

The Arrival of the Russian Empire in Central Asia and its Significance

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Abstract: The work will show the fates and reasons that reveal the essence of the empire's arrival in the region. The changes that occurred in Central Asia with the advent of Russia are history, culture, traditions, mentality. many other directions that have changed since Russia's arrival in the region. The article contains facts about the changes that occurred in the industrial sector in Central Asia with the arrival of Russia in the region, the essence of the work is to tell about these changes and their significance in history.

Keywords: Empire, politics, culture, industry, stages of conquest, region, factories, factories, emperor, cotton, resources, land, history, diplomacy.

Central Asia is a region with enormous resources and opportunities for industrial development. The history of the region is fascinating and interesting in its own way. For a long time during the Middle Ages, the region was a zone of social and political instability, although such concepts as culture, mentality, social structure, traditions, crafts, agriculture, and diplomatic relations developed. Between the 3 independent khanates that existed at that time: the Bukhara, Khiva, and Kokand khanates. The period from the 16th to the mid-19th century in the history of Central Asia is called the Khan period. It is also worth noting the fact that Russia's interest in the region began to arise since the 16th century. Initially, the interest was purely diplomatic in nature. Since the reign of Ivan the Terrible 1533 - 1588, various missions began to be sent to Central Asia under the guise of merchants, ambassadors, diplomats and travelers. To study the political and geographical situation of the region. It is especially worth noting that the arrival of Russia in the region influenced the political, social, cultural, administrative, cultural, scientific and judicial systems of the region. The stages of the conquest of the Russian Empire in Central Asia are divided into 4 periods (1847 – 1865).

1865 -1868-years.

1873 – 1879 year, 1880 -1885-years.

During this period of time, Russia conquered the entire region. Russia was aware of the current situation in the region, especially of an ethnic nature. Kirghiz, Kazakhs, Tajiks, Uighurs, Uzbeks, Karakalpaks and other nations lived in the region.

Therefore, the empire introduced after the conquest of the region and developed a convenient system of Administrative - Territorial Administration. The empire began to study the political situation in the region; every government position came under the control of the empire after the signing of peace treaties between the Russian Empire by the Bukhara and Khiva khanates. Russia deprived the two states of political, social, and diplomatic independence. every month, according to sources, the head of the Khanate Administration officially reported on the current situation in the Khanate. And with the permission of the administration of the empire, certain problems and situations could be officially resolved. The empire's interest in the region was not only political but also scientific: history, geography, archival science, numismatics, cartography, museology, political science. Those areas and sciences that were replenished with valuable data after the Russian Geographical Society was officially

created by order of Nicholas 1 in 1845. The heyday of research and expeditions to Central Asia is coming N. Prizhevsky G.N Potanin M.V Pevtsov. The names of the explorers and travelers whose expeditions fundamentally changed the world's understanding of Central Asia. Different directions were studied; life, culture, traditions, mentality, agriculture, farming were studied. The region was multinational: Kazakhs, Tajiks, Turkmens, Uighurs, Karakalpaks and other peoples. Which had their own ethnic and national outlines. And its type of economic and social activity is worth noting that the arrival of the empire in the region contributed to the emergence of the first Russian settlements. This fact contributed to the exchange of culture and traditions between peoples. The region has experienced the coming of many nations, empires and from every conqueror in the region, something remains. Each stage of the history of the region plays a special role in the development of the peoples who lived here. Not only Russian researchers have succeeded in studying the region. Among the researchers there are also foreign ones, among whom the Hungarian traveler, researcher and historian A Vamberry stands out in particular. He explored the territory of the Khiva and Bukhara khanates. His works carefully studied the occupations of the local population. Especially farming and agriculture. In addition, the researcher's work also talks about the complex political and socio-economic situation.

In the 19th century this situation attracted great interest. Trade, economics, political contradictions, difficult social situation in the khanates. One of the most mysterious secrets that is studied to this day is the work of travel in Central Asia. Essentially it gives a hint about the reasons for the arrival of the Russian Empire in the region. Talking about the situation at that time, it is worth noting the arrival of the empire in the region contributed to the emergence of the most important factor of industry. After the arrival of the empire in the region and its careful study from all positions, the leadership of the empire made a conclusion. For the development of the country, resources are needed. The 19th century in history is called the age of iron and steam. And Russia realized this. Cotton, gold, minerals, oil, wheat, iron. And other natural resources were the most important and necessary for the industry of the empire during that period. The arrival of the empire also changed the cultural and spiritual elements of the region in Turkestan thanks to the approval of the special situation on July 12, 1886, which was approved by Emperor Alexander 3 the Peacemaker, and the Agrarian Reform was carried out. According to which all the lands of the khanates were under the control of the empire. Additionally, it is worth noting that changes have occurred in this sector. Potatoes began to be planted in the region, and starting in 1884, the American variety of cotton was first planted in the fields of Central Asia. The climate for planting in this region is ideal. The climate was hot, there was plenty of water, and most importantly, this type of cotton gave high yields. During this period it was very important for the textile industry of the empire. All conditions were created in this direction not only in the Russian Empire itself but also in our region. Factories for processing and cleaning slaves, oil - slaughterhouses, textile factories were created in all famous cities of the region Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, Tashkent, Margilan, Andijan, Namangan. The region had important strategic and historical significance and the changes that affected all areas and directions. The policies of the social sector, the state structure of the administrative-territorial system and even the education system are of important historical significance.

Every element of Russia's action in the region was thought out to the smallest detail. It is especially worth noting that the further course of historical events also at a certain point influenced the course of events in Turkestan. In particular, we can highlight the Revolution of 1917 - this event became the fulcrum of the changes that will occur in the region in the future.

The consequences of the revolution will negatively affect the course of events in the region. Since Russia will become a participant in World War 1. In the alliance of the Entente or as they also call the Agreement of the Heart. The entry into the war forced the region and Emperor Nicholas 2 to sign a decree on June 25, 1916 on the conscription of the population of Turkestan aged 19 - 43 years for rear work.

In the future, National Liberation Forces will begin to form in Turkestan, which will defend their rights, interests and Motherland. In particular, representatives of the Jaddid movement will play an important role in this struggle. A movement that appeared in the second half of the 19th century. The goal of this movement was to fundamentally change the current situation in Turkestan. By raising the

spirit of patriotism among the population through active scientific and cultural activities, which had a positive impact on the life of society. From the perspective of culture, education, religion, social sector and spiritual development. positively influenced the course of history of the Turkestan region. Theatre, education, science, culture, literature, enlightenment became the basis for the fight against the enemy. Perseverance, courage, heroism are the basis of faith in freedom, justice and equality between the peoples and nations that lived in the region during this period. Strength and self-confidence helped our region gain freedom. The changes that have occurred in the region over a huge period have positively influenced the course of the further history of the region and its life.

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