THE TERRITORIES OF THE KARAKALPAKS IN THE XVIITH–EARLY XIXTH CENTURIES

Jumaniyazova Feruza Makhsetbay kizi
Qarakalpak State University 2nd year student, Department of Archaeology, Faculty of History
E-mail: jumaniyazovaferuza087@gmail.com
Tel: +998912668205

Annotation: This article describes the details of the diplomatic and engineering expedition organized by the Russian embassy to the Khiva Khanate in 1741. The expedition was attended by translator Osman Uraslanov and engineer Nazimov, who drew up the initial plan of the Khiva fortress. They left the Orsk fortress and headed to Khiva via the Aral Sea and Lake Davkara. During the trip, geographical and military maps prepared by them, including D.M. Maps drawn by Gladyshyev and geodesist N. Muravin provide important information about the water system, canal conditions, land irrigation, and place names along the Aral and Syrdarya rivers at the beginning of the XVIIIth century.

Keywords: Khiva, S.P. Tolstov, S.K. Kamalov, Aral, Expedition .

Аннотация: В статье описываются подробности дипломатической и инженерной экспедиции, организованной русским посольством в Хивинское ханство в 1741 году. В экспедиции участвовали переводчик Осман Урасланов и инженер Назимов, составившие первоначальный план Хивинской крепости. Они покинули Орскую крепость и направились в Хиву через Аральское море и озеро Давкара. Во время путешествия были составлены географические и военные карты, в том числе карты Д.М. Гладышева и геодезиста Н. Муравина, которые содержат важную информацию о водной системе, состоянии каналов, орошении земель и топонимике вдоль рек Арал и Сырдарья в начале XVIII века.

Ключевые слова: Хива, С.П. Толстов, С.К. Камалов, Арал, экспедиция.

Annotatsiya: Maqolada 1741 yilda Rossiyaning Xiva xonligidagi elchixonasi tomonidan uyushtirilgan diplomatik va muhandislik ekspeditsiyasi tafsilotlari bayon etilgan. Ekspeditsiya tarkibiga tarjimon Usmon Uraslonov va Xiva qal’asining dastlabki rejasini tuzgan muhandis Nazimovlar kiritilgan. Ular Orsk qal’asini tark etib, Orol dengizi va Davqora ko‘li orqali Xivaga yo‘l oladilar. Sayohat davomida ular geografik va harbiy xaritalarni, jumladan D.M. Gladishev va geodeziyachi N. Muravin tomonidan 18-asr boshlarida Orol va Sirdaryo bo‘ylab suv tizimi, kanallar holati, sug‘orish, toponimika haqida muhim ma’lumotlar mavjud.

Kalit so‘zlar: Xiva, S.P.Tolstov, S.K. Kamolov, Orol, ekspeditsiya

Introduction

ISSN 3030-3907

This mission included the translator Osman Uraslanov and the engineer Nazimov, who drew the initial plan of the Khiva fortress. They set off from the Orsk fortress, passed along the eastern side of the Aral Sea, reached Khiva through Lake Dovkara, the Aral khokimiyat, and then returned (1741). The full name of the report document compiled by them during this trip is: “Journal of the layout of the fortresses shown by Abulkhair Khan up to the Khiva territory, the route of the lands starting from the old city of Yangikent”. The journal also included documents called “The Orenburg Dragoon Regiment’s Poruchig D.M. Gladyshyev” and “Instructions of the Geodesist Muravin”, which were enriched with maps. However, the original copies of this document and the maps have not been preserved. Only excerpts of them exist, published in 1850 by Khannikov, with only additions, in the "Geographical Reports" of the Russian Geographical Society. [1]

Previously, fragments of this expedition documents were used in the “Topography of the Orenburg Province” written by P.I. Rychkov. Among the maps of Gladyshyev and Muravin, especially the information in Muravin’s “Tract Land Map Starting from the Orsk Fortress” is considered very useful. Despite some shortcomings, this document contains valuable initial historical and geographical information on the banks of the Aral and Syrdarya. In particular, it contains the following information:

1. The fact that the Yangi Darya, which flowed in the IXth–XIIIth centuries, dried up in the XVIIIth century, and in its place the Achchik Lake, which the Russians called “the smell of its water is foul,” has been preserved.

2. The Muravin map contains information about the “Dovkara Sea” located in the Dovkara swamp, Mashat and Sartkul lakes.

3. The fact that the Uzen-Darya and Kok-Uzek valleys, which were used by the Karakalpaks in the XVIIIth century, were active.

4. Information about the Shakhtemir fortress - recent studies have proven that Shakhtemir was located on the banks of the Kegeyli. [2]

Summing up these thoughts, we see that in the late 17th - early 18th centuries, the Karakalpaks and Arals used the waters of the Amu Darya, but water shortages began to increase. Although the Uzen-Darya, Kegeyli, and Kok-Uzek canals were active in those days, water was taken from deep wells in Shakhtemir, while previously canals flowing from the plain were used. According to Gladyshyev and Muravin, the area from the Nukus fortress to the Ulu Darya fortress became arid.

This information from researchers shows, on the one hand, that irrigation systems developed in the Karakalpaks living along the Aral Sea, near the Syrdarya and Amu Darya rivers during that period, and on the other hand, that water shortages began to be felt in the Kok-Uzek irrigation system.[3]

ISSN 3030-3907

1958 The archeological-topographical expedition of the Khorezm expedition explored the back of the Syr Darya-Kuwandarya, around the Babish Mola monument, and crossed the large black-and-white gorge called Jaman Asar.

The famous archaeologist S.P. Tolstov explains this phenomenon by the influence of historical, economic and social factors. In those times, the influence of the central government in the Aral Sea and the Khiva Khanate near it was weak. As a result of the conflicts between the feudal lords in the late XVIIth and early XVIIIth centuries, it was not possible to carry out hydraulic engineering measures. The area of irrigated land was reduced. As a result, the Aral Uzbeks themselves, who were engaged in a sedentary culture, were forced to move to the other bank of the Amu Darya. In addition, the Khiva khans made campaigns against the Mangids and Karakalpaks in the first quarter of the XVIIIth century, which also had a negative impact.A collection of archeological notes from the early 18th-19th centuries, in the Mayly core basin, which is connected to the Jaña river and the Kuwan river, 1961. Khorezm expedition found. On the right side of Mayly Özekt, the medieval Jend (Jaña Castle of the XIX-XIV centuries) 30 km back, the Buzık Castle, similar to the Karakalpaklar Crow, was built. [5]

In the first half of the 17th-18th centuries, "fourteen clans" united in the Aral-rich Ämiwdarya region of Qubla and received the nickname "Arally" peoples, "Aral khanate", "Aral province". The geography of the Aral region is based on the names of the Aral Sea, the "fourteen ruklar" and "bells" wereps were born in the Sultan Uäystaw (Bestobe) range in the Qubla region. "Mayly Şengyel" was the border area of Aral province with Khyiyi Khanate, it was located in Gurlen, Mañğıt range.

In 1747-1810, the territory of the Aral Province was divided into the east, the Jaña River, the Aq Jagis, and the Black Sea, joined the left province and became the "Aral Khanate". Bukhara Khanate, Aral Khanate, and Balkh Khanate are among the "three".

In the 17th-19th centuries, the role of Karakalpak fortresses in the Amir Darya region was significant in the economic, political, social, military, and cultural life of the peoples of the Aral Sea. It's clear that it is important to mention S. Kamalov, H. Esbergenov, G. Khojaniyazov, M. Mambetullaev, and O. Yusupov. In the Aral region, there are a number of villages and castles, such as: Nökis castle, Mañğıt castle, Aq jağıs, Käfir castle, Biyrük castle, Sasıq bi castle, Aq castle, Jaña castle and other places. [6]

Karakalpak State University docent S. Saymanov studied the "History of Kongyrat Castle" (first half of the 18th-19th centuries) and finished his candidate's thesis. Ol Şığıstı izertlewşi A.L. Kunn's materials (1873, 1874) contain information about "Legends about Kongyrat", "Kongirat roots". [7]

ISSN 3030-3907

Docent of Karakalpak State University A.R. Kudiyarov commented on "History of Karakalpak Castles". He sang: "Arallı yamasa is the center of the Kongyrat clan - Shakhtemir Castle, then Kongyrat was a hammer, in the end of the 18th century (Kongirat) there was a big trade, administration was a hammer." [8]

It is known that in the 17th and 18th centuries, in the Aral region, in the Ämiwdarya region, the construction of narrow roads, the construction of castles, fortresses, castles, towers, and minarets appeared on the river channels and in the geographic locations. About the fortresses of the Aral province, Abulghazy Bakhadur Khan, Shermuhammad Munis, Reza Aghahi, Bayaniy wrote about them. Bograkhan, Häkim ata, Kongyrat, Shahri Üzır, Adak castle, Mañğıt castle, Nökis bazaar, Khojeli, Shimbay castles are the places and castles of the Aral province in the Ämiwdarya alaby and in the networks.

From these sources we see that the Karakalpaks lived permanently around the Syrdarya and Aral Seas, created material culture - archaeological monuments - appropriate for each period, and that they have survived to our time. This can also be proven on the basis of other written sources and information. Academician S.K. Kamalov in his research analyzes the political, economic and cultural situation of the Karakalpaks on the banks of the Yangi Daryo and Kuvandaryo rivers in the 18th century. The scientist's scientific works are mainly devoted to the history of the Karakalpaks of the 18th-19th centuries. The scientist openly and reasonably expressed his scientific ideas even during the totalitarian regime.[4]

Conclusion In the XVIIth–early XIXth centuries, the Karakalpaks' habitats were shaped by natural resources, water sources, and economic conditions. They settled mainly around the Syrdarya and Amu Darya rivers and lived a nomadic and semi-nomadic lifestyle. Weak irrigation systems, water scarcity, and political instability influenced their settlement and migration. Historical sources allow us to draw important conclusions about their unique lifestyle, adaptation to local geography, and social structure

REFERENCES:

1. Mambetullaev M., Turmanov J. Kerder is the capital of the Karakalpaks in the Middle Ages. "Karakalpakstan jaslari" newspaper
2. Kamalov S. XVIII–XIX centuries. Karakalpaks. Tashkent: FAN, 1968.
3. Zhdanko T.A. Ocherki istoricheskoy ethnografii Karakalpakov. Moscow, 1950. p. 12
4. History of Karakalpakstan, vol. I. Nokis. 1975. p. 171.
5. Tolstov S.P. Po drevnim delta Oksa i Yaksarta. M. 1962. Pages 309-310.
6. G. Khojaniyazov. Aralsko-kungradskos vladnisi. Vestnik KK otd. AN RUz. No. 7. 2004. pp. 52-53

ISSN 3030-3907

7. S. Saymanov. A. Day. About the rich peoples of Aral. Vestnik KK otd. AN RUz. No. 7. 2004. pp. 60-61
8. A. Kudiyarov. To the history of the fortresses of Karakalpakstan. Vestnik KK otd. No. 7. 2004. 49 p.

ISSN 3030-3907