
The Role of Amir Said Alimkhan in the Fight against the Red Army

Mahmud Hamraev

Basic doctoral student of Navoi State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation: History plays an important role in the system of social sciences as a science that comprehensively studies the path traversed over time as a legitimate process and serves to educate the general public, especially the younger generation, in the spirit of devotion to their homeland and nation. At present, the study of current problems in the science of history is approached in a completely new way. Modern history has given us the opportunity to perform a responsible and important task, such as revealing the truth about the past, without pressure and control, objectively, without any restrictions.

Keywords: Politburo, Amir Said Olimkhan, Bukhara, St. Petersburg, Karmana, Fayzulla Khodjaev, revolution, Turkic Commission, Gissar, “Young Bukhara people”, Afghanistan, Junaidkhan, Fathabad, “Kyzyltepa agreement”, Central Executive Committee, Council of People's Commissars, F. Kolesov.

With a history of more than three thousand years, Bukhara is one of the cities that has made an invaluable contribution to world civilization. This definition of the corner, which has long been a place of science, enlightenment and culture, has spread throughout the world. Bukhara is one of the most ancient and historically beautiful cities in the world, which has long had a high reputation in the Islamic world. Bukhara is a land that has cultivated many scientists from the distant past to the present day. Historian Muhammad Ali Baljuvani, in his *History of Nofei*, states the following about the region: The original meaning of the word Bukhara is science. There are many ulama, fuzalo, sulakho (righteous people) in this city. It was called the Islamic Center.”¹.

Bukhara has always been the heart and pearl of Movoraunnahr. Bukhara, which served as the capital during the Shaibani and Ashtarkhanid periods, did not lose its prestige as a center during the Mangit period. After the overthrow of the Ashtarkhanid dynasty in 1756, Bukhara was ruled by Muhammad Rahimbi, a descendant of the Uzbek Mangit tribe. In the Bukhara Emirate, the Mangit dynasty began with Muhammad Rahimbi and ended with Amir Said Alimkhan. Said Amir Alimkhan is the last dynasty of Bukhara, the most controversial ruler in the history of Mangit. Information about the activities of this historical figure has often been negative or biased.²

The last Emir of Bukhara Said Olimkhan was born in 1881 in the house of Emir of Bukhara Abdulahadkhan in the Olchin Palace of Karmana principality. Said Alim Tora's full name is Said Mir Muhammad Olim. Her mother's name is State Happiness Mother. In the house of Amir Abdulahadkhan, Alimkhan Tora was the only son. Amir Said Alimkhan acquired the necessary knowledge for his time in his father's palace. As one of Said Alimkhan's

¹Muhammad Ali Baljuvani. *History nofeiy. Tashkent. , “Academy”, 2001, p.9.*

²S.Kholboev. *The golden treasure of the Bukhara emirate. T .: Fan, 2008. p.137*

descendants, Sayyid Mansur Olim, noted:³.

At the age of 13, Amir Said Alimkhan went to St. Petersburg to study military engineering on the orders of his father, Amir Abdullah Khan, to study military engineering. Said Olimkhan Nikolaev began his studies in the cadet corps in the "pajlar" department, which serves as the honorary guard of the emperor. After studying for three years, he graduated in 1897 and returned to Karmana with his father. Amir Said Alimkhan will be appointed governor of Nasaf province, now called Karshi. After 12 years of rule in Karshi, Amir Said Alimkhan was appointed governor of Karmana. Amir Abdullah Khan died on December 22, 1910 after his health deteriorated. Amir Alim Tora immediately appointed Yavqochbek to the principality of Karmana, and he himself returned to Bukhara and ascended the emirate's throne on December 30. Amir Said Olimkhan also took over the administration of Karmana principality from his uncle Togaybek⁴.

Amir Said Alimkhan, who succeeded his father, also strengthened friendly relations with tsarist Russia on the advice and program of his father. Meanwhile, as a result of the outbreak of the First World War, Russian Tsar Nicholas II, along with all the colonies and protectorates, asked for help from the Emirate of Bukhara. Amir Said Olimkhan was sent to help Nicholas II with ten cannons Jahongir and 500 rifles. In addition, 1,500 good horses were sent from citizens as aid. ”⁵.

In a similarly difficult period, on March 1, 1918, F. was sent to New Bukhara. The 3,500-strong Red Army, led by Kolesov, arrived with artillery and other weapons. The Revolutionary Committee of Young People of Bukhara, chaired by F. Khodjaev, was formed and included Fitrat, Otaulla Khodjaev, Abdulvahid Burhanov, Ishaq Agdarov, Fazliddin Makhsum. The head of the Soviet government in Turkestan, F.A. Kolesov was in charge⁶.

Kolesov consulted with young people from Bukhara and prepared a text of an application addressed to the Emir of Bukhara Said Olimkhan. The petition, signed by F. Kolesov and Fayzulla Khodjaev, called for the introduction of freedom of speech, press and other democratic freedoms in Bukhara, the dissolution of the Emir's government, the formation of a new government consisting of the Young Bukhara Executive Committee and the disarmament of the Emirate's army. If Amir Alimkhan agreed to these requirements within 24 hours, he would remain in his post. If Said Alimkhan refused, the end of the emirate was threatened by force of arms⁷.

Amir Said Alimkhan started negotiations to buy time. In his reply letter, he stated that the reforms could be implemented gradually. Amir said he was not satisfied with Alimkhan's answer. Kolesov ordered military action. They were supported by 200 young people from Bukhara and workers from New Bukhara. In the first clash in Fathabad near Bukhara, Amir Said Alimkhan's troops were defeated and retreated to the city. Amir Said Olimkhan F. did not expect such a situation. He sent his special decree to Kolesov, in which he agreed to all the requirements, as well as to reduce taxes in the country and abolish the death penalty. As a result, the two are in the middle military action was halted and negotiations resumed. Aiming to preserve the independence of the Bukhara state, Said Olimkhan took advantage of this opportunity and, according to some sources, gathered an army of 35,000 people. The people

³Sayyid Mansur Olim. *Bukhara-Turkestan cradle. Bukhara.*, "Bukhara", 2004, 71 pages.

⁴A. Hotamov, Sh. Khalilov. *The sound of years. Tashkent.*, "Justice", 1995, 41 pages.

⁵Muhammad Ali Baljuvani. *History nofeiy. Tashkent.*, "Academy", 2001, 42 pages.

⁶Kolesov F., Bobunov A. *Uprising in Buxare. // Voyna v peskax. Materials on the history of civil war in the XII century.- M. : "OGIZ". 1935. - C. 242.*

⁷Fayzulla Khojaev. *Materials on the history of the Bukhara revolution (Reprint).* - T. : "Fan". 1997. pp. 125-126.

of Bukhara rose to the defense of their holy cities. 170 km from Karmana to Karakol (including Kyzyltepa and its environs). distant railway tracks were destroyed by Emir's soldiers and locals. When the war broke out, Kolesov's troops were surrounded. F. Kolesov's army ran out of ammunition and his condition worsened. Red Army detachments in the garrisons of Tashkent, Samarkand, Chorjoi, Ashgabat, Merv, Karki, and New Termez Kolesov was sent to help. However, F., who did not want to occupy Bukhara. On the evening of March 5, Kolesov ordered a retreat to Tashkent.⁸

Immediately from Tashkent F. The Red Guards, sent to help Kolesov, will capture Karmana on March 11. They settle in the Emir's summer palace and make a living. After that, the invaders were driven out of Karmana by the people of Bukhara. The Bolsheviks' political opponents in Tashkent did not approve of their occupation. That is why the Council of People's Commissars of Turkestan agreed to hold talks with Amir Said Alimkhan⁹.

Amir Said Olimkhan later wrote in his memoirs "History of the grief of the people of Bukhara." He describes the consequences of Kolesov's invasion of Bukhara in a slightly different tone as his victory. However, at that time the course of events was different. When the Bolsheviks occupied the Karmana and Khatirchi provinces, the emir also sent envoys to make peace. From Soviet Russia: Squadron Commissar V.Ya. Schmidt, Military Commanders: G.A. Koluzaev, Stepanov, V.V. Kopilov, Turkestan Railway Commissioner A.F. Special Representatives of the Council of People's Commissars of Turkestan Region PP Vvedensky and Kh.K. Mirbadalov; On behalf of the Emirate of Bukhara: Special Representatives such as Chief Zakat Mirza Salim Parvonachi, Abdurauf Karvonboshi Azizov, Mir Mirakhor took part in the peace talks. Representatives of Soviet Russia Schmidt,¹⁰

Thus began the process of preparing and signing the ceasefire agreement, which later went down in history as the Kyzyltepa agreement. In summary, F. Kolesov's invasion of Bukhara brought about significant changes in the Emirate of Bukhara. The Red Army's attack, first of all, revealed the true nature of the new regime in Bukhara's close neighbors, Soviet Russia and Turkestan. In his domestic policy, Said Alimkhan seeks to create a large regular army armed with modern weapons. It is trying to get closer to Afghanistan and other foreign countries. A military agreement was also signed between Said Alimkhan and the Khan of Khiva and Junaidkhan to fight together against Soviet Russia. In the spring of 1920, the political situation in the Emirate of Bukhara escalated and the threat of an external attack on the emirate increased. Eliava and Ya. The Rudzutaks submitted a statement to the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the RSFSR, GV Chechirin, stating that "the Turkestan Commission will make a decision tomorrow to abolish the independence of the Bukhara Emirate." On May 22, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the RCP (b) approved the opinion of the members of the Turkic Commission on the attack on the Emirate of Bukhara. Soviet Russian military units in the Turkestan ASSR were said to be carefully preparing for the occupation of Bukhara¹¹.

On July 31, 1920, the Commander of the Turkestan Front, MV Frunze, sent a telegram to VI Lenin, Chairman of the Government of Soviet Russia and leader of the Bolsheviks, requesting the acceleration of military operations against the Emirate of Bukhara. During August, the Red Army made serious preparations for a violent occupation of Bukhara. Thus,

⁸R. Maqsudov, Q. Rajabov. *Kyzyltepa district yesterday and today*. T.: Sahhof, 2021. 118 pages.

⁹Rajabov.Q. *The Red Army's invasion of Bukhara and the armed struggle against it: a historical fact (1920-1924)*. Tashkent., "Manaviyat", 2002, pages 9-10.

¹⁰Mirza Salimbek. *History of Salimi (Istochnik po istorii Buxarskogo emirate)*. Translation with persidskogo N.K.Norkulov. -T.: "Akademiya", 2009. - C. 169-206

¹¹R. Maqsudov, Q. Rajabov. *Kyzyltepa district yesterday and today*. T.: Sahhof, 2021. 125 pages.

on September 2, 1920, in Bukhara, the Emirate regime was overthrown by the Red Army by force of arms. The Red Army, which occupied the city of Bukhara, plundered the treasury of the Emir at the residence of the ruler - the Ark, all the wealth of the Bukhara cossacks, his courtiers and other palace officials. In particular, the commander of the troops of the Turkestan Front MV Frunze, the leader of the Bukhara group IP Belov, many Red Army commanders and ordinary soldiers have amassed great wealth. M.V.¹².

M.V. After the invasion of Bukhara by the Turkfront troops led by Frunze, on September 2, 1920, Amir Said Alimkhan lost his throne and went to East Bukhara. The conquest of Bukhara marked a turning point in the personality of Amir Said Alimkhan. But the main opportunity was missed. Nevertheless, the former ruler led the people of Bukhara in their struggle for independence against the invading Reds. He made Gissar his home and fought against the Red Army for 6 months. He formed a new government in Gissar and sought to coordinate the Bukhara people's fighting against the Red Army. However, after losing a number of battles, Said Alimkhan crossed the Amu Darya's Chubek Pass to Afghanistan on March 4, 1921.

Sources and publications used:

1. 2001Rajabov Q. The last ruler of Mangit (eighth article) // “Bukhara waves”, 2007.№3.
2. Kolesov F., Bobunov A. Uprising in Buxare. // Voyna v peskax. Materials on the history of civil war in the XII century.- Moscow .: "OGIZ". 1935.
3. Sayyid Mansur Olim. Bukhara-Turkestan cradle. Bukhara. , “Buxoro”, 2004. 4. A.Hotamov, Sh. Khalilov. The sound of years. Tashkent. , “Justice”, 1995.
4. Muhammad Ali Baljuvani. History nofeiy. Tashkent. , “Academy”, 2001.
5. S.Kholboev. The golden treasure of the Bukhara emirate. Tashkent. , “Fan”, 2008.
6. Fayzulla Khodjaev. Materials on the history of the Bukhara revolution (Reprint). - Tashkent. , “Fan”. 1997.
7. R. Maqsudov, Q. Rajabov. Kyzyltepa district yesterday and today. Tashkent. , “Sahhof”, 2021.
8. Rajabov.Q. The Red Army's invasion of Bukhara and the armed struggle against it: a historical fact (1920-1924). Tashkent. , “Spirituality”, 2002.
9. Mirza Salimbek. History of Salimi (Istochnik po istorii Buxarskogo emirate). Translation with persidskogo N.K.Norkulov. - Tashkent. , “Academy”, 2009.
10. Muhammad Ali Baljuvani. History nofeiy. Tashkent. , “Academy”.

¹²Rajabov Q. The last ruler of Mangit (eighth article) // “Bukhara waves”, 2007.№3.-P.41-44