



THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION OF 1917 AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SOVIET POWER IN THE TURKESTAN TERRITORY

Baxtigul Abdupattaevna Mamadaminova

Senior Lecturer, Department of Humanities, Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers in Tashkent

ABSTRACT

This article shows the October Revolution of 1917 and the establishment of Soviet power in the province. The events of February and October 1917, which occurred in Petrograd, had an impact on the Turkestan Territory. After the establishment of Soviet power, the position of political forces in the Khiva Khanate became apparent. After the Bolsheviks came to power, they began secretly preparing for the seizure of the Khiva khanate, as was done with the Bukhara emirate. The leadership of Soviet Turkestan and their military forces sought to seize the territory of the Khiva Khanate and the Bukhara Emirate, and create a revolutionary government there instead of these states.

KEYWORDS: *Khiva Khanate, February Revolution, Turkestan, Turkestan ASSR, RSFSR, Turkestan Commission, Turkestan Front.*

DISCUSSION

The echo of the February and October events of Petrograd echoed in its remote region of Turkestan. Taking power into their own hands, the Bolsheviks announced the establishment of Soviet power. After the establishment of Soviet power in Turkestan, the position of political forces in Khiva became apparent. After the seizure of power, the Bolsheviks began secretly preparing for the seizure of the Khiva khanate like the Bukhara emirate. The beginning of 1918 was difficult for the Khiva Khanate. Recognizing that the forces to fight against the increasingly growing political situation in power are insufficient, on January 22, 1918, Asfandiyorkhan proposed the joint administration of the khanate, the leader of the Javmut clan of the Turkmens, Zhunaidkhan, and invited him to the capital, Khiva. Asfandierkhan appointed Zhunaidkhan, who arrived in the capital, as army commander (Sardori Karim) and completely handed over all power to him[1,107]. However, after this, Asfandierkhan did not stay long on the throne.

Asfandierkhan, a weak-minded and life-burner, could not protect the country from the invasion of the Bolsheviks. On October 1, in his own

palace, he was killed by a group of malefactors led by his son Zhunaidkhan-Eshim. On the Khiva throne, Zhunaidkhan planted the elder brother of the murdered khan, Said Abdullahan[2,37]. The leader of the Young Khiva party, Polvonnies Khozhi Yusupov, subsequently wrote the following in his memoirs about this palace coup: "By their custom, the Yavmuts met with the Khan (Asfandiyorhan). It turns out they prepared a man to kill the khan.

When meeting with the khan, he stabbed the khan several times, pretending to want to say hello to him. After leaving the palace, the Turkmen killed the courtiers Ibrohim Hajj and Ruzimhammad with shots. Then, having called Yasaulbashi (the head of the Yesaul) to their private chambers, they took possession of all the Khan's jewelry: gold, diamonds, after that they announced the incident, and asked the citizens not to be afraid and not to worry about the incident. And the next day they proclaimed the khan the brother of the murdered khan, Said Abdullahan. After that, they buried Asfandierkhan in a madrassah built by the khan himself in an area called Obulwafoyi Khorazmiy[3,179]"



In a short time, Zhunaid Khan brought the number of his soldiers to ten thousand. But the military operations that took place in September 1918 and March 1919 showed that while the army of Junaid Khan was not ready in the fight against the Bolsheviks[4,47]. Junaid Khan retreated and agreed to begin peace negotiations with the Bolsheviks. However, his harsh demands that the RSFSR withdraw his troops from Khorezm and not interfere in internal affairs showed in practice that he would not be able to negotiate peacefully with the policy of the Bolsheviks[5,109].

On April 7, 1919, the Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Representative of the RSFSR A.N. Khristoforov arrived at the residence of Zhunaid Khan in Takhta kala, located near Khiva for negotiations. On April 9, a peace treaty was signed between Soviet Turkestan and the Khiva Khanate in Takhta Kalye. During the negotiations, Zhunaidkhan sharply raised the question of the withdrawal of Russian troops from the territory of Khorezm. According to the agreement, the Soviet government recognized the right to choose its own path of the peoples of the Khanate, both sides committed themselves to ending any hostilities, arranging for the sending of representatives, guaranteeing the free and safe movement of the peoples of both countries on the territory of both countries - on land and waterways, establishing ties for the purposes of commerce on the territory of citizens of the other side. The agreement was soon approved by the Central Executive Committee of the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and the Khiva Khan Said Abullahan[7,55-56].

However, both sides, in particular, the Bolsheviks, did not comply with these requirements. As a result, in the summer of 1919, relations between Bolshevik Turkestan and the Khiva Khanate became even more tense. Zhunaid Khan made an external political alliance against Russia with the Emir of Bukhara, Said Olimkhan. The people who decided to protect their country from the Bolshevik invasion, first of all, defended their right to independence.

The leadership of Soviet Turkestan and its armed forces sought to seize the territory of the Khiva Khanate and the Bukhara Emirate, which are independent states, and create a revolutionary government in their place. This was a reflection of the new position of the Central Committee of the RKB (b) and the leadership of the RSFSR in relation to the Turkestan region. In the years 1918 - 1920 in the Khiva Khanate and the Bukhara Emirate, as well as the neighboring countries of Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey, India, China and other countries, huge national liberation movements and various uprisings took place. Among the top political leadership of the

Bolsheviks, opinions were strengthened about turning the liberation movements, which had intensified in the East to the interests of Soviet Russia, and not stop at the same time from using weapons and force to achieve imperial plans. So, as a result of the invasion of the Russian army in Iran in June 1920 and November 1921, the Republic of Gilon was created in the region of Gilon[8,560].

The first who tried on themselves the results of the military aggression of Soviet Russia was the Khiva Khanate. In the fall of 1919 turned up a good opportunity to organize an attack on this independent state. In September 1919, in his telegram to the Commander-in-Chief of the RSFSR troops, the Turkestan Revolutionary Council showed the following reasons for "substantiating" the military operations planned against the Khiva khanate: "... undoubtedly, as soon as the case presents itself, the Khiva khan will begin active operations ...[9,139]" The undeclared martial law between the Khiva Khanate and Bolshevik Turkestan greatly strained the Bolshevik government and its representatives in Turkestan, and they already intended to solve this problem by using force. In this matter, the point of view of some leaders led by Trotsky became more and more priority. They demanded the use of national liberation movements, intensifying in the East in the interests of the "world revolution", up to the use of military force on this path[10,111].

The Bolshevik leaders in Russia and Turkestan sought to rally and strengthen all opposition forces in the Khiva Khanate. In November 1919, an alliance was created between these forces. Representatives of the large tribes of Kushmamedkhan and Gulomalikhan, who were at war with Zhunaidkhan, became part of a revolutionary alliance created together with the Communists and the Young Khivaites. This center had the goal of starting a war to overthrow the khan and take power into his own hands. The Bolshevik army was called to help[11,299-300].

This was an event that the Turkestan Bolsheviks were looking forward to. Because, it was a good pretext and a big "justification", in order to send troops to the territory of a neighboring country "to help the rebellious people of Khiva and" at his request ". In this matter in 1919 they were fully supported by the Turkestan Commission (Turkcommission) under the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR. On December 20, 1919, the representative of the RSFSR in the Khiva Khanate Georgy Borisovich Skalov (1896 - 1935) received the directive of the Turkestan commission on providing assistance to the "rebellious Khiva people". The adoption of this



directive and its practical implementation was a direct invasion of the Russian government into the internal affairs of a sovereign Khiva state. The Turkestan Commission, as the controller of the region of the government of the RSFSR, was the direct executor of this aggression. It was not difficult to guess that the Directive of the Turkestan Commission on the introduction of troops into the Khiva Khanate was the essence of the general task assigned to this commission by the government of the RSFSR and the Central Committee of the RCP (b). This directive clearly showed the true purpose of the activities of the Turkestan Commission, the colonial essence of the Bolshevik policy regarding the East. The goal of the Turkestan commission from making such a crucial decision was to liquidate the Khiva Khanate, to have a decisive influence in choosing the form of government acceptable to the Bolsheviks and the Soviet government in establishing the political system in Khorezm in the future. As the Soviet leadership openly indicated in one of the documents regarding this issue, the goal of the Soviet state supporting this uprising in the khanate was "to prevent the spark from arising and to give it the right direction[12,112]".

On December 22, 1919, according to the Directive of the Turkestan Commission, the representative of the Turkestan Commission and the Turkestan Front (Turkfront) G. Skalov and the commander of the Amu Darya group N. M. Sherbakov gave the order to enter the territory of the Khiva Khanate "to assist his rebellious people". Parts of the troops of the Amudarya (Khiva) group were divided into two detachments: the Northern detachment under the command of N.A.Shaidakov and the Southern detachment under the command of N.M.Sherbakov. December 23 began the invasion of Soviet troops on the territory of the Khanate. As part of the Southern Detachment, a volunteer detachment consisting of Khiva fugitives (Young Khiva, Communists, etc.) fought. Simultaneously with the movement of Soviet troops, rebel groups, consisting of the Turkmen and Uzbek populations, joined them. Soon, the total number of Khiva rebels reached up to 3,000 thousand people. Soviet troops crushed the resistance of the soldiers of Zhunaidkhan, along with rebel forces captured Old Urgench, Eminkala, Porsu, Ilyali, Tashauz. In the second half of January 1920, they dealt a crushing blow to the troops of Zhunaid Khan in the Gazavat region, and approached the capital of Khiva, on February 1, they occupied the city without a fight[13,305]. On February 2, Khiva Khan Said Abdullahan renounced the throne. In the territory captured by Soviet troops, there was a lot of arbitrariness and violence.

In the liquidation of the Khiva Khanate, a certain role was played by Young Khiva residents. Such management methods as the monarchy, autocracy, characteristic of the Middle Ages, had become obsolete by the beginning of the 20th century.

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