

**THE OPINIONS OF THE RUSSIAN OFFICER N.N. MURAVYOV
AND THE HISTORIAN OGAGHIY ABOUT MUHAMMAD RAHIMKHAN I
KHAN OF KHIVA**

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Abstract: *The article presents the accounts of the court historian of the Khiva Khanate Muhammadrizo Ogahiy and the Russian officer N.N. Muravyov, who visited the Khiva Khanate in 1819, about the Khan of Khiva, Muhammad Rahimkhan I. Information is provided about the assessments of N.N. Muravyov and Ogahiy on the activities of the khan.*

Key words: *Muhammad Rahimkhan I, Khiva state, Ogahiy, N.N. Muravyov, the work "Firdaws ul-iqbal".*

Despite the fact that Ogahiy devoted his work to covering the activities of Muhammad Rahimkhan I, he did not pay special attention to covering all his personal characteristics. Some of the Khan's qualities that Ogahiy did not mention were recorded by the Russian officer N. Muravyov, who visited the Khiva Khanate at that time. However, before mentioning the Khan's qualities, the Russian officer begins to talk about his shortcomings: "Muhammad Rahimkhan is capable, at the same time ambitious, brutally ruthless, suspicious, careerist, greedy, agile, brave, an unusually sophisticated ruler. At the same time, he is enlightened, in addition to his native language, he can speak Arabic and Persian, and even reads and writes in these languages. In turn, he also mastered the art of astrology and medicine. "He likes to play chess, he has mastered this game perfectly." [1: P.53-55].

Thus, the fifth year of Muhammad Rahimkhan I's activity ends and the sixth year begins.

Even in the sixth year of the khan's career, the problems related to Toramurod Sufi were not resolved. Now, the khan set himself the goal of seriously dealing with this issue, and in the early spring of 1811, he sent five hundred warriors to the territory of Arol. They climbed over Ilonqir through the ice to Kengyantok and reached Akkala. There were robbers sent by Sufi Toramurod from Kungirat. Ubaydulla Khoja was going a little ahead of the army and saw them. They killed some of them and captured two or three of them. But one escapes [2: P.336].

The Khan's troops vigorously attack the Kungirat fortress. However, there is no one who dares to fight outside the castle.

In this process, Toramurod Sufi also continues the incitement. After the Battle of Kungirat, he gathered 200 people and attacked the people of Karakalpak under Maqadbiy, Hasanbaybiy and Cho'qorabiy. The Karakalpak youths waged a fierce battle against them, forced the enemies to return to their tracks, and executed Koshbaytar Kalmaq, one of Sufi's closest friends. The warriors of Karakalpak bring nine horses and four heads to Kadirberganbi. He came to the khan to inform about the incident and was thanked [2: P.237].

While writing the history of that time, Munis tries to record all the events happening in the country.

At that time, the Khanate's relationship with Iran was not good either. The conflict between the Sunni and Shia sects was one of the main reasons for this disagreement. Therefore, the people mentioned under the name "Kyzilbash" meant the Persian people. The name is actually related to those of the Safavid order, who wear a red cloth turban with twelve stripes in honor of the 12 Shia Imams. At the request of the Yovmit fighters, Khan Kaga sent the captain with a hundred warriors to attack the Red Heads of Khurasan. Sardar Khizr also joins him in the Gurlan region with a young man of fifty. The army demanded some fortresses and property in Astrobad province [2: P.237].

In the same year, on the eighteenth of the month of Safar, the father-in-law of

the khan, Sayyid Ubaidullah, who lives in Hazorasp, organizes a circumcision wedding for one of his grandchildren and invites his son-in-law to it. Khan goes to the wedding, spends 1-2 days hunting in the Chinese region and goes to his yard in Hazorasp. The mushrif (manager) of the Khan's house, Qilich Aqqosh, organized a wrestling match between Khiva and Hazorasp wrestlers. Khan watches it and distributes gifts to the winners [2: P.238]. On the twenty-second day of the month, the khan will visit the wedding. Here he watched the spectacles of "golden pumpkin", "horse racing", "wrestling", and awarded high prizes to the winners. In the process, Khan was also interested in the distribution of water in the Khevanik and Ghaziabad canals, gave assignments to the mirabs, and returned to Khiva on the twenty-fifth of the month [2: P.238].

As soon as he returned to Khiva, the khan again faced the problem of the Call. Kutlugmurad sent one hundred men under the leadership of Salihshaykh and Abdurrahman to Kungirat chapovul. They returned to Khiva after executing 18 people and taking 1 person prisoner for 13 days. The purpose of Khan's regular engagement with the Call issue was to completely solve this problem and bring it to an end. For 18 years, Toramurod Sufi has been disrupting peace in the country. He was even violating the rules of Islam. For example, after Mullah Khoroz moved his country, he got angry and had a good relationship with him, arrested Esan Amon father and Otaberdi father, and executed eleven people with his brother and sons. They forced their wives to marry others before the mourning ceremony took place [2: P.239].

There were such cases that if someone moved away, someone would be sent after them to catch them and kill the husbands by the throat and the wives by the nipples. The women and girls who were their relatives were either imprisoned or sold to Turkmens. For example, he sold the only beautiful daughter of Qurbanbekbi, who was captured from Akyokish, with 40 beautiful companions to the Turkmen of Khurasan for eleven horses [2: P.240].

In order to put an end to these atrocities, the khan sent a large army to Oqqum region on the tenth day of the month of Rabi'ul-Awwal in 1811. However, this year

there is a severe famine, and the procession will be delayed a bit. Khan distributes grain and other foodstuffs collected for the army to mosques. He donates to the hungry.

After the summer comes and the harvest is harvested, the khan starts the Kungirod march again. Another event is the cause of this march. Kholmuhhammad Khan and Khudoyquli, who belonged to the Eshquli clan of Kungirat, were executed by Sufi Toramurad, and Muhammadrahim was taken to the fortress with his hand. One or two of their children who did not die came to the khan and begged for mercy [2: P.242].

As a result, the khan left Khiva when the sun passed into the Sunbula sign (August) and reached the territory of Anbar Monoq and Moilijangal. After hunting in this place for six days, he crossed the river through Kipchak in the middle of the month. After passing forty miles, Kutlugh Muhammadbek sent a hundred men to Hazoraspiya to control the shipping lanes. He informs that the ships can easily go to the horse road.

Khan gathered Uzbek, Karakalpak and Turkmen sepoys together and sent Karimberdi at the head of the father on a raid around the Kungirod fortress. They brought a lot of booty and captives to the khan. The Khan handed over the booty to them and sent the captives to be used in the trenches around the fortress without executing them [2: P.244]. He placed all the army commanders and soldiers around the fortress and began to prepare for the attack. Crops around the castle were destroyed. The defenders of the castle were afraid to go outside and started firing from inside. Many people were martyred by the cannon fire. One of them, Mustaqim Devona, who was trusted by the Khan, died accidentally. The khan buried him in the Mizdak Khan cemetery in the Khojayli area [2: P.245].

Khan Muhammadniyaz Karchak, Berdi Bahadir, Dosim Bahadir, Eshniyaz Ataliq, Mamishbek and Tanak Bahadir entrusted the siege of the castle. They nailed all the gates of the fortress and cut off the external communication. As a result, famine began in the fortress, and people began to die in the streets. Many people overcame the fortress wall and surrendered to the Khan's army [2: P.245]. Khan's

armies were getting fuller and bigger. Muhammadrizo Qushbegi was left with his servants to strengthen the bridge of the Hevanik ditch because it fell down. He and his men arrived at the battlefield.

There were about three hundred warriors in the part of the castle where the Sword Inok soldiers were located. There were more than six thousand defenders inside the fortress. They launched a decisive attack on the Kilich Inaq warriors. But in the end they had to retreat. At this time, Qulmurad, a disciple of Toramurad Sufi, died.

For their bravery in this battle, the soldiers of Qilich Inok received the thanks of the khan [2: P.247].

Without stopping the attack on the fortress, Khan continued to fight with various military tactics. Karakalpak fighters were particularly active in this war. In particular, Taylaq Bahadir and Ashbol Bahadir are fighting fiercely to capture Dosot, the son of Toramurod Sufi. A slippery horse gets out in front of him and knocks him off his horse. Dosot quickly throws himself into the river and escapes. His horse remains in the hands of Tailaq Bahadir [2: P.248].

When the battle was heated, Kuchanakbi asked the Karakalpak soldiers for permission to enter the fortress. However, the khan says that it is too early for that, he hopes that the people in the fortress will come to justice. But the Sufi refuses to obey. As a result, Ollanazar the sniper enters the fortress and continues the battle.

When Toramurad Sufi sold Kurbanbekbi's daughter with 40 girls for eleven horses to the Gurgon Yovmits, he promised that if 200 men came to join the battle, he would give each of them two girls. When those 200 people loaded wheat and rice on horses and camels and approached Kungirod, they turned back after seeing the battle. Sardar Kandim heard about this incident and sent a group to catch them. The Gurgon soldiers unloaded all their goods and fled following their tracks [2: P.249]. They caught up with them near the Eltiya well, captured their horses and camels, and executed them.

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