the official press mainly served the interests of the Russian ruling circles. Therefore, the information in the "Collection" about the Kokand Khanate's opposition to Russia's aggressive policy and the national liberation movement of the Fergana Valley population is fragmentary and does not allow creating a complete picture of these processes. However, these materials should not be ignored by researchers, because they often confirm or clarify information from other historical sources and occupy a special place in the comprehensive coverage of this

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The pages of the "Turkestan Collection" also cover the uprising led by Pulat Khan in the Kokand Khanate in 1873-1876. This movement was widespread in the Andijan and Asaka regions. The authors of the articles devoted to this issue on the pages of the "Collection" first try to indicate the reasons that led to this popular movement. Their main conclusion is that this movement was the result of the oppression that Khudoyar Khan inflicted on the masses of the people. Khudoyar Khan, who was obsessed with luxury and the accumulation of wealth, imposed new taxes on the working people, drying up their income, and they conclude that this movement originated from this. The author of the article published in "Toplam" A. Kun writes: "I have seen many

independent rulers in Central Asia. However, none of them considered themselves to be engaged in trade. Khudoyor Khan, who was considered the Louis Philippe of Kokand, was not satisfied with the accumulation of wealth, which was his favorite pastime. The khan, dissatisfied with the legal taxes established by the Sharia, introduced new types of taxes from time to time" [1]. As the taxes collected from trade caravans, merchants, sellers and buyers were insufficient, the khan, with the help of his people, organized various bear games and performances of clowns to replenish his treasury [2]. The main source of replenishment of the khan's treasury was taxes, and in addition to taxes paid to local beks and officials, the khan's 700,000 inhabitants were obliged to pay 800,000 sums of money and 8 million pounds of wheat to the khan himself annually [3]. The khan's treasury received 6 million silver sums of income annually through the people's discontent [4]. One of the authors, Y. Rossel, also states in his articles that the main cause of the devastating wars and the suffering that befell the people was Khudoyar Khan. [5] Such policies of Khudoyar Khan turned against him not only the masses of the people, but also some feudal nobles around the khan. They sought to eliminate Khudoyar Khan and put someone else on the throne in his place, thereby using the people's discontent for their own interests. For this purpose, an assassination attempt was organized against Khudoyor Khan, and about 50 courtiers joined him. The second son of Khudoyar Khan, the uncle of Muhammed Aminbek, Batir Khan, led the assassination [6]. However, the plans of the assassins were revealed, and its organizers were executed by the khan [7]. From the above facts, it can be concluded that the uprising that began in 1873 under the leadership of Pulat Khan was initially a result of the oppression inflicted on the people by Khudoyor Khan and the ruling feudal class. The events related to the popular uprising led by Pulat Khan are briefly described in the "Turkestan Collection" as follows. The appearance of Said Pulat Khan, a claimant to Chatkal, on the borders of Karategin by the khan's nephew Nazarbek, who had fled from Bukhara, and in Uzgan by Said Pulat Khan, who claimed Chatkal, confused Khudoyor Khan and he sent three detachments of 4 thousand troops against them, led by Isa Auliya, Abdurakhmon Atobachi and Sarimsokbek. However, Isa Auliya and Abdurakhmon Atobachi went over to the side of the rebels with their troops. On July 19, Prince Nasriddinbek also joined the rebels and captured Osh, Namangan, Andijan and Asaka with the support of Abdurakhman Aftobachi. On July 20, the governor of Margilan, Sultan Murodbek, joined the rebels and started marching to Altirik. On July 22, half of the khan's army of 4,000 people in the city of Kokand, under the leadership of the second son of the khan, Muhammed Aminbek, went to the side of the rebels [8].

Distraught by the difficult situation in the khanate, Khudoyor Khan was forced to flee the country in July 1875. Nasriddin Khan, who ascended the throne in his place, also left the country on October 9, 1875. From this time on, Pulat Khan (Mullah Ishaq) became the absolute ruler. Pulat Khan's reputation grew day by day. The number of supporters of the rebels increased not only in the Kokand Khanate, but also in the provinces of the Turkestan Governorate-General. In some places, armed uprisings and people defected to Pulat Khan's side occurred. An example of this is the Mastchokh uprising of November 8, 1875. The local people fought bravely against the tsarist army, which launched an invasion under the pretext of ending the unrest in the Fergana Valley. According to the 151st volume of the Turkestan Collection, this struggle was declared a "ghazavot". In order to win over the population of Tashkent to his side, Pulat Khan appointed Abdulmumin from Tashkent to the post of father. In mid-January, Abdulmumin sent several of his representatives to Tashkent to sign a peace treaty. However, Russian officials did not allow

them to enter Tashkent. Later, on the first day of the capture of Kokand by the Russians, Abdulmumin was captured and executed in Tashkent [9]. At that time, Khudoyor Khan's nephew Pulat Beg took power in Andijan. He declared war on the Russian Empire and appointed Abdurakhmon Atobachi as commander of his troops. According to sources of that time, there were 20,000 armed people, 5,000 soldiers and 12,000 cavalry in Andijan, all of which were commanded by Abdurakhman Atobachi[10]. The troops of Tsarist Russia advanced towards Andijan and lasted from October 1875 to January 1876. The battle for Andijan was the most intense in the history of Tsarist Russia's invasions in Central Asia. Thousands of people were massacred in Andijan. We have not discussed this in detail, since it was widely covered in the literature of the independence period[11]. In order not to deviate from the main topic, we have only tried to highlight the opinions of historians of that time in the "Turkestan Collection" about this popular movement.

Skobelev's troops began to brutally punish the rebels. Mulla Isa Auliya, Zulfiqarbek, and Mamut Tura were captured in September 1875 and exiled to Russia by order of von Kaufmann [12]. Abdurakhmon Atobachi, who voluntarily surrendered, was sent to Orenburg. The former Chatkal bey of Kurama, Momin, was captured and sent to Tashkent. The qazikol and sheikhul-Islam of the Kokand Khanate were also arrested and taken to Tashkent.[13] Local wealthy officials and beks also played a major role in the defeat of Pulat Khan's uprising. In this regard, the Turkestan Collection contains the following lines: "The governor of Karategin, seeing the weakened Pulat Khan, did not allow him into his territory and, taking advantage of the opportunity, attacked Pulat Khan and plundered his wealth." [14] Pulat Khan was captured in the southern mountains on the night of February 18-19 and hanged in Margilan on February 29. [15] It is obvious that the details of Pulat Khan's uprising, its national liberation character in 1875, and the brutal suppression of the uprising by the Russian colonialists are not sufficiently covered in the pages of the Turkestan Collection. This is understandable, because if the uprising is covered in detail and objectively, then the ugly faces of the Russian colonialists will have to be exposed. Of course, this was not allowed in the pages of the official press at that time. However, some articles in the "Collection" recognized the national character of the uprising. "The struggle is being waged not against the khan or the emir who wants to preserve their political independence, but against the people's movement," and the struggle with the people is much more difficult than the struggle against the tyrannical rulers of the local khanates [16]. On one of the pages of the "Collection" an unknown historian briefly describes the popular movement led by Yetimkhan in Mingtepa in 1871 against the colonial oppression of Tsarist Russia. "The uprising led by Yetimkhan in Mingtepa in 1871 seriously worried the administration. In order to calm the crowd and suppress the uprising, the administration sided with the people and promised to study their demands. However, it could not prevent this movement. As a result, many representatives of the local people were killed during the suppression of the riot" [17]. However, in the "collection" the reasons for the emergence of this people's movement and the punishments applied to the people during the suppression were hardly touched upon.

## CONCLUSION

In short, the pages of the "Turkestan Collection" do not sufficiently reflect, but in some sense, they provide incomplete information about the popular movements against the colonialism of

Tsarist Russia in the Fergana Valley, including Andijan Uyezd. The study of this issue has shown that the materials on the pages of the “Collection” contain valuable information about the Pulat Khan uprising of 1873-1876, the popular movement led by Yetim Khan in Mingtepa in 1878, the Andijan uprising of 1898, and the activities of Kurbanjon Dadkhoh. The articles on the pages of the collection are very shallow in terms of content and do not accurately reveal the true essence of the events. We attribute this to the fact that the Russian colonial administrators were not interested in covering the liberation movement correctly and objectively. However, they also provide clear factual information about the reasons and driving forces of these actions.

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