



Jizzakh Uprising

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Abstract

This work briefly describes the people's uprising in Jizzakh in 1916 and its causes, the bonshi of the uprising, the participants in the uprising and the end and consequences.

Keywords: Nazirhoja Abdusalomov. Jaynoq Abdurahmonov. Ziyoqori Abdullayev, Muhammadrahim Abdurahimov. Forish, Sintob, S.N. Simbirtsev. New Village, Mihin. Ilonchi, Tukay, Yom, Ota. Bed, Nuraq Karatash. Anamuna. Garlic. Sharilloq. Safarota. Mojirin, Colonel Rukin. Bailiff Zotoglov, translator Mirzahamdam Zokirjonov.

Introduction

By July 13, 1916, the Jizzakh uprising took a sharp turn. The mob killed Mirzayr Khudoyorkhanov, an old city elder, and marched on the new city. Upon learning of the developments, the county governor, Colonel Rukin, called in troops to quell the uprising. Without waiting for the Punishment Squad to arrive, Colonel Rukin, Bailiff Zotoglov, translator Mirzahamdam Zokirjanov and two young men in a carriage. He set out for the old town and encountered the rebels on the way. The county governor decides to negotiate with the rebels until the army arrives. But the crowd did not want to listen to him. "He's lying, don't believe him! Hit them!" cries rang out. The rebels closed in and beat Colonel Rukin and his comrades to death. Only the elder escaped. To quell the revolt, Colonel Afansev, the deputy governor of the district, arrived with his army. The crowd tried to surround Afansev's detachment. But the rebels, armed with hoes, shovel sticks and stones, could not withstand the general firing of the military unit. Eleven of the rebels were killed. The Jizzakh uprising terrified tsarist officials and local governors. They asked Tashkent for help in order to quell the uprising. When a detachment armed with artillery and machine guns arrived in Jizzakh from Tashkent, the uprising was brutally suppressed. The military set fire to the old part of Jizzakh and destroyed it. young and old were shot and run away. The townspeople fled towards the villages and auls. The military also attacked villages and auls. Many peasants and batraks were hanged or shot.

Military field courts were urgently established and appropriate measures were taken against those who took part in the Jizzakh uprising and were arrested. Including. On August 23, 1916, Zakomolsky presided over a closed military trial of 76 people, led by Nazirkhodja Abdusalomov, the leader of the Jizzakh uprising. At the end of the trial, 32 people were sentenced to be shot.¹ On

¹ Choriyev. Turkestan laborers: mobilization and its consequences (1916-1917-y) - T. Fan, 1999, - P.97



September 10, 1916, the sentence was carried out. Nazirhoja Abdusalomov, Jaynoq Abdurahmonov, Ziyofon Abdullayev, Muhammadrahim Abdurahimov and others were hanged, many were exiled to Siberia.² The uprising that started in Jizzakh soon spread to the suburbs. Zomin, Sangzor, Yangikurgan, Yom. It also spread to Ravot, Karatash, Usmat, and other volosts. The courage of the people of Baghdad, led by Abdurahman Jevashi, who rose up against the colonial oppression of the tsarist authorities, has a special place in the history of the country. He believes that success can be achieved only if all forces unite and fight against the invading colonialists. For this purpose, his son Abdurahmon Jevachi went to the village of Yangi, and Kongirboy Kasimov, the son of Jevachi, went to the village of Kulva to carry out propaganda work among the population. Ziyod Sariyev, Bakhtiboy, Joynak Abdurasulov to Ilonchi village. Jora Abdugopporov, Shakarboy Imomboyev to Yotak village. Zulfiqori Yuldashev was sent to Nurak village. Abdurahmon Jevachi sent his brother Bobobek Abdujabborov to Jizzakh to Nazirkhodja Abdusalomov to unite all the rebel forces that had risen in the Jizzakh oasis, and then to the house of Abdurahmon Jevachi Nazirkhodja Abdusalomov. Muhammadrahim Abdurakhimov and others gathered and held a meeting. In it the organizational preparation of the uprising. Issues such as practical assistance to the Jizzakh uprising, joint struggle against the occupying forces and ensuring the independence of the Turkestan region will be considered.

In the afternoon of July 13, Baghdad received a message that an uprising had begun in Jizzakh. On the basis of Abdurahmon Jevachi's exhibition, representatives will be sent to all villages and they will support the people of Jizzakh. Among the first are the newcomers, ketmon, ax, panchaha, armed with sticks and sticks "We're not going to work!" "Let the children of the rich go to work!" "If the list of recruits is not stopped, we will continue to revolt!" "We will continue to fight against the White King's troops!" shouted and shouted and shouted and shouted and shouted and shouted and shouted and shouted and shouted and shouted and shouted and shouted and shouted. Borilla, the head of the court of gardeners, could not stop the rebels from threatening to quell the uprising. The uprising that took place in the garden on July 14 the whole Forish. Spread to mint principalities. The center of the revolt was in the village of Shotolib. According to Hayitboy Haydarov's pamphlet "Excerpts from the history of Jizzakh", all relatives of Abdurahmon Jevachi took an active part in the uprising! " and other children, brother Bobobek Abdujabborov, as well as Ismail Allayev, Ibrahim Allayev, Umar Imamov, Umar Abdurasulov, Kabul Kattabekov, Quroqboy Koymurodov, Ergash Abdusattorov, Umar Rizakulov, Jura Ralumonkulov, Murod Sufiyev, Juldirboy Davronboyev, Omon Ibrahimov in Yangiqishloq, Umar Tursunqulov, Jo'ra Raimov Yusuf Ahmedov, Mullah Kulboy Saipov from Akbulak, Mulla Chinni Yuldashev from Uchmavillage of Forish principality, Jonodil Jobborov, Konyrboy Kasimov from Ilonchi, Ziyod Sariyev, Haydar Nazarov, Eshmon Fifty, Avaz Iskandarov from Safarota, Khojaniyaz Sherbov from Sintob principality, Mulla Kamoliddin, Muhammad Yusupov, Kalandarkho and others lead the uprising.

² Ziyoyev H. "The struggle against Russian aggression and domination in Turkestan" -T: East, 1998. - P.257



Matlab Quvnokov, Savron Hasanov, Tulli Musaboyev, Mulla Bobomurod Chalaboyev, Mulla Qurbon Muronboyev, Tursunboy Suyundikov, TemirInomov. Avengers like Ergash Rozikulov are actively involved.³

"The rebels plan to capture Borilla. The goal was to get him a to-do list. But the bailiff's spies had informed him of the plan. Borillais now trying to save his life. On the night of July 14, the Garden leaves the frost and the herdsman finds refuge in the house of a nomadic Kazakh herdsman. Unaware of the incident, the rebels, led by Abdurahman Jevachi, will attack the Baghdad police station on the night of July 14. On the way, they met S.N. Simbirtsev was arrested with a secret letter calling for the Jizzakh Punishment Squad to be killed. From the Patriots Garden Court. they found a document with a list of 1,950 young men to be sent to the mercenaries, and tore up all the documents and burned them, smashing all the belongings in the guards' room. The number of insurgents increased day by day. Abdurahman Jevachi decides to provide direct and practical assistance to the rebels in Jizzakh. He sent his trusted representatives to the principalities in the Garden Region on July 14-17 and said that they should work together and march towards Jizzakh. The result is Forish. Stairs. The patriots of Majnum and other principalities also stood up. This walk to Ilonchi, Tukay, Anamuna. 200 brave cavalrymen, led by the commander of the Yamchi villages, Jaynak Abdurasulov, also joined.

The rebels marching towards Jizzakh are Abdurahmon Jevachi and his seven sons Norbek Doston. Islam. Karabek Dovil, along with the Sorabeks, led the way. By the time the Baghdad rebels arrived, the Tsar's troops had invaded the uprising in Jizzakh. Nevertheless, the patriots led by Abdurahmon Jevachi besieged the Russian troops led by Lieutenant Colonel Afanasev near the Kili River. As a result, the invading forces retreated to the city, unable to withstand heavy fire. At that time, the Russian army received additional auxiliary forces led by Ivanov. He changed the situation in favor of the enemy. The uprising was brutally suppressed. The rebels who could not withstand the fierce persecution of the enemy were the Nurata Mountains. They fled to Samarkand, Bukhara and other places in search of salvation. Bogdan Bailiff Borilla, who had secretly fled to Jizzakh, led a punitive detachment and took revenge on the rebels. Punishment squads roamed villages, mountains, and mountains. male. the woman shot the man she encountered without saying a word. they run and kill. On July 26-27, more than 120 people were shot dead in Baghdad province alone without trial. Among them are brothers Ilaydar and Rahmon Kurbanov from Kohnabozor village, Omon Ibrahimov, Matlab Quvnokov, Rakhimon Ematov. Isroil Muminov, Ismail Ollomurodov, Rahmat Rakhmonov. There were such freedom fighters as Murodkasim Artikov, Jura Rakhimov, Otakul Sultanov. Executioners of "creature" who lost the image of humanity New Village, Mihin. Snake. Tuqay, Yom. Ota. Bed. Nuraq Qoratosh. Anamuna, Garlic, Sharilloq. Safarota. They set fire to Mojitin and dozens of other villages and auls.

Thus the Baghdad revolt was brutally suppressed by the tsarist authorities. Most of the rebels were hanged. was arrested, shot, and exiled to Siberia. The leader of the uprising, Abdurahim Jevachi, was tried and hanged in the Kuturbulak district of Jizzakh. According to archival documents, Abdurahmon Jevachi asked during the trial: "Why did you call the people to revolt?" He answered the question as follows; "After the Russian Empire invaded Turkestan, the people

³ Safarov N. Unforgettable day [My memories from the Jizzakh uprising of 1916]. T.: Boku, 1932



were brutally plundered and the Sharia law of Islam was trampled on. many of our mosques, our historical monuments were destroyed and our books were burned. revenge on the learned. Thrown into the clouds. as if this were not enough, the summoning of the natives by the decree of the white king overflowed the people's cup of patience. Together with the people of Jizzakh, Samarkand and Tashkent, we decided to create a free Turkestan republic. Unfortunately, my dreams did not come true. "⁴

After the verdict was read, Abdurahman Jevachi was told: "If you repent of what I did in front of the people, I repent, forgive me and we will release you from death." Abdurahman Jevachi hated and was outraged by the offer: "I am not a traitor. I fought for the freedom of the people, I will never go back on my way. He boldly died, carrying the sackcloth around his neck with his own hands" saying goodbye to his countrymen.⁵ The image of Abdurahmon Jevachi is a symbol of support and example for the younger generation in the struggle for freedom and justice of the Motherland and the nation. Among the participants of the uprising were Savron Hasanov, Musa Togayev, Mamat Musayev, Chugurchi Nazarov. Jonuzoq Togayev. Sukon Eshmatov and Sindor Davronov were each deported to Siberia for ten years.

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⁴ Haydarov H. History of Jizzakh region.- T.: East, 1996.-300 pages

⁵ Ziyayeva D. Turkestan National Liberation Movement. T. Ghafur Ghulam Publishing House of Literature and Art, 2000. – P.20