

The Relocation of Karakalpaks to the Aral Sea Region in the Second Half of the 18th and at the Beginning of the 19th Century

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Abstract

The article explores that historically the Karakalpaks lived along the Urals, then on the Volga, around the Aral Sea and in the foothills of the lower reaches of the Syr Darya River, and that their migration was largely determined by external factors. Finally, in the early 19th century, they began to settle in the lower reaches of the Amu Darya, in the south and southwest of the Aral Sea. The Karakalpaks were attacked by the Kazakhs and Turkmens, as a result of which they became subjects of the Khiva Khanate. Through their hard work, they conquered the vast deserts and salt marshes of the lower reaches of the Amu Darya River. When the Karakalpaks began to settle, agriculture became an important part of their lives. However, cattle breeding remained one of the leading industries of the Karakalpaks' life. In the mid-19th century, the Karakalpaks were under the rule of the Khiva Khanate, living on both banks of the Amu Darya and in the areas where it flows into the Aral Sea. Their number at that time did not exceed approximately 100.000 people. The lands granted to the Karakalpaks were considered the property of the khanate, and they paid taxes for these lands and fulfilled various obligations.

The article also scientifically analyzes the significance and essence of the political and economic ties of the Karakalpaks with the Central Asian khanates and Russia in the 18th – early 19th centuries.

Keywords: Karakalpaks, 18th century, 19th century, Amu Darya basin, Aral, Kazakhs, Turkmens, Khiva Khanate, taxes, political and economic relations.

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1. Introduction:

The Karakalpaks are a Turkic people in Central Asia who, after being displaced by the Russians from the Kypchak territories, lived in the territories from Southern Russia to the South Aral Sea. They formed as a people in the 9th-11th centuries on the South Aral Sea. The majority of the Karakalpaks lived in the middle and lower reaches of the Syrdarya in the mid-17th-18th centuries. In the mid-18th century, as a result of political events, namely the attack on the Karakalpak lands by the Kazakh Khan Abulkhair Khan, they moved to the western branch of the Syrdarya delta, the Janadarya, and the Karakalpaks living in the lower reaches of the Amu Darya united with the Aral Uzbeks and formed a state (Aral State), the

center of which was first Kungirot, then Shokhtemir (now Chimboy). The Karakalpaks were mainly engaged in cattle breeding, agriculture, and fishing. The study of the topic is of great importance in further enriching the history of the Karakalpaks' settlement on the Aral Sea coast in the second half of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century with scientific conclusions.

2. Methods and level of study:

1. The article scientifically analyzes the history of the Karakalpaks' settlement on the Aral Sea coast in the second half of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century, based on the generally accepted principles of science, objectivity, and historicity. The topic was studied by such historians as S.Kamolov, S.Tolstov, M.Vyatkin, Sh.Ivanov, B.Andrianov, N.Appolova, S.Bakishlov.

3. Research results:

The migration of Karakalpaks to the Yangidarya began at the beginning of the 18th century. It is known that the majority of Karakalpaks lived in the middle and lower reaches of the Syrdarya in the 17th-18th centuries. In the middle of the 18th century, as a result of political events, namely the attack on the Karakalpak lands by the Kazakh Khan Abulhair Khan, they moved to the western branch of the Syrdarya delta - the Janadarya, and the Karakalpaks living in the lower reaches of the Amu Darya united with the Aral Uzbeks and formed a state (Aral estate), the center of which was first Kungirot, then Shokhtemir (now Chimboy). In 1746-1747, as a result of the attack on them by the Middle Juz Sultan Ablai, the lower Karakalpaks were forced to move upstream under the pressure of the Kazakh khans and sultans. The main part of the Karakalpaks began to move to the southwest, to the east of the Amu Darya, to the border of the Khiva Khanate, between the Kuvandarya and the Yangi Darya. In 1750, only about 6 thousand households remained on the banks of the Syrdarya. They fought with the Khanate Karakalpaks against the Kazakh khans until 1762. In 1748, together with the supporters of Sultan Batyr, he defeated the Sultan of the Middle Juz, Barak Abulhair Khan, and then killed himself. His son Nurali became Khan. He was supported and encouraged by the tsarist government. However, the clan of the Small Juz proposed Sultan Batyr to the khanate, calling Nurali Khan[1].

Thus, the Small Juz was divided into two. Abdulkhairkhan's second son, Erali Sultan, led the nomads and was independent, not recognizing his brother's authority. These events in the Small Juz Khanate could not but affect the subsequent period of the Karakalpaks who lived in their neighborhood. Sultan Batyr and Sultan Erali, separated from Nuralikhan, did not recognize Russian citizenship, and robbed Russian and other caravans, and often attacked the peoples of neighboring states. [2] The lands ruled by Sultan Batyr and Eralikhan were, of course, bordering on the Karakalpaks. The Karakalpaks living on the banks of the Syrdarya and Yangidarya rivers fell under the attack of Kazakh feudal lords. In February 1750, Sultan Aichuvak and Utetnavatkhani of the Small Juz joined forces with Jonibek Tarkhan of the Middle Juz and marched with 3,000 troops against the Karakalpaks and the nomadic Arals living on the banks of the Sirdeyr, and later against Khiva. The Karakalpaks, united with the Arals, dealt them a severe blow. The invaders returned to their Horde with great difficulty. As soon as the news reached Sultan Erali, he set out against the Karakalpaks and Arals with 130 horsemen. However, his army was routed, and many were taken prisoner. In the same year, the Argin Kipchak tribe of the Kazakhs, who had set out against the Karakalpaks and Arals, suffered great losses and even returned with the loss of their ruler Sarkan.[3] Due to the lack of pastures for the Kazakhs, the conflict with the Karakalpaks became acute in the 1660s. The Russian ambassador wrote about this as follows. The Kazakhs of the Lower Yayik were so densely settled that even people from one hut could talk to people from another[4]. In the same year, the Kazakhs of the Small Juz attacked the Karakalpaks under the leadership of Sultan Erali. Some Russian sources say that 20 thousand Kazakh troops participated in this campaign. Sultan Erali was also supported and helped by the Kazakhs of the Middle Juz. They mercilessly massacred the Kazakhs living along the Syr Darya. They forced them to migrate to the Aral Sea and the Amu Darya. The situation of the Karakalpaks along the Syr Darya was unbearable. In 1760, they completely abandoned their lands. In the winter of 1762, a part of the Kazakhs from the Middle and Small Juz moved to the Syr Darya region to the lands abandoned by the Karakalpaks.

The situation of the Karakalpaks who moved to the Yangidarya region was very difficult. As a result of constantly defending themselves from the attacks of the Kazakh khans and sultans, they were forced to convert new steppes that had been abandoned for years into arable land, develop new lands, dig canals, and build irrigation facilities. Some historians are skeptical that the Karakalpaks completely mastered the Yangidarya region at the end of the 14th century. Based on some Kazakh legends, they suggest that this happened over a very long period of time. According to them, the Karakalpaks began to migrate along the Yangidarya at the beginning of the 13th century. The chronicle of the Khan of Khiva provides information about the Karakalpaks living on the banks of the Yangidarya in 1715[5]. However, it must be admitted that the Karakalpaks, although for a short time, were freed from the oppression of the Kazakh sultans and khans and the Khan of Khiva on the banks of the Yangidarya and the Aral Sea. Therefore, they developed their economic activities in a short time managed to conquer.

Along the Yangi River, the Karakalpaks migrated together with the Aral Uzbeks. The goals of the Kazakh khans in attacking the Karakalpaks were not only to plunder, but also to subjugate them. The Karakalpaks have long had close ties with the Arals. The Karakalpaks lived in alliance with the Arals from 1740 to the beginning of the 19th century, independent of the Kazakh sultans and the Khiva Khanate. From the 13th to the beginning of the 19th century, the Karakalpaks occupied the territory from the Kuvandarya and Yangidarya to the lower reaches of the Amu Darya. Especially between the Kuvandarya and the Amu Darya, the people are very densely settled. According to S.P. Tolstoy, the dense settlement of the Karakalpaks is evidenced by the cultural layers of dwellings, irrigation facilities, and fields. The cultural center of the Karakalpaks was on the banks of the Amu Darya. However, there is no information about the Karakalpaks uniting into a single state at that time. Each tribe was led by its own clan. For example, in the Khiva Khanate, the Aris clan and fourteen clans ruled several tribes of the Karakalpaks. However, in this union, Aris, Kungiro, Yesengeldi biy, and Tukhtapulat biys were present. The Khorezm expedition found the remains of irrigation structures on the site of the dried-up Yangidarya[6]. At the same time, the remains of the Orubay fortress were also found, this fortress had a large courtyard surrounded by thick walls, decorated with beautiful patterns and felt, a large garden around the courtyard, and a barn that could accommodate a lot of livestock. There were also wealthy landowners and livestock owners living in the fortress. According to the Khiva chronicle, imams, eshans, hajis and sheikhs were large landowners and livestock owners within the tribes. To protect themselves from raiders, entire clans always lived together. Each aul had a fortress surrounded by a fence. In the fall and winter, the entire village lived in the fortress. However, raiders often attacked in the fall and winter. For example, if we take the fortress of Orinboy Biy, located in the center of the oasis, during the raiders' attack, his entire clan territory was located in the fortress with their livestock and was protected from nomad attacks.

The Karakalpaks also played an important role in the political events that took place in the Khiva Khanate in the 13th century. As we have already mentioned, they fought against the Khiva Khanate several times together with the Aral Uzbeks. The center of the Aral Uzbeks was Kungirat and Shaytemir, and then their center was near the city of Chimboy. The Aral Uzbeks consisted of the Kipchak, Mangit, Keneges, and Kungirat tribes, and were distinguished from the southern Khorezm Uzbeks by their ethnic origin. They always opposed the Khiva Khanate. They repeatedly elected a khan from the Uzbek or Karakalpak nobles and fought against the Khiva Khanate under the leadership of that khan. In 1714, the Aral Uzbeks were invited by the Karakalpaks. Having sworn allegiance to Eshim Muhammad, he sent three armies against the Khiva Khan Yodgor Khan, and twice he himself participated in the armies. But he could not subjugate the Aral Uzbeks to Khiva. The Khiva khans understood well that it was impossible to subdue the Arals without enslaving the Karakalpaks, who were allies of the Arals. After the death of Yodgorkhan, Sherozi Khan (1715-1728) first led an army to subdue the Karakalpaks in 1715. But he also failed to subdue the Karakalpaks. The Karakalpaks abandoned their lands, property, and livestock and moved to the Yangidarya, which they had previously created. After the Karakalpaks retreated, the Khiva khan was able to crush the Arals by attacking them. The Arals Khan, Shokh Temir Lashkarboshi Sherali Biy, with his defeated army, crossed the Amu Darya and went to the land of the

Karakalpaks. The Aral Khan, Shokh Temur, who was stationed near Ak, could not resist the Khiva army. Following Sherali Biy, he went to the land of the Karakalpaks[7].

A few years later, during the reign of Elbar Khan in Khiva (1728-1740), the Aral and Karakalpaks again rebelled together and crushed the Khiva people. From that day on, Elbar Khan again led an army against the Aral and Karakalpaks. In this battle, the Aral Khan, Shokh Temur, was killed. In this battle, the Aral and Karakalpaks were routed three times[8].

According to the not very accurate information about the Khiva Khanate, this was the end of the first stage of subjugating the Karakalpaks living on the Aral coast. However, later, taking advantage of the weakening of Khiva, the Karakalpaks and the Arals regained their independence. In the middle of the 13th century, the political situation in Khiva changed dramatically. Continuous wars between Uzbek and Turkmen feudal lords, deepening feudal fragmentation, and the decline of Khiva.

The crisis in the Khanate led to the Khiva Khanate's crisis. It was especially aggravated by the interference of the Bukhara emirates in its affairs and the attacks of the Kazakhs and Kalmyks. It had become very weak during the invasion of Nodir Shah (1740). The expulsion of livestock and male population by the Persian troops completely weakened the economy of the Khiva Khanate. With the departure of the Persian troops, a struggle began between the leaders of the large Uzbek tribes on its territory. The Yavmud tribe, one of the large Turkmen tribes, also joined this struggle for the throne, which began in the 60s of the 13th century. Internecine wars forced the population to abandon their homes and free spaces. Famine began. During this period, the Khan of the Khiva Khanate was led by the Kungrat clans, who ruled the state on their behalf and issued decrees. The Karakalpaks' migration across the Yangidarya River to Khorezm coincided with the events taking place in the Khiva Khanate. The Karakalpaks, who had settled north of Khorezm, began to play a major role in the events taking place in Khiva. In the 1660s, they rose up against the oppression of the Yavmuds. This struggle was led by Muhammad Emin Inaq (1770-1790), the head of the Kun'garot clan of the Arals. Having won the struggle against the Yavmuds, he took control of the state and quickly began to centralize it. Three large tribes of the Qashqaks participated in the struggle of Muhammad Emin Inaq against the Yavmuds and Chaudirs in 1768-1769.

Of these, the Chinese tribe led by Kurbanboy Biy, the Keneges tribe led by Aman Kuzi Biy, the Kun'garot tribe led by Esengeldi Biy, and Goyib Bahadir participated with five hundred people[9].

During the reign of Muhammad, the second period of subjugation of the Karakalpaks began. This period is characterized by the fact that several tribes of the Karakalpaks moved to the Khiva Khanate, and the tribal leaders tried to consolidate their position in the khanate. During the reigns of Muhammad Emin Inaq and his son Avaz Inaq (1790-1804), false khans from the Karakalpaks of the Genghis Khan clan ascended the throne. These included Artiggozi Khan, Yodgor Khan, Abdulgozi Khan, the fourth, and Abdulgozi Khan the fifth. Although these khans did not have any power, their status as pseudo-khans facilitated the Karakalpaks' transition to the Khiva Khanate. Muhammad Emin Inaq accepted the citizenship of Khiva from Aydosbiy, the Qaldaul clan's biy, with his clan. They were allowed to move to the Amu Darya to the Aral Sea. Later, Aris and the clan's biy Esengeldi Biy became Khiva citizens with their clan[10].

After the battles with the Turkmens, Muhammad Emin Inaq took him into his service. According to information, Aydosbiy began to serve Khiva loyally. Later, Esengeldi Biy served Khiva as if competing with Aydosbiy in serving Khiva loyally, and later became the khan's closest person. When Aydosbiy began serving Khiva, he first held the position of biy of his clan. Later, thanks to the support of Muhammad Emin Inak, he became the governor of the entire Karakalpak ulus. From that time, perhaps even earlier, Aydosbiy began to betray his people. He divided the Karakalpaks into two groups that were enemies of each other. The main group of Karakalpaks, the fourteen Aryan clans of Yangidaryo, which constituted the majority of them, were fighting for the independence of their people. The second group, led by the clan chief Aydosbiy, sided with Khiva and began to fight against the rebellious Karakalpaks.

Aydosbiy's two brothers, Mirzhik and Begin, both fought. Let us recall that at that time, the Sufi Toramurod, the head of the Kun'irat clan of the Aral Uzbeks, was promoted to khan in Kun'irat by the Aral Uzbeks and Karakalpaks and fought against Khiva for the independence of his khanate. One of Aydosbi's services to Khiva was that the Khan of Khiva promised him that if he killed his brothers, he would make him khan of the entire Karakalpak people. According to Munis Ogahiy, Aydosbi's brothers Begis and Mizhik were captured in the battle of June 1810. Aydosbi killed them and went to the Khan in Khiva. Of course, he was rewarded for his services. The Karakalpaks remember these brothers as heroes who fought for the freedom of their people. He curses Aydosbi for killing his brothers[11].

Eltuzar Muhammad (1804-1806) ended the false khanate and began to rule the khanate independently, founding a new dynasty of the Kungurats in the Khiva Khanate. During Eltuzar Khan's reign, he again began to fight to subdue the Karakalpaks, who had not yet surrendered. In April and May 1803, Eltuzar Khan attacked the Chinese tribe of Karakalpaks living near Ak at the head of the Tangriyor Canal and around Yartiqun. After a major battle, the khan's troops plundered the tribe's livestock and took women and children as prisoners. One-fifth of the booty was divided among the neighbors, as it fell from the khan's treasury. Muhammad Niyazbek's share was 200 gold pieces.

After Eltuzar Khan's invasion, the heads of the Chinese tribes came to the khan's palace a month later with many gifts and declared their submission to the khanate.[12]

The Khiva khan skillfully used the loyal Karakalpak biys in the fight against the rebellious Karakalpak tribes. For example, in 1805, the eldest son of the Kungrat clan chieftain, Mullah Yesengeldi, and his Kanjigal chieftains attacked the Bukhara Emirate near Ak. They returned with huge booty and many captives. Of course, they could not go unnoticed by the Khiva Khan for such services. After this campaign, the Khiva Khan bestowed many favors on them and gave them good positions in the Khiva Khanate. In 1806-1825, the Khiva throne was occupied by Muhammad Rakhim Khan. He was one of the most powerful khans of the Khiva Khanate in the 19th century. He also continued the policy of Muhammad Emin, which aimed at centralizing the Khiva Khanate. The Arals, led by their ruler, Toramurod Sufi, did not recognize the Khiva Khanate and resisted fiercely. In 1806, Muhammad Rakhimkhan managed to oust the Toramurod Sufi from Kungirat.

However, with the help of the Yangidarya Karakalpaks and the emir of Bukhara, the Toramurod Sufi continued his struggle. He was also supported by the Turkmens. Muhammad Rakhimkhan's policy towards the Karakalpaks was, on the one hand, to completely subjugate the Karakalpaks living in the territory of the Khiva Khanate at that time, along with the Aral Uzbeks, and on the other hand, to subjugate the second group of Karakalpaks living on the banks of the Yangidarya. In October 1807, Muhammad Rakhimkhan sent an army against the Yangidarya Karakalpaks under the leadership of the emir Kutlugmuradinok. He attacked the Chinese tribe of Karakalpaks living on the banks of the Yangidarya in the Chortok region. Many were killed, and a huge amount of booty was taken. But this time, the Khiva Khan could not subdue the Yangidaro Karakalpaks, because 5,000 otovs, that is, families, led by Orinboy biy, accepted Bukhara citizenship. In January 1809, Muhammad Rakhimkhan again marched against the Karakalpaks living below the Amu Darya. When the Khan stopped to rest, Makatbiy, who had stopped on the banks of the Kulyargan canal, came to him with his clan of 1,000 otovs, that is, families, and asked to be accepted as Khiva citizens. The Khan accepted their request and allowed them to move to Khojaly.

The head of the Yashash clan, Toramurod Sufi, who lived on the banks of the falling canal, refused to submit to the Khiva Khan, who was a citizen of the Khiva. However, the Khan attacked him with a large army and forced him to surrender. In this campaign, the khan's troops were joined by the Karakalpak biys Aydos, Kadirbergan, and Kaimbergan with their troops. In the same year, Muhammad Rahimkhan subjugated the Kazakh Darya and the Aymurzabi chieftains living beyond the Aral Sea. Having won over the Turkmen commanders and the elders and chiefs of the Karakalpak clan to his side, the khan began to plunder the peoples who did not submit to his state. He himself participated in all the campaigns only when necessary. The rest of the time, his commanders participated. In order to strengthen the khanate of

Aydos biy among the Karakalpaks, Muhammad Rahimkhan allowed the construction of a fortress around Ak Yakhan in the 10s of the 19th century. After the local population had gathered and completed the construction of the fortress, the Khiva khan also sent him troops from the khanate to guard the fortress. This fortress later received the name Ardos fortress. The location of the fortress was located at the point where the caravan route from Khorezm crossed the Karauzak canal at the Yangidarya exit. The fortress, which was militarily convenient, was used by the Khiva Khan in the fight against the Arals and the Yangidarya Karakalpaks. In January 1810, Muhammad Rahimkhan Kutlug sent Muhammad Khan Bek, the son of Muhammad Inak, to fight against the Karakalpaks neighboring the Arals.

An army of Karakalpaks from the vicinity of Ak also participated in the campaign. But this time the campaign also ended with the capture of prisoners and the selection of civilians. In June of the same year, by order of Aydosbiy, the commander-in-chief Aymurzabiy Berdi with a four-hundred-horse army took back the Karakalpaks living around Kungirat, bringing back many prisoners. Among these prisoners was Aydosbiy's brother Bekin. He was in the service of the Sufi Khan of Kun'gorat, Toramurod, against the Khan of Khiva. Aydosbiy executed him.

In July 1810, the Khan of Khiva again marched against the Karakalpaks living on the left bank of the Amu Darya. On the left bank of the Amu Darya, in Shurkal, Mullah Khoraz was one of the companions of Hassan biy. He lived with his clan. At the same time, Eklik biy with his clan of five families and the Kun'gorat Mangit clan of two hundred families settled. It was a convenient place for cattle breeding and farming. Hearing the Khan's march, he quickly built a fortress and took refuge. On July 11, the Khan's selected eight thousand troops attacked the fortress. After a short battle, the fortress was taken. Mullah Khoraz and Ellik biy, with their swords tied around their necks, surrendered to the Khan.

The Khan showed mercy to them and allowed his clan to settle in Khojaly, the ancestral land of the Karakalpaks, the Kungraot clan. This campaign of Muhammad Rakhimkhan ended with the subjugation of the Kungraot Karakalpaks[13]. Now the Khan of Khiva had only to subdue the Yangidarya Karakalpaks. For this purpose, he gathered an army of Karakalpaks, Turkmens, and Uzbeks and fortified the Ak-Yokish fortress. He also mobilized the Karakalpak troops led by Aydos Biy. Military operations began in March 1810. The Turkmens were joined by a leader of two hundred men from each of the Yomud clans, and a large army of Karakalpaks and Uzbeks. They plundered and captured the civilian population. But this time they were unable to subdue them either. At that time, ten thousand families lived in Yangidarya. Of these, fourteen Mangit clans led by Orinboy biy, and five thousand Chinese clans led by Eshjoy biy. In addition, the Bes Sari clan led by Hassan biy and Yesengeldi biy, and the Keneges clan led by Maman biy, also consisting of five hundred huts. Hearing about Muhammad Rakhimkhan's campaign in Yangidarya, Orinboy biy asked for help from the Bukhara emir, who had been accepted as a Bukhara citizen in 1809. However, he was unable to receive any help from the emir and was forced to send his ambassadors to Muhammad Rakhimkhan. Mullah Davlatnazar, the son of Orinboy biy, and Balmuhammad, the son of Erkon biy, were also among the ambassadors. The remaining Karakalpaks, led by Mamanbiy, Yesengeldi biy and Tokhtapolat biy, decided to go over to the Kazakh side. To this end, they sent their ambassadors to the Kazakh Khan Abdulaziz to inform him of their intentions. Having learned about this, the Khan of Yangidaryo accelerated the march against the Karakalpaks. On December 7, 1810, upon reaching the banks of the Karauzak, the ambassadors sent by Orinbay biy entered his presence[14] and informed him that the Mangit and Chinese clans had surrendered to the Khan of Khiva and asked him to accept them as Khiva citizens. The Khan sent them to the Yangidaryo Karakalpaks, accompanied by his relatives, Mullah Eshim biy and Muhammad Nazar sheikh. They informed the Karakalpaks that the Khan had been treated with mercy and had become Khiva citizens. A population of five thousand otovs headed by Orinboy biy and Eshjon biy set off for Khorezm[15]. Together with them, there was a population of two thousand families headed by Kokkoz biy, who had previously been a citizen of Bukhara.

The khan allowed them to settle in the territory from the banks of the Karauzak to the Amu Darya, from Kengantak to Chilpik on this side. While the sheikhs Mulla Eshim and Muhammad Nazar were with the

Yangidarya Karakalpaks, the Kazakh khan's envoys, led by Sanat Kerey, were with the Maman biy, Yesengeldi biy, and Tokhtapolat biys. They informed Sadat Kerey that they intended to become citizens of the Kazakh khan Abdulgazi and asked him to send them help. They themselves, with a population of five thousand otovs, moved to the shores of the Aral Sea. There, they barely reached the Khan of Khiva. They thought that the Khan of Khiva would not be able to reach there. But the Kazakh Khan, not wanting to worsen relations with the Khan of Khiva, Muhammad Rakhimkhan, refused their request. At the end of December 1810, Muhammad Rakhimkhan arrived with three thousand troops in the area where the rest of the Karakalpaks lived. In this campaign, the Karakalpak beys Aydosbiy, Kaganak bey and Orinboy beys were present. They performed their guiding and embassy services. Speaking of embassy, they called on those recalcitrant Karakalpaks to surrender. Most of the Karakalpaks still preferred to go over to the Kazakhs. They headed along the Aral Sea to the steppe of Kipchak. But Kenegek bey managed to win the Karakalpaks over to his side.

Almost half of the population, separated from their rebellious biys and headed by the seed factories Manglai and Buron, from two thousand five hundred households to Khiva[16]. Thus, the Yangidarya Karakalpaks were divided into two. Those who were hostile to the Khiva Khan also remained from 2,500 households. Of course, they were the chosen three of the Khiva Khan thousand could not resist his army. On his return, Muhammad Rahimkhan rewarded Aydosbiy and Aymirza biy for their services in subduing the Yangidarya Karakalpaks. He gave the remaining Orinboy biy and Manglay biy titles of command over their clans. He removed Maman biy from power as a bitter enemy of the Khan. Mamanbiy was the same Maman batyr who had led the Karakalpak envoys to Petersburg in 1743. The Khan showered the Karakalpak clan leaders with many gifts and gifts, strengthening their loyalty this year. Now he was the one who would fulfill his duties as Karakalpak people. Thus, in December 1810, Muhammad Rahimkhan managed to completely subjugate the Yangidarya Karakalpaks to himself. But this did not stop Muhammad Rahimkhan from being eliminated, because by this time in Kun'irat, Turamurod Sufi was still independent, not obeying the Khan of Khiva.

By this time, the state of Turamurod Sufi had lost its allies, the Kun'irat, Aral and Yangidarya Karakalpaks, and had become very weak. The only allies left were the Turkmen. It should be noted that even before this, he had begun to lose his authority among the Karakalpaks. The reason is that he financed his army from the booty he took from the Karakalpaks living on the banks of the Karauzak. In early February 1811, Muhammad Rahimkhan attacked the Kun'irat region. In the same year, Kun'irat was taken. Turamurod Sufi was killed. After subjugating all the Karakalpaks and Kungrad to Khiva, Muhammad Rakhimkhan began to strengthen the borders of the conquered territories. From 1811 to 1821, he subjugated many Kazakh tribes living in the Yangidarya[17]. In this way, he strengthened his northeastern borders. The former Kungrad principality became a strong military stronghold in the northwest of the Khiva Khanate from 1811. Many Turkmen tribes and clans in the east were also subjugated to Khiva. In the north, it was bordered by the Aral Sea. In the south, the center of the Khiva Khanate was located. Thus, the Karakalpaks were surrounded by territories that had come under the rule of the Khiva Khanate from all sides.

Conclusion:

The 17th century was a very difficult period in the history of the Karakalpaks. In the 1720s, the threat of the Kungur invasion aroused in this people the desire to establish close ties with a great power. On the other hand, the desire of Russian tsarism to spread its influence to Central Asia led to the establishment of Karakalpak-Russian relations. Due to this connection, established in 1720-1722, diplomatic relations led to the strengthening of trade relations and the exchange of prisoners between the Russian state and the Karakalpak khans. However, this established connection was broken in 1723 as a result of the Dzungar attack on the Kazakhs and Karakalpaks. In order to restore the farms destroyed by the Dzungar invasion, and in addition, to protect themselves from external enemies, it was necessary to establish relations with Russia. That is why the Karakalpaks, together with the Kazakhs, tried to establish close ties with Russia in the early 1730s. As a result of these attempts, in 1731 the Kazakhs and Karakalpaks were accepted as

Russian citizens. This led the Russian government and Abdulkhair Khan to consider the Kazakhs of the Small Juz as Russian citizens. In the 40s of the 17th century, the Karakalpaks had the intention to break free from the influence of the Kazakhs and directly become Russian citizens.

This was also very useful for the Russian state to strengthen its influence among the Karakalpaks of the Syrdarya, around the Aral Sea, and in the Khiva Khanate. That is why the Russian authorities accepted the Karakalpaks as Russian citizens in 1743. Abdulkhair Khan was not satisfied with the acceptance of the Karakalpaks as Russian citizens. In 1740, a new attack by the Dzungars began. In 1743, Abdulkhair Khan attacked the Karakalpaks and deprived them of their goods. As a result, the Karakalpaks were completely devastated. This was only the beginning of the Kazakh feudal lords' invasion of the Karakalpaks. Subsequent attacks forced them to leave the Syr Darya and move to the area between Kuvandarya and Yangidarya. The tsarist authorities lost interest in the Karakalpaks because their economy was completely ruined. They did not even take any measures to improve Kazakh-Karakalpak relations. From the beginning of the 13th century to the end of the 19th century, the Karakalpaks had to fight against the Khiva Khanate. This struggle later led to their subjugation to the Khiva Khanate. One of the reasons that forced the Karakalpaks to submit to the Khiva Khanate was the political events that took place in the 13th and early 19th centuries. The Kazakh feudal lords' expulsion of the Karakalpaks from the lower reaches of the Syrdarya and their constant attacks created conditions for the Khiva Khan to completely subjugate the Karakalpaks.

The constant attacks of the Kazakh Khanate and the Khiva Khanate completely destroyed their lands and irrigation facilities. Pastures for grazing cattle decreased, and many tribes were forced to migrate to Khorezm and irrigate the lands of the Khiva Khanate. For example, Muhammad Emin settled their remaining tribe on the banks of the Karauzak River in the 70s of the 13th century. He was able to use the disunity among the tribes, their internal conflicts, and their subjugation of the clan leaders to his side. The biys Aydos and Orinboy, who sincerely wanted to rule over the entire Karakalpak people, became a reliable support for the Khiva Khan to subjugate the Yangidarya and Kungirat Karakalpaks to Khiva. It should be noted that the common bonds of friendship between the Karakalpaks, Kazakhs and Uzbeks living on the banks of the Aral Sea could not be broken even by the constant invasions of the Kazakh khans and the Khiva khans. Songs, epics were sung and works were written about the idea of friendship of these peoples. In the genealogy of the Karakalpaks: Mitan, Kungirat, Chinese, Kipchak, Kenagas, White Kipchak, six clans separated from the Uzbeks.

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