

The Invasion of the Red Army against the Bukhara Emirate

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Abstract

Due to its location in the middle of Asia, the land of Turkestan has a very important place in both economic and political aspects. In particular, the Great Silk Road connecting the West and the East (in the 4th and 18th centuries AD) also started from this region. The fact that there were big states such as Kang, Kushon kingdom, as well as medieval Turkic khanate, Karakhanid state, Khorezmshahs (Anushtegeni) state and Timurid state, which were huge states of the time in this Turanian land, is due to the rich history of this area and It shows that it is a geographically important region. As a result of the Bukhara and Khiva khanates established in Central Asia since the 18th century, and the establishment of the independent Kokhan Khanate separated from the Bukhara Khanate at the beginning of the 18th century, the lands of Turkestan, which owned several huge states, began to weaken. The main factor of weakening was the fact that one nation lived divided into three countries. after a long time of preparation, the Russian Empire began to conquer Turkestan and turned it into dependent states. As a result of the Bolsheviks coming to power in 1917, the complete conquest of Turkestan began.

Keywords: Said Olimkhan, Bukhara, Red Army, Frunze, Turkfront.

As we know from history, the people of Turkestan have been united and risking their lives for many years against the Soviet regime, communism, and the Red Army. freedom movement during the stable Soviet regime is generally misinterpreted. Patriotism, sacrifice for the fate of one's people, the greatest idea was embodied in the idea of NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND ETERNAL INDEPENDENCE OF THE ENTIRE TURKEY. On December 2, 1917, the representatives of the Russian villages of the Bukhara Emirate in the 11th regional seiz elected the representatives of the governments of Russia and Turkestan on the affairs of Bukhara. They were sent to Tashkent to take drastic measures. They managed to convince the Turkestan Soviet of People's Commissars that there were conditions for an open and strong uprising in the city of Bukhara, in which at least 30,000 people would participate [1]. In order to realize their dark intentions, the Bolsheviks fully supported the young Bukhara youths. On March 1, 1918, the Red Army detachment led by the chairman of the Turkestan Communist Party F.I. Kolesov's first battle ended in victory. After the defeat, the emir agreed to conduct peaceful negotiations. But then the fighting resumed. The Bukhara people won these fierce battles. Kolesov returned to Samarkand with his army. will be forced. On March 11, the Red Guards captured the city of Karmana at the expense of the red troops sent from Tashkent to Kolesov. They settled in the emir's summer palace. agrees to negotiate with the emir Said Olimkhan. On March 25, 1918, it led to the conclusion of an agreement between Turkestan and Bukhara in Qiziltepe. In the nine-point agreement, Bukhara was considered guilty of hostilities on the territory of its own country, not because of suffering, but also to receive compensation. was forced[2]. At the beginning of May 1920, the members of the Turkish Commission, Sh. Z. Eliava and Ya. E. Rutzudak, who came to Moscow, told G. F. Chicherin, who was the Russian Foreign Affairs Commissar, that the Turkish Commission would "decide tomorrow to cancel the independence of Bukhara." The Turkish commission worked out all the details of military operations against the Bukhara Emirate together with the commander of the Turkestan front M. V. Frunze. Frunze was also a major member of the Turkish commission. the political situation became extremely tense. On August 25, Frunze from the Red Army ordered the Turkish front troops to "provide support to the rebelling Bukharans." - on the night of August

The battles that decided the fate of the war took place near the gates of Bukhara. A person who witnessed these events wrote as follows: "The center of the city was razed to the ground. During the battle, hundreds of cannons were fired. and airplanes were launched. Countless shells and bombs were dropped on old Bukhara. In addition to the defenders of the city, many women, children, and old people were killed. Many houses, architecture and historical monuments were destroyed. was finished with. Registon Square was burned[3]. The city of Bukhara, which was called the "Miracle of the East" by the invading and merciless red soldiers, was shot with such brutality. The emir of Bukhara, Said Olimkhan, describes this tragedy in his memoirs; "During this war, the Red Army captured approximately half of Bukhara from cannons and machine guns and inflicted great damage on the city. The enemy flew over Bukhara with eleven missiles and bombarded it" [4] . On September 2, 1920, the troops of the Turkish Front managed to capture the city of Bukhara after fierce battles. The total number of military forces under the leadership of Frunze was 70,000 people. After that, the amir's power was overthrown in the Emirate of Bukhara, one of the ancient and great states of the East. Bukhara was endlessly destroyed. The great city was in flames. The relics of two and a half thousand years of history were left behind and destroyed. The residents of Bukhara called these days "small apocalypse". During the occupation of the city, more than 500 people were killed by the defenders. In May 1920, the city of Bukhara was looted by the Red Army. The Amir's treasure was quickly sent to Moscow, the capital of the country, under the instructions of M.V. Frunze and V.V. Kuibyshev. Researchers based on the sources in the archive, they say that gold and other valuables were taken from Bukhara in two echelons in total, "14 wagons in each echelon". The value of these treasures is 77 million gold soums were calculated at the price of the period [5]. If you think about it, the tyranny of the emirate in Bukhara was really a big obstacle to development. The truth should be bravely acknowledged. they worked hard for pennies. They made the biggest mistake of their career by forming an alliance with the Bolsheviks and the Red Army. On September 14, 1920, at the general meeting of the People's Council of Supervisors, Revkom and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bukhara (VKP MK), the All Bukhara Revolutionary Committee consisting of 9 people (chairman Abdulkadir Muhitdinov[6]) and the People's Council of Supervisors consisting of 11 members of the republican government (Chairman Fayzulla Khojayev) was elected [7].

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