



ON THE MIGRATION OF TURKISH PEOPLE TO TURKESTAN, MOLGUZAR MOUNTAIN SYSTEMS AND MIRZACHUL (XVIII - first half of the XIX century)

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 11 th July 2021 Accepted: 26 th July 2021 Published: 24 th August 2021	From time immemorial, people have moved from one place to another in order to improve their living conditions. The various mountains, the steppes, with which it was very difficult, came from the deserts with great difficulty. This article also discusses one of such migrations in the early XVIII - first half of the XIX century, the migration of Turkic peoples across Turkestan through the Molguzar mountain ranges to Mirzachul and the main events in it.

Keywords: Ethnic, Little Ice Age, Fergana Valley, Mirzachul, "Upper Karakalpaks"

Historical conditions have also strongly influenced the ethnic composition of the sedentary population by natural and anthropogenic factors, sometimes leading to the addition of new ethnic components, sometimes leading to the displacement or forced relocation of the indigenous population. Analysis of historical data shows that in a country, a region where there is peace, stability, abundance, a settled culture has developed, the composition of the population has been enriched at the expense of new ethnic groups. As in other parts of Central Asia, we can observe strong migration processes in the region under study in the middle of the XVIII-XIX centuries.

In our opinion, on the eve of the end of the "Little Ice Age" due to climate change, many problems for economic life have arisen, livestock have become extinct due to immaturity of food crops, and livestock began to seize property from military booty. As a result, Kyrgyz, Kazakhs, and Karakalpak's migrated to the villages in the foothills of the Turkestan Mountain range, to the foothills of Mirzachul, and to the foothills.

Such migratory processes in Central Asia can also be seen in the area where Kyrgyz live. The main part of the Kyrgyz, living in the Middle Ages around the Yenisei, moved southwest in the subsequent conquests, and in the early 16th century reached the territory of the state, now called the ethnos, and settled in the Alay Mountains. In the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, the Kalmyks invaded Kyrgyz lands with strong looting and invasion, and most of the Kyrgyz migrated to the Fergana Valley (1, p. 96). According to Professor U. Abdullaev's analysis, the Kyrgyz tribes are divided into three major groups. These are called the right ("on") wing, the left ("left") wing, and the "drinking" Kyrgyz, which are located along the Fergana Valley based on the principles of the seed system (2, p.62). In the eastern part of the Fergana Valley, "drinking" includes the Kyrgyz tribes of Boston, Kipchak, Tayit, Nayman, Mangush, Avot, Kesak, Baghish, Mogul, Munduz, and Basiz. groups were located.

After the defeat of the Dzungar nomads by the Chinese in 1756-1758, most of the Kyrgyz migrated back to their pastures north of Tianshan (now the Kyrgyz Republic). Turkestan, located in the mountainous regions of the Fergana Valley, a certain part of the Kyrgyz settled in the Molguzar mountain ranges (1, p.96-97).

Some ethnic groups of Kyrgyz in the Fergana Valley are also widespread in neighboring areas. Comparative analysis of the scientific works of N. Tursunov and V. Bushkov, who studied the ethnic composition of the population of northern Tajikistan, and T. Salimov, who studied the formation of the population of Zaamin district (3, pp. 203,321,348-385,393; 110, pp.175-186; 11, p. 74 -85.) The fact that the seed composition of the Kyrgyz living in the mountainous districts of Shahrstan, Zaamin, Bakhmal (Jadid, Teraklisay villages) today coincides with the Kyrgyz seeds living in the eastern part of the Fergana Valley shows that migration processes were strong in these areas. The Kyrgyz have been living in and around the Turkestan Mountain range for hundreds of years (18th-19th centuries). It seems that the Kyrgyz have preserved their ethnic unity, language and culture in many aspects to this day.

By this time in the historical stage, another ethnic component had entered the area where the Karakalpaks were being studied. According to preliminary data, in the XVI century the Karakalpaks settled in the middle reaches of the Syrdarya. In the first quarter of the 18th century, the invasion of the Dzungars forced the Karakalpaks living in the middle reaches of the Syrdarya to seek peace and move to the south of the Tashkent oasis, the northwestern and eastern regions of the Khiva Khanate (1, pp. 67, 97) and elsewhere. In the current situation, Karakalpak leaders were forced to negotiate with the government of Peter I on "guardianship."

Dissatisfied with this, the Kazakh khan Abulkhair marched to the lower reaches of the Syrdarya in 1743 and completely crushed the Karakalpaks. Most of the Karakalpaks who lost their livelihoods settled on the southern shores of the Aral Sea, some along the Syrdarya, the Zarafshan oasis, the southern slopes of Mount Nurata, others in the Tashkent oasis and Mirzachul (4, pp.17-19; 12.p.103). . At the same time as the Kazakhs and Karakalpaks, the Kipchaks living on the banks of the Syrdarya and adjacent roads also fled from the Kalmyks (5, p.417) and lived in Mirzachul. In the densely populated Zarafshan oasis of the Bukhara khanate, as well as in Miyonkol (between Samarkand and Bukhara), the Chinese-Kipchaks lived in large numbers. In 1745, in Miyankol, the Chinese-Kipchaks revolted against Abulfayz Khan under the leadership of Iboydullah Biy (6, p.7). Unable to suppress the rebels, Abulfayz Khan asked Nadirshah for help. The small punishment led by Muhammad Rahimkhan, sent by Nadirshah, increased the artillery force, defeated the rebels and chased them to the borders of the Fergana Valley. (1, s99,135-139.). According to the analysis of the scientist LS Tolstova, the main part of the "Upper Karakalpaks" moved to the Fergana Valley during the XVIII century, but this process lasted until the beginning of the XIX century (7, p17-26). The attack of the Dzungars, the persecution of Nadirshah, as well as the Karakalpaks, Kazakhs and Kipchaks, part of the Pashtuns, entered Mirzachul from the territory of Mirzachul to the slopes of Turkestan. The village of Yakkatut (Jakkatut) in the Zaamin district was formerly inhabited by Karakalpaks (8, p. 58), and during the development of Mirzachul, the entire population of the village was relocated to the desert. Also, in the village of Chiyali in the Khavas district, representatives of five hundred tribes of Karakalpaks moved due to the attack of the Dzungars. They associate themselves with the Rajab generation of Uzbek faces. The five juzes are divided into three branches: the Karakalpaks, the Miyan Kallar, and the Chaghaniyon (9, p.10-15). The five juzes first settled in the village of Samgar near the city of Khojand, then 28 houses moved around the village of Balandchaqir in the Yangiabad district, and then to the village of Chiyali.

Hence, the reason for the attack of the Dzungars was that the Kyrgyz, Kazakhs and Karakalpaks entered the territory of the study area and influenced the change of ethno-demographic processes. Such processes show that the very area we are studying is a peaceful and serene area.

Based on the above considerations, the following conclusions can be made.

First, one of the factors was the addition of new ethnic components of the Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Karakalpak, Uyghur and other Turkic peoples to the Uzbek people living in the region during the period under study.

Second, the policy of involuntary resettlement of the Turkic-speaking population of Turkestan, the northern part of the Molguzar mountain range, which lived in a strong migration zone, continued in the pre-independence period. We can see that the formed districts formed a significant part of the population.

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