

Military Work On The Territory Of Uzbekistan In The Middle Of The Xvi-Xix Century

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Abstract: this article presents the strategic importance and historical data of the Russian Empire's military actions in Central Asia.

Keywords—military word, strategic importance, military action.

1. INTRODUCTION

The March of the Russian Empire to Central Asia was initially directed against the Kokand Khanate. In the summer of 1852 year, the Imperial troops attacked Akmaszhid, breaking the first wall of the fortress, but the fierce resistance of the fortress mudophaists forced them to retreat. Akmasjid Castle mudafeasi. The castle is surrounded by a thick wall, in four corners there are minarets, surrounded by a ditch filled with water. In the fortress defend there are 3 balls and 300 defenders.

The second attack on Akmasjid that year, headed by Governor Perovsky of Orenburg, will also be severe. In cross-fire, a porous sphere, formed from a mixture of window or metal scraps in the fortress and wrapped in chariots, is thrown and a large oxytropis is delivered to the enemy. After 3 weeks of struggle and siege, the fortress will be cremated at night. Among the men standing in the fortress defend, women also undergo a hand battle with daggers and swords due to the fact that the Gunpowder is over, and in the most recent moments they themselves are doomed to death, so as not to surrender.

To liberate akmasjid, an army of 7 thousand people from Tashkent will come and fight with the enemy during the day on the banks of Sirdarya and will be forced to retreat. In 1860 year, the Imperial troops occupy the military fortifications of bats and bishops, belonging to the Kokand Khanate.

2. METHOD AND RESULTS

City of Avliyaata defend. The city was besieged in 1864 - the year and shot from balls. In the city defend, not only men and women fight, but also young children. In the war, 1600 people are killed. Residents of the city will be forced to make a truce.

In June 1864 - this year begins a walk to the city of Turkistan. City defenders go into a counter-attack and crush the enemy. After that, the enemy requires you to straighten the balls into the Ahmet Yassawi shrine in the city and surrender, otherwise he threatens to turn the shrine into ruins. The inhabitants of the city are forced to surrender in order to preserve the sacred sanctuary.

Chimkent defense. The disarmament of the saint and Turkestan causes the entire Khanate population to worry and the mass struggle against the enemy begins. In Tashkent, a

voluntary army begins to gather from all the cities and villages in the Khanate. Around Chimkent, under the leadership of the Kokand Khan Sultan Saidkhon and his army officer Mulla Alimkul, an army of several thousand people gathers. The enemy is surrounded by loudspeakers. In severe mutual battles, 12000 people are killed. The enemy retreats.

On 22 July 1864, the Russian army, which was heavily fortified, collides with local forces around 15-18 thousand people around the Chymkent. After a hard battle, the enemy is defeated and retreats to the Saint. In September 1864, the Imperial troops invaded and occupied the city of Chimkent, shooting from the cannon all day.

The victory over the Chimkent will pave a wide way for the invaders to attack against Tashkent. Tashkent defense. Tashkent is surrounded by a minaret defense wall with a height of 5-7 meters, the foundation of which is 2-3 meters wide and has 12 gates. The city wall is surrounded by a deep ditch filled with water. On October 2, 1864, under the leadership of general Chernyav, the first attack on the city will be successfully returned.

The second attack was prepared in 1865 on 28 April. The Niyozbek fortress on the Left Bank of Chirchik is occupied by battles and the dam in Chirchik of the Anhor water in the city is demolished. As a result, the inhabitants of the city remain without water. The Kokand army officer Mulla Alimkul goes on an attack against the enemy. Initially sarboz, then navkars, and then cavalry, armed with a rifle, are included in the attack on the enemy with 36 pieces of lilies. After fierce battles, the enemy is forced to retreat.

In one of the military clashes, the commander-in-chief Mullah Olimkul is wounded, killed, and the city defense remain without a captain, but they fight with confidence in their strength and willpower. After a long siege, the enemy will break through the Rainbow gate of the city. The inhabitants of the city will fight for every plow, apartment and mosque, see great destruction, and will be forced to make a truce, when no help comes from the outside. From 1 July 1865, the truce will enter into force. In the occupied lands of the Kokand region, the Russian Empire in 1865 formed the Turkistan region.

April 1868-th year, Shepherd. In the shepherd gather 12 000 soldiers in the podium, 3000 cavalries, 1500 artillery and a people's army of 100 000 people in total. But with sharp fights, the Shepherd is occupied. May 2, 1868, afraid of

several treacherous talofat battles in the city of Samarkand, he opens the city gate to the enemy. The occupation of the city of Samarkand shakes not only the Emir, but also the entire population of the emirate. It is occupied by bucket, Urgut, large-scale battles. About 40 thousand people are killed in military clashes with the enemy around Shahrisabz and Kattakurgan.

Battles for Samarkand. Amir Muzaffar appeals to the people and calls for the return of Samarkand. Amir is preparing for battle on The Hill of Zirabulak. Here, 15 thousand cavalries, 6 thousand soldiers and 14 cannons are prepared for the battle. The conflict between the two is extremely tense, and about 1000 people from the buxaras are killed. Amir admits defeat and is forced to sign a truce on June 23, 1868. According to him, Amir is obliged to pay 125 thousand rubles' compensation to the government of the Empire, creating privileges for Russian merchants. Khujand, the Kattaqorgan regions will be transferred to the Turkestan general-governorship.

During the military march of the Russian Empire, which began in the 60-ies of the XIX century in Central Asia, special attention was paid to and preparations for the attacks on the Khiva Khanate. This was primarily explained by the defeat of military expeditions, which the Russian Empire sent against the Khanate in the XIX century. After all, the geographical location of the Khanate – the sand surrounding it, the phraseology from the deserts could not guarantee the victory of the invaders. Perhaps this is why the Russian Empire postponed the march against the Khiva Khanate to the final stage. Up to this, the victories in the marches against the Kokand Khanate and the emirate of Bukhara created a great opportunity for Russia to march to the Khiva Khanate.

In 1873 against the Khiva Khanate, which was called the "invincible Turkistan Algeria", the Russian empire directed troops of a very large scale in 3 directions. In April 1873 - this year, the Russian army, which left the Mangishlae, walks through the Ustyurt and occupies the ring.

The army from the Orenburg side merges with the military unit, which in may came out of the barracks in the Bell. At the moment, 11 thousand troops from Tashkent belonging to the Turkestan General-Governor KP. Headed by Kaufman, he sets out on the road. A section of Hon Muhammad Rahimkhon K the army.P. Kaufman sends to the coming side, 6000 soldiers to the Bell, 2000 soldiers to Hazorasp, another part to the Army boss.

The boss is here, an army of 600 people collide with the enemy, and after mutual battles, the city is occupied by the enemy. Especially in the manga there will be a fierce battle between the Imperial troops and the local population, led by general Verevkin. Local residents even settle down in the apartments and shoot. The enemy's arm comes high and punishes the young and even the babies in the cradle, without fail.

Imperial troops occupy the city in the Sheikharik with mutual battles, fighting with the local population of about 400-5000 people. On May 26, 1873, an army headed by Verevkin settles in the garden of the Khan around Khiva and prepares to shoot at the city. Khan Mohammed Rakhimkhon sent an ambassador to him and offered to establish a peace truce. However, Khan's proposal is not taken into account.

The inhabitants of the city shoot from the cannon and rifles the Imperial troops surrounded by Khiva. After severe shooting in the early morning of May 29, 1873, the Imperial troops managed to pierce the walls and Gates and invade the city. Then the inhabitants of Khiva are thrown into them with noise. At the same time, the gate is overturned and an enemy Lily is introduced into the city. After mutual shootings, the war is stopped.

February 1866 - this year. Jizzex defense. Generalm approaching Jizzakh through Mirzachul the Imperial troops, led by Chernyaev, will be forced to retreat to the harsh blows of the townspeople and to the side of Sirdarya. The Jizzakh army of 8-10 thousand people, who put them under persecution, will win the battle among themselves.

April 1866 - this year. Battle of Mirzarabot. The enemy is here to face a blow of 2-3 thousand Buxoro soldiers and defeat threeraydi. The inhabitants of the emirate begin mass preparation against the invasion of the Empire. Amir Muzaffarhon announces general mobilization. At a short opportunity, an army of 60 000-100 000 people will gather in the emirate.

May 1866 - this year. Battle of Oqjar. The people's army of the emirate collided with the Imperial troops in a place called Oqjar near sirdarya. In an hour-long battle, the two sides will suffer great losses. Since Amir Muzaffar did not take any serious measures and measures, many people are exterminated in a collision with the enemy.

Battle for Khujand. Residents of the city build barricades and fight for every pitcher, Madrasah, Palace. The city is occupied by large talafats.

Battle of O'ratepa. In this city, too, the peaceful population sharply resists, but the city is occupied.

Jizzex modafeesi. 10 000 people gather. They had 53 balls. The inhabitants of the city struggle until their last breath. The fortress mudophaists do not want to surrender to him when the enemy invades, they break into the gunpowder and blow themselves up. A lot of people are killed in Jizzakh defense.

In 1886-1887, the Russian empire established the amudarya fleet for the purpose of maintaining its influence in the amudarya regions, transportation of military ties, commercial cargo. From 1888 year, such as "Sar", "Saritsa" parochets, "Moscow", "Petersburg" barges begin to fly. By the end of the 19 century, the amudarya flotilla had 4 parochodes, 2 Steam caters, 13 barges. Ships are those who carry mail, passengers along with cargo. The ships traveled in

the directions of Petro-Aleksandrovsk-Chorjoy and Chorjoy-Kerki-Kelif-Termez. Some parochians also traveled through the island to Sirdarya. The ships' flights reached 77 soles in 1 year and annually transported 17.000 passengers and 530 000 Poods of cargo.

The flotilla of amudarya was considered an important military force in ensuring the interests of the Russian Empire, and in 1894 a special charter was adopted about it. And in 1896 year the Charter of the flotilla was adopted. According to him, flotilla was identified as an engineering Army. The head of the flotilla had the right to the regiment commander. The composition of the flotilla was originally formed from sailors, and from 1894 year from army officers and soldiers.

In 1852-1853, on the initiative of kontr-admiral Butakov, an island flotilla was established in order to ensure the military march of the Russian Empire to Central Asia, the transportation of products and military weapons, as well as the maintenance of Russian interests in the lower reaches of the Sirdarya. For the first time the activity of the flotilla began in 1852 year initially with a parochial flight "Perovsky".

As a result of the year-on-year increase in Flotilla for 20 years, the number of peroxides, vessels in its composition reaches 22. The number of balls in the fleet was 22 units. In the structure of the flotilla served 24 officers in 1880 year, 548 kuyu Chinese servicemen. The island flotilla actively participates in the March of the Russian Empire against Central Asia, in particular, in the military march of the Kokand Khanate against the White-machite fortress, in 1852 year against the Khiva Khanate, in 1873 year. During the military assaults of the Russian Empire against the emirate of Bukhara in 1866 year, there was a supply of Military Ammunition.

In 1865-1879, i.e. for 15 years, the Aral fleet carried 29,146 passengers and 1,724 414 Poods of cargo through the Aral Sea and Sirdarya. The Aral floyatiliya is terminated in 1883 year, and a certain part of it is granted at the disposal of the Amudarya fleet.

3. REFERENCES

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