

ON THE MARCH OF THE KHIVA KHAN MUHAMMAD RAHIMKHAN I AGAINST TURAMUROD SUFI

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Abstract: *the article analyzes the military campaign of the Khiva Khan Muhammad Rahimkhan I against Turamurod sufi in 1809. Information is given on the origin of the Turamurod Sufi, about its genus and ancestors. The article describes the separate policy of Turamurod Sufi against the Khiva Khan Muhammad Rahimkhan I and provides a number of reasons that prompted Muhammad Rahimkhan I to make a military expedition to the Aral land. It is said that because of the conflict between the khan and Turamurod Sufi suffered mainly from the common people, many innocent people died and that these wars caused great damage to the country's economy. And also, information on the activities of the khan on the improvement of the country is given.*

Keywords: *Muhammad Rahimkhan I, Turamurod sufi, Munis, Aral land, Qungirat.*

ПОХОД ХИВИНСКОГО ХАНА МУХАММАДА РАХИМХАНА I ПРОТИВ ТУРАМУРОДА СУФИ

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Аннотация: *в статье анализируется военный поход Хивинского хана Мухаммада Рахимхана I против Турамурода суфи в 1809 году. Дается информация о происхождении Турамурода суфи, о его роде и предках. В статье описывается сепаратная политика Турамурода суфи против Хивинского хана Мухаммада Рахимхана I и приводится ряд причин, побудивших Мухаммада Рахимхана I совершить военный поход на Арал. Говорится о том, что из-за конфликта между ханом и Турамуродом суфи в основном, страдал простой народ, гибло множество невинных людей и что эти войны причиняли большой ущерб экономике страны. А также, приводятся сведения о деятельности хана по благоустройству страны.*

Ключевые слова: *Мухаммад Рахимхан I, Турамурод суфи, Мунис, Аральское владение, Кунград.*

In 1809 Muhammad Rahimkhan I was again busy with issues related to Turamurod sufi.

Munis presents information on the background and ancestors of Turamurod sufi. He writes that a sibling called Saidnazarbiy of Muhammad Nazarbiy ibn Kulmurod inak ibn, had sons: Khodjamurod, Toramurod, Shohrukhmurod and Muhammad Amin inok assigned Saidnazarbiy as a hakim (mayor) of Aral land. Khodjamurod and Turamurod lived from time to time in Khiva and in Aral, and coexisted peacefully [1, p. 107].

Many events took place after this. A tension intensified in the Aral area, when it came to the period of Avazbiy inak. Khodjamurod started to oppose to Turamurod, and they led separatist policies. Under the period of Eltuzarkhan, siblings had to come to an agreement. However, Eltuzarkhan expelled Turamurod sufi from the country. But he continued to live in Bukhara.

He came back during the reign of Muhammad Rahimkhan I, and stayed in Qungirat, proceeding separatist policy.

In 1809, Muhammad Rahimkhan I executed Khodjamurodbiy together with his five sons [1, p. 195]. Prior to this, he betrayed once the Khan by being involved in duplicity, but the Khan forgave him that time. Even if he had been reassigned to his own position, he spied to the advantage of Turamurod sufi. This betrayal led to above mentioned execution, when this was revealed.

After Turamurod sufi had heard about the execution of his brother as well as cousins, he started to arrange more intensely than usual provocative actions by relying on the Emir of Bukhara [1, p. 196].

Consequently, the khan had to begin his march to Aral [1, p. 197]. He pays attention to household affairs during the march to Aral. He sends a person called Panoh sufi to Turamurod sufi as an ambassador. But Turamurod sufi had been keeping the ambassador for 15 days and sent him back and he reached a particular consent. Many citizens came to the khan, after they had fled from the atrocity of Turamurod sufi. They also caught his spy called Nematgarang and gave him to the khan. The khan hanged him [1, p. 198]. During this, pirates belonging to Turamurod sufi were attacked, and the security of Karavans coming from Astrakhan and Mangishloq to Khiva was reached. Several plundering robberies were committed. But the khan this time built a

fortress on the coast of Shumanay canal and he came back to Khiva, after he had put there Qutlugmurod on duty [1, p. 199].

It is worth to note that a Qungirat issue related to Turamurod sufi turned into a serious problem for the khan. Qutlugmurod inak that stayed there was more busy with household affairs and dealt with taming river floodings. By this time, Turamurod sufi committed plundering robberies to Karakalpak villages situated out of Qungirat, and many people were captivated and their properties were robbed [1, p. 200].

These types of atrocities intensified more and more. Turamurod sufi involved soldiers taken out from Uzbeks and robbers of Eshmuhammadbek and Nazarbiy. But commanders like Niyazmuhammadboy and Muhammadqullibek resisted these attacks. The khan rewarded them for these deeds [1, p. 201].

Muhammad Rahimkhan I used to go hunting three times a year. During the fourth year of his reign, he did it again. He reached Khudjayli area through crossing Amudarya river via Khanqa. Before the hunting began, various worrying news reached the khan. More specifically, the khan was informed that a caravan was en route to Bukhara from Qungirat and sons of Bekpulat otalik were coming from Qungirat to Bukhara. Consequently, the khan sent Muhammadniyozbek with 200 people to the direction of Erdor. However, they could not find anyone. After this, he sent Soloq yuzbashi and Odamsardor to Qungirat robbery [1, p. 202].

The tension between Muhammad Rahimkhan I and Turamurod sufi led to the devastation of ignobles.

Robberies taking place all the time between two states were happening inside one state now.

The fourth year of the reign of the khan passed with this tension too. At the end of the year, the robbery committed under the supervision of Muhammaddjonbek devastated the peoples of Qungirat. The fifth year of the reign of Muhammad Rahimkhan I coincided with the year of horse in accordance with the Muslim horoscope. After Navruz ceremony, the khan involved again in solving Qungirat issue. Eight days after Navruz, captains of yuvmit tribesend two commanders to Qungirat robbery [1, p. 202].

The khan himself left to Hazorasp to solve water problem. In the northern part of the Khanate, backward lifestyle was proceeding. Separatist policy of Turamurod sufi broke the peaceful manner of life of the Karakalpak peoples and it was leading to reciprocal hostile relations. After the collapse of Oymirzabiy and Oydustbiy, for instance, the march against Karakalpaks defending Qungirat with troops consisting of 400 Karakalpak people robbed them and many people were captivated [1, p. 204]. At this time, Turamurod sufi was leading seven hundred troops, and came to conquer Oqyoqish fortress. Before these troops came, Oydustbiy had placed 300 people from the fortress in ambush. These people attacked the fortification of Turamurod sufi, captivated 100 people, and destroyed them. Consequently, Turamurod sufi had to retreat [1, p. 204].

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