

LOW FRONTIER OF THE AMUDARYA IN 1918-1919

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ABSTRACT

One of the examples in the new history of Karakalpakstan is the uprising of the Ural Cossacks on the "lower" frontier of the Amu Darya in 1919, the attitude of local tribal elders to them, "Chimbay Frontier" of the Turkish Frontier Red Army, the formation of the "Republic of Chimbay" by the Ural Cossack troops, the consequences of which are covered on the basis of archival materials.

KEYWORDS: *1918 Nukus Fortress Uprising, 1919 Frontier Of The Shagal Bridge, Tazgara Tragedy, Chimbay Uprising, Ural Cossack Soldiers, Republic Of Chimbay, February 10, 1920` Council Agreement.*

INTRODUCTION

In our country, the issues of not only the development of the economic potential of society, but also the spiritual and enlightenment development, the clarification of historical issues remain a state policy. One of the most important topics is the development of a ten-year concept of studying the history of the homeland, as well as the study of national history and human destiny in this history.

METHODOLOGY

One of the issues of scientific and real research in the recent history of Karakalpakstan is the relationship between "man, society, state", "internal enemies" and "external expansion", which in 1919 were unforgettable events in the fate of ethnic groups in the lower reaches of the Aral Sea and Amu Darya requires the study of relations of a new direction in the socio-historical context. The Karakalpak ethnos of the Aral Sea is a spiritual stimulus of the historical past. This, in turn, is a lesson for national history, the fate of society and future generations. [1]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Aral and "Lower" Amu Darya region is one of the most interesting and complex issues in the world of Turkic ethnic groups. Neighborliness and cooperation of the Ural Cossacks with the

local population, including the struggle with the leaders of the Karakalpak ethnic groups against the Soviet government and ideology, mutual alliance, the causes and consequences of the strengthening of Cossack troops in “red” in the region are still completely not studied.

Who forced the leaders of the Ural Cossacks, who were persecuted by the Karakalpakbiys (elders) and the Tsarist Empire in 1877-1880 and forced to move to Turkestan, the Aral Sea and the Lower Amu Darya, to oppose the Soviet government and ideology (expansion), these kind of questions naturally arise. In search of answers to such questions, the ethnic population on the right (east) side of the Amu Darya, the historical territories, the social discontent of the local population, the deliberate actions of Tsarist Russia in the reign of Alexander II to the Ural Cossacks, for them it will need to review new information and literature on the culmination of the history of the beginning of the threat and the consequences of the disbandment of the Cossack army. [2]

It is known from history that the Ural Cossacks were one of the nuclei of the military forces of Tsarist Russia. They defended the interests of the Russian Empire in many military battles.

“It should be noted,” writes S.Yu.Vasilenko, “that the liberalism of Emperor Alexander II did not apply to two categories of the population - the old believers and the Cossacks. During his reign, the efforts to persecute the “opposition” were no less than the struggle against the terrorist revolutionaries who personally threatened the emperor. There is no logical explanation for this. He thought the Cossacks only as a separate group of its own citizens, who had to obey unconditionally and had no opinion of their own. In this case, the two categories almost coincided, which aggravated the situation. It should be noted that although the old faith became the ideological basis for the protection of the rights of the Cossacks (not for the first time in history), the non-religious Cossacks also took part in the riots. They fought for the rights and interests of their troops, not on matters of faith. Some of them were deported to Turkestan or subjected to other forms of repression” [3]

The Ural Cossacks, exiled to Turkestan in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, were engaged in fishing, caviar production, fish smoking, and shipbuilding in the Amu Darya region. It should be noted that the ethno-geographical location of the Ural Cossacks in the “lower” part of the Amu Darya and the diversity of their daily life.

Also, on the frontiers of the “lower” Amu Darya, the Russian population initially consisted only of the military, officials and a very small number of traders, living in the center - Petro-Alexandrovsk (after the revolution it was called Turtkul), the situation only after Stolypin's reform, the influx of poor Russian and Ukrainian peasants from the European part of Russia began to change dramatically after coming to Turkestan. At the beginning of the XXth century, the population of the region was 133,630 people. In addition to the Ural Cossacks, 12-16 thousand Kazakhs lived in the regions, mainly near the Daukarin lakes, 20-25 thousand Karakalpaks between the Chimbay and Amu Darya deltas, and 2 thousand Turkmen. Near Nukus and in Rahmon-Biy Bazar (now Biy Bazar in Beruni district) the population was predominantly Uzbek, and they were partly engaged in agriculture. The settlers lived in and around the cities and were engaged in farming and gardening. [4]

By 1917, Pervonachalnoe near Petro-Alexandrovsk (now Turtkul) (1875), Ural village, Ural village in Nukus, Zair, Aqdarya, Kiziljar, Kazakdarya villages of Taldikdistrict of Amu Darya

region, Uchsoy (fishing) Urga, Burlitau, as well as the settlements of Moynak and Kungrad were the main settlements of the Ural Cossacks.

In November-December 1918, the attack of cavalry of the Yavmud Turkmen tribe against the Red Army of Nukus military garrison had devastating consequences in socio-political life.

The policy of repression against the Ural Cossacks, which began during the reign of Emperor Alexander II of Tsarist Russia, continued with extreme severity from the earliest days of Soviet rule. In particular, in early 1919, the chairman of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, Y.M.Sverdlov, signed a top-secret directive on the extermination of the Cossacks. This led to a great tragedy for the Slavs living in the Turkic world, especially the Ural Cossacks. With the orders of the “Center” and the additional orders of the “Red Bolsheviks” in Russia and Turkestan began a policy of general repression and terrorism to Ural Cossack soldiers. As a result, a new eastern boundary has been formed along the South Aral Sea in the area of the Kuanish canal, which is part of the Amu Darya delta, and one part of its territory the Shagaili or Shagal bridge. [5]

The citizens, battles of “whites” and “reds” was one of the most difficult years in the history of socio-economic and political life of ethnic groups living in the South Aral Sea, in the basin areas of Amu Darya. Also, the First World War of 1914-1918, its consequences, the social protests of 1915-1916 - the uprisings that led to the destruction of the people and poverty.

It is known that in 1918-1919 began a civil war, which led by the leaders of ethnic groups and organized by the captains of the Ural Cossacks. Against them in the city of Petro-Alexandrovsk (now Turkul) European-style groups recruited by the Bolsheviks from the Pauper/Lumpens, the “Muslim Red Army” was formed, and a military expedition was sent to the northern region to quell the uprising. [6]

On October 31, 1918, M. Filchev, Shlyapin, and the Kazakh Egorovs, who were among the Ural Cossack commanders, were issued certificates, which were “assigned to lead guards at three posts on the right bank of the Amu Darya to Petro-Alexandrovsk, Nukus, Zaire-Ural territory.” [3] Ataman M. Filchev was given the powers of the commander-in-chief of the third Zair Cossack troops, the commander-in-chief of the Nukus military route was given weapons, ammunition and a machine gun.

In 1919, the Ural Cossacks on the “Shagal Bridge” frontier began to establish comprehensive relations with the local population, whose religion, language, culture and traditions were different.

In 1919, as a result of the Bolshevik struggle against the expansion of the Red Army on the front line of the “lower” territory of the Amu Darya in the southern Aral Sea, the “Chimbay Uprising” took place in the northern region and the “Chimbay Republic” of the Ural Cossack troops was formed. [7]

On August 17, 1919, the People's Government was established in the northern part of the lower Amu Darya. Well-known Karakalpaks Ubaydulla Bavetdinov, Ibrayim Adilov, Iniyat Niyazov, Seytnazar Pirnazarov, Kutlimurat (Balabiy) Tajimuratov and centurion of Ural Cossacks were also included in the People's Government which formed that year. The “six-month” crisis, the ethno-blockade, ethno-isolation, and the cold days of winter led to the surrender of the Chimbay-

based People's Government as a result of a lack of resources, relentless struggles, and the diplomacy of the Soviet government's Red Commanders. [8]

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the relations of the Ural Cossacks with the local population on the lower Amu Darya frontier in 1918-1919, the struggle against the Soviets, the “Chimbay Uprising” and the “Chimbay Republic” failed, but in our history for that period will remain as one of the most important events. [9]

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