

Kokan Uprising in 1841-1842

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the resignation of Kokan Khan Muhammad Alikhan, the uprising in Kokan in 1841-1842 and its causes and consequences, as well as the social and political situation of Kokan residents at that time.

KEYWORDS: *Gadoyboy parvanachi, dodkhok, koshbegi, Muntakab ut-tawarikh, Ansab al-salatin, Amir Nasrullah, Muhammad Alikhan, Sultan Mahmud, History of Ferghana*

The city of Kagan is one of the oldest cities of Uzbekistan, and it can be assumed that it is more than 2 thousand years old. But it will be possible to say for sure after the archaeologists study. The toponym "Ko'kan" is derived from the word "Khuqand" and means "Late city". In ancient Chinese manuscripts, the name of the city of Ko'kan is "Dawan" (2nd century BC, I. Bichurin's guess). It is found in "Guyshan" (early AD) forms. In Arabic manuscripts of the 9th-10th centuries, it is found in the forms "Khuqand" and "Khuwaqand".²

"Ansab al-salatin wa tawarikh al-khavakhin", "Muntakhab ut-tawarikh", "Tarihi Fargona" and many other manuscript sources describe the reign of Kokan Khan Muhammad Ali Khan in such a way that the population of the Khanate, including the city of Kokan the inhabitants are also mercilessly exploited, there are endless internecine wars that take thousands of lives, the fields and fields are destroyed, and the Khan himself is given to drunkenness and immorality. Of these all and excessive taxes cause discontent among all classes of Kokan population. It is written in "Muntaqab ut-Tawarikh" that after Muhammad Ali Khan made a deal with his brother Sultan Mahmud, Koqan Khan again entered into an immoral lifestyle. In this case, the high-ranking officials around him, especially Said Koshbegi, allow him to act improperly. In 1841, he raped an underage girl named Shokhista. This event fills the patience of the people of Kagan. They gather in front of the gate of the Khan Horde and demand punishment of the sinners. Muhammad Alikhan understands that this time he will not be able to escape from the hatred and anger of the people. On the same day, in front of the Khan there was also a lashkar - koshbegi from Tashkent. Muhammad Ali Khan sends him along with Gadoyboy the pilot to pacify the people by any means and gives him the right to issue decrees in the name of the Khan. Afraid that the protest will turn into a real rebellion, that the Khald will take over the horde and kill him, the Khan hides through another gate to an unknown place. Koshbegi and Gadoyboy go to the public and ask the reasons for the protest. People say that they have never experienced such oppression and poverty before, and other peoples have never experienced such oppression from their rulers. Officials placate the angry people by deceiving them, promising to fulfill all demands. After some time, the emir of

Bukhara starts a war against Kokhan. Thus, all the energy and thoughts are focused on protecting the Motherland from the external enemy, the uprising that started is stopped. The uprising has a progressive character. Rebels can make their own demands, but not all of them will be met. Nevertheless, some corrupt officials who publicly promised to do so will be executed. In our opinion, this rebellion will be one of the main reasons why Muhammad Ali Khan abdicated in favor of his brother Sultan Mahmud. He understood that the people of Kokan would be unlikely to support him in the fight against Emir Nasrullah under certain circumstances.³

It is clear that the rebels have set themselves political goals, such as loosening the internal policy of the Khan or handing over power to Sultan Mahmud. One of the positive, objective things was that this uprising helped unite the people of Kokan, and increased their confidence in their own strength and capabilities. This was evident in the uprising against the Bukhara emir in 1842.

Important information about this popular uprising against the Bukharans is available in the manuscript "Ansab al-salatin wa tawarikh-i al-khavokhin". Mahmud Khan, Muhammad Ali and their relatives, including the famous Uzbek poet Nadira, as well as many military leaders are executed. After that, Amir Nasrullah appoints Ibrahim Khayol as the viceroy of the Kokan throne, plunders the city, seizes the treasury and leaves for Bukhara. Ibrahim, Khayol and the Bukhara garrison remaining in the city oppress the population to the last degree.

Archive documents state that the uprising lasted from July 29 to October 9, 2 months and 10 days. That is, it is self-evident that all the days spent during the trip from Bukhara to Kokan and back are included. For example, in one of the archival documents, it is clearly stated that "Amir Nasrullah Khan, having learned about the uprising of the Kokan people, left Bukhara with a large army on July 29 and captured Konibadom and Makhram... Without pacifying the rebellion, the Khiva people invaded the lands he had acquired around September 26 (the 2nd day of Ramadan). comes to Bukhara.

Archival materials contain valuable and important information about the Kokan uprising of 1842, which mainly confirms and complements the deeds described in Eastern manuscripts. For example, according to archival materials, the people of Kokand were dissatisfied with the person appointed by the Bukharans and persuaded Sheralikhon to take over the throne of Kokand. He agreed to this proposal and came to the capital with a large number of Kyrgyz. Hakim Porodim, a man of the Bukharans, flees to Khojand, the Kokanites "fortify the city with an earthen wall, gather an army reinforced by Kyrgyz, Kalmos, Kipchaks (Kazakhs - X-B.) and reach Oratepa" archival material also clearly shows

³ History of Uzbekistan SSR. 4th grade. Volume 1. Stone Kent, 1967,

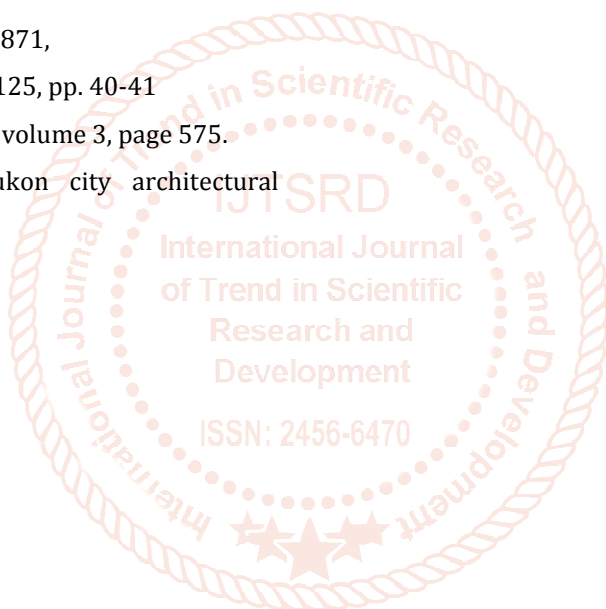
² U zR FASHI, inv, No. 594, sheets 393.

the brutality of the emir. According to the information, the emir destroys the lands sown with grain on his way... plunders the cities, destroys Margilan, Shahrikhan, Namangan, Isfara and plunders Charchug and sends its inhabitants to Samarkand and Matshero⁴.

In short, the uprising of 1842 had a progressive character. All strata of the population participated in it. The result of the uprising was to save the Khanate of Kokodon from the invaders and restore independence. The reason for the victory of the rebels was the organization and solidarity of the residents of Kodon.

References

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- [4] "History of Turkestan", page 81.
- [5] THE HISTORY OF KUKON" KAYDARBEK NAZIRBEKOVICH BOBOBEKOV. Tashkent. „SCIENCE" 1998
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- [7] Turkestansky sbornik, vol. 125, pp. 40-41
- [8] Uzbek Soviet Encyclopedia, volume 3, page 575.
- [9] From the archive of Kukon city architectural department.



⁴ .s U zR MDA, fund I-715, list 1, case 4, item 115. "History of Turkestan", page 81.
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