

## **The Activity of Muhammad Yaqubbek in the Khuqand Khanate**



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**ABSTRACT:** The article analyzes data on the life and activity of Muhammad Yaqubbek (1820-1877) who was former ruler of the Yettishahar state (1864-1877) in the Khuqand khanate (1709-1876). The most of scientists paid attention to enlighten the role of Yaqubbek in questions connected to the state of Yettishahr (1864-1877). Historian did not describe enough issues related to his early life and activities. The biography of Muhammad Yaqubbek, his political activity in the khanate of Khuqand, his titles, his fight against troops of the Russian Empire, military skills, his entrepreneurship activity and his descendants are learned on the base of data of written sources. He took part in the political games that took place in the khanate, during the struggle of the princes for the throne. His military or administrative activities gradually moved from the lowest to the highest. In addition to serving the ascended Kokand khans, he took all possible measures to protect his homeland.

**KEY WORDS:** Muhammad Yaqubbek, the khanate of Khuqand, Piskent, Akmasjid, Khujand, otaliq, Aliquli, Kashgaria.

### **INTRODUCTION**

In Central Asia in history lived the most important persons whose historical merits are forever preserved in the memory of the people. Muhammad Yaqubbek badawlat (1820-1877) was one of such personalities left non-disappearing traces in history. In the epoch of the Khuqand khanate which took importance in the evolution of the Uzbek statehood (1709 – 1876) selfless men fought for prosperity, peace, stability and improvement of the state. One of this kind of persons Muhammad Yaqubbek was very famous as a warlord and statesman led big military operations in the territory of Central Asian state and China (basically Eastern Turkistan). He had different names in sources as Muhammad Yaqubbek, Yaqubbek badawlat, Otalik ghazi, Yaqub bachcha and Qushbegi. Despite the fact that several publications based on information from Russian archival documents, Chinese and Uyghur sources were published, the problem are still based on a one-sided interpretation. In particular, researches of M. Gavrilov, D. Tikhonov, Chen Sulo, B. Shakhidi, D. Isiev, A. Khodjaev, Kim Khodong are given data on the activity of Muhammad Yaqubbek in Xinjiang. However, they do not give detailed information about the completely 44-year-old life and activities of Yaqubbek. Today, the study of the genealogy, ethnicity of Muhammad Yaqubbek, including his reign in Kerovchi, Pskent, Chinaz, Akmasjid, Awliyaata, his occupied administrative and military ranks and positions, friends, his role in political, military and economic life in the khanate, issues related to his friends, family and descendants are becoming relevant. Especially the enlightenment of these issues with the involvement of written sources related to the history of the khanate is important.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The life and activity of Muhammad Yaqubbek studied and scientifically analyzed on the basis of important information exhausted from sources in Persian-Tajik and Turkic languages, covering the history of the Khuqand khanate, Also, data on his biography and affairs are enlightened based on the principles of historicism, chronological sequence and evolutionary approach.

### **THE MAIN BODY OF THE ARTICLE**

Muhammad Yoqubbek was born in 1820 in Pskent town of Tashkent region and historical sources do not contain different data on his family and origins. According to records of the consul of the Russian Empire in Kashgaria A. Kuropatkin, the father of Muhammad Yaqubbek was originally from Khujand and having moved to Pskent and became a healer. He was married here with Yaqubbek's mother(Kuropatkin, 1879: 132). According to Robert Shaw, the name of grandfather of Yaqubbek was Muhammad Latif and he was originally from Qorategin and got education in Dahbed near Samarqand. His father also got education there and appointed as a cadı of Qurama region (wilayat). For this reason, he arrived in Pskent which was a part of Qurama region(Kim, Hodong, 2004: 77). The work "Risalai Yaqubi" contains following information: "The father of Muhammad Yaqubbek was born in Kuchkek. His name was Mulla Latifbek cadı and he was a son of Mir Pulatbek ibn Mir Khusain. Both of them were chiefs of

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their clan or occupied a state position in that epoch. Mulla Mirlatifbek *cadi* lived in Pskent. After graduating from the mekteb, he arrived in Bukhara and continued his studies at the madrasah. After finishing his education, he worked as a *mudarris* (teacher) in one of madrasahs of Bukhara. Further, he came to Pskent and appointed as a *mudarris* of its madrasah. From Pskent he came to Khuqand and worked as a *cadi* of Kapa district (Mirza Ahmad, 1899: 88)<sup>1</sup>. This districts located between Osh and Uzgen” (Kamil Khan Ishan, 1940; 130). Kuchkek in the Russian text of the work actually was the village Kuchkak. This village was near modern Kanibadam and main population of the village was ethnically Uzbeks. Also in Qashqadarya region of Republic of Uzbekistan there is the village Kuchkak. Also a village with similar name was near ancient Balkh also. Local sources as “Tawarihi khamsai sharqi” of Qurban Ali Ayaguzi gives following information: “*His real name was Yaqub, and further he called as Yaqubbek and Yaqub otaliq. He was a son of cadi of Pskent near Khujand. His grandfather was from Balkh and belonged to the tribe qirq and his father was from Khujand*” (THSh: 109).

Debates about his ethnicity continue to these days. In the works of A.N. Kuropatkin, R.B. Show, G. Heyword, D.Ch. Boulger, Burkhaniddin Shakhidi, “Soviet historical encyclopedia” (Moscow, 1978), “Great Soviet encyclopedia” (Moscow, 1978) it is written that he was Tajik. Moreover, the researcher from Tajikistan Kh.Sharifov published a book “Tajik reigned in the throne of Kashgaria” dedicated to Yaqubbek (Sharifov, 2001). But tatarian historian Qurbon Ali Ayaguziy, Chinese researcher Chen Shala (Chen Shala, 1962: 167-168), the Korean author Kim Khodong (Kim Hodong, 2004:181-182) and modern descendants of Yaqubbek wrote that Yaqubbek was ethnically Uzbek (more detailed information is given below). Of course, Yaqubbek knew the Persian language well and government documents were written in this language. One of Yaqubbek's associates Mirza Ahmad wrote that his father was from sarts, which means he was Uzbek (Mirza Ahmad, 1899: 88).

After the death of his father he came back to Pskent and died there. The orphaned Muhammad Yaqubbek (as some historians wrote) remained under the guardianship of his paternal uncle, Shaikh Nizamiddin, who was a *cadi* of Pskent. However, Muhammad Yaqubbek, not wanting to live with his uncle's family, stayed in the teahouses doing small jobs. His rash actions humiliated sheikh Nizamiddin's dignity. For this reason, his uncle in a very short time sent Muhammad Yaqubbek to Tashkent and gave him to a weaver as a disciple. However, Muhammad Yaqubbek did not like the weaving and came back to Pskent. At the age of 15 he entered the service of Gadoy Muhammad who was one of military commanders of Khuqand ruler Muhammad Ali-khan (Kamil Khan Ishan, 1940:). After entering to military service Muhammad Yaqubbek increased his military skills. Gadoy Muhammad was from the clan *Qurama* and was a son of the highest military officials named as Dovud parvanachi. In written sources his names is given as “Gadaybay” or “Gaday Muhammad”. He was a close comrade-in-arms and friend of the beglarbegi (military commander) of Tashkent city Lashkar qushbegi and military general Muhammad Sharif otaliq. Gadoy Muhammad has titles as sarkar, dadhah and parvanachi and took the post of governor in Peshag'ar, Uratepa and Naukent in 1839-1840. Gaday Muhammad fought as part of the troops of Muhammad Ali-khan during the military campaigns of the Bukharan emir against Khuqand in 1841-1842. In one of the battles of this campaign, he was captured and forced to enter the service of the Bukharan emir. His subordinate Muhammad Yaqubbek remained in Kerovchi. He participated with Gadoy Muhammad in battles against the troops of the Bukharan emir. His experience grew in military operations. Further the governor of Tashkent city Muhammad Sharif dadhah (1842) appointed by the Bukharan emir sent Gadoy Muhammad as a commandant of Buka town. Written sources did not contain data on entering of Muhammad Yaqubbek to his service in Buka. But the distance between Buka and Kerovchi was close. Maybe at that time the Pskent was a part of the Buka region.

In 1842 new ruler of Khuqand Sherali-khan (1842-1845) came with his army to Buka for the establishment of the Khuqand rule in Tashkent oasis again. The governor of Buka and military commander from Bukhara Abrurakhman metin fought together against the khan's troops. In the battles, Gadoy Muhammad was wounded from three places and was forced to flee to Tashkent. Eshan Qori Niyazi wrote that this battle was in 1258/1842. After the conquest of Buka and Tashkent by Sherali-khan's troops, control over Tashkent was given to Muhammad Karim Qashqa. Further, the son of Sherali-khan Sariqsaq appointed as a governor of Tashkent and Muhammad Karim Qashqa sent to Khujand. Muhammad Yaqubbek at some time was at his service. However, Yaqubbek did not come with him to Khujand and he stayed in Kerovchi town near Pskent. Kerovchi town was a center of Qurama beklik (district) which belonged to the Khuqand khanate.

After the murder of Sherali-khan in 1845, Sultan Muradbek sat on the Khuqand throne. However, Musulmanquli who was a leader of Qipchaq tribes in Khuqand overthrew him from the throne and announced the young prince Khudayar as a ruler (khan). Musulmanquli gradually distributed all state posts and ranks in the Khuqand khanate to representatives of the Qipchaqs. Together with these, he gave Qurama district (beklik) to Normuhammad Qushbegi (1846-1847) qipchaq. Muhammad Karim Qashqa was summoned to Khuqand and killed. Also Muhammad Yaqubbek arrived in Tashkent and began to serve as a rider in the troops of Azizbek (1846-1847). After the people of Tashkent rebelled against Azizbek, Normuhammad Qushbegi was appointed as a ruler of Tashkent in 1847.

Normuhammad, going on the attack, took Aziz Parvanachi prisoner and sent him to Khuqand. For good services Yaqubbek was awarded the title of *yuzboshi* (*head of hundred*). the Kazakhs near Tashkent rebelled and sieged the city. Yaqubbek

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<sup>1</sup> According to Mirza Ahmad he was sent there by Olihm-khan.

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showed his courage in battles against them and was able to defeat them. During the battles, the Kazakhs killed the horse of Yaqubbek and wanted to take him prisoner. They locked him up in Nazarbek's castle. But Yaqubbek was able to escape from there. For his courage, he received the title of ponsadboshi (the chief of 500) from Normuhammad.

At the same time, Nizamiddin, the uncle of Muhammad Yaqubbek, was dismissed from the post of Pskent *cadi* and transferred to Tashkent. Further, under the mediation of this *cadi* Nizamiddin, the governor (*hakim*) of Tashkent Normuhammad married with Yaqubbek's sister. This event played into the hands of Muhammad Yaqubbek, who aspired to state positions. Thanks to his military abilities and courage, Muhammad Yaqubbek was able to reach the level of the personal bodyguard of the Khuqand ruler Muhammad Yaqubbek. In the same year, Muhammad Yaqubbek was also appointed to the positions of *ellikboshi* (head of fifty), *yuzboshi* (head of a hundred), *ponsadboshi* (head of five hundred) (Beyembiyev, 1987: 23).

In 1847 he became a district governor (*bek*) of Chinaz, in 1849 he was a governor of Awliyaata, further he was also in Akmasjid.

**Battles for Akmasjid.** In 1847-1848 troops of the Russian Empire captured the fortresses of Jankhodja and Khoja Niyaz, belonged to the Khivan khanate. For this reason, Yaqubbek asked Khudayar-khan to send a military group to him. The political disagreement arose in the khanate in 1849-1850. Also Musulmanquli executed Mullah Halbek qushbegi, Muhammadjan lashkarboshi, Rakhmanquli dadhah and other Qipchaq officials were. Among them, Halbek qushbegi was a relative of Normuhammad qushbegi (after the wedding) (Mirza Ahmad, 1899: 89). This news greatly upset Normuhammad qushbegi. Musulmanquli, together with Khudayarkhan, arrived in Tashkent, and at that time an uprising began in Andijan and Musulmanquli, leaving the khan in Tashkent, left for Andijan with his army in order to extinguish the uprising. Normuhammad met Khudayar-khan with gifts and was able to gain his trust. Normuhammad with Mulla Karimquli dasturkhanchi and Mulla Qulbobo rebelled against Musulmonquli. As a result, Musulmanquli with his army made a military campaign towards Tashkent. When he surrounded Tashkent, besieging the city, Normuhammad qushbegi sent his man to Akmasjid to Muhammad Yaqubbek asking him to come to Tashkent<sup>2</sup>. Normuhammad honoring him with the title of *bakhodirboshi* appointed him as a commander of the troops. The battle between the troops of Muhammad Yaqubbek and Musulmanquli took place off the coast of Chirchiq. Musulmanquli's army lost in this battle. Musulmonquli was forced to retreat to Kyrgyz lands. Utambay qushbegi was appointed a *mingbashi* and sent with Khudoyar-khan to Khuqand (TAA: 150).

Muhammad Yaqubbek in his position in Akmasjid left Mulla Muhammad Riza bakhodirboshi as his deputy. The troops of the Russian Empire, after they conquered Kushkurgan, Kumushkurgan and Chimkurgan in 1850, with well-prepared and modern weapons destroying the Tuychibe fortress under the leadership of Major Engmann repulsed the Yaqubbek army left near Akchabulak in 1851. The historian Kh. Ziyoyev wrote about this battle in this way: "in the beginning, the Kuqand troops in solidarity were able to strongly oust the Russian soldiers. But under heavy bullet rains the Khuqand troops were forced to retreat. Only the cavalry detachments of the Khuqand troops were able to continue the battle against the Russians and engaged in bayonet combat. Skirmishes between the parties continued into the late evening» (Ziyayev, 1998:94-95). On July 20, 1852, Russian troops, led by I.F. Blaramberg, attacked Akmasjid. In March 1852, another battle took place in the Ak Gerak area near the Russian fortress Port Aral. For the first time, the commander, the son of the Qurama tribe, Yaqubbek was not lost from the damage suffered. He stepped back and turned Akmasjid into a defensive fortification. The troops of the Russian Empire gathered their additional forces and opened the war in Akmasjid under the command of colonel Blaramberg and General W.A. Perovsky. Yaqubbek realized that the forces did not match, and that it was impossible to fight against a Russian projectile with simple guns, fuses, swords and bayonets. No help came from Khuqand. He fought inside the fortress with his army, within the fortress with the people against the Russians.

Yaqubbek, because he had mastered the military and martial arts well, became aware of even the smallest plans of the enemy, planned to capture this city on the border. On April 16, 1852, the city border guards caught Russian photographers. After this event, by order of General W.A. Perovsky, Colonel Blamberg with 600-foot soldiers, 200 equestrians and 15 cannons besieged the fortress. In the fortress lived 50 guards and 70 merchants. The city walls were built very strongly in order to provide a good defense for the city. The two-row walls were built in hexagonal form and a bullet of the enemy could not destroy this fortress. Due to the numerical advantage, the enemy was able to capture the outside of the city. However, those who stood on the defense of Akmasjid showed courage and rebuffed the enemy. After this failure and other lessons learned from the Turkestan peoples, the enemy began to prepare even more. Aiming the second attack to capture the city, General Perovsky placed 1250 equestrians, 4-foot battalions, 36 shells and military engineering detachments, and river forces around the city.

This military operation called as an "expedition" by Russians who lost the first battle. The enemy asked to surrender the city from his defenders, but in response to this demand, they opened fire. At this time, 250 soldiers from Khuqand gathered in Akmasjid. Internal disagreements in the Khuqand Khanate could not rally all human resources of the country against the enemy. The military commander Yaqubbek did not receive any help and support. Despite this, the defenders of Akmasjid defended the city for 22 days. In the end, they had no strength left to fight against an enemy 15 times greater them. In the battles, the mediocrity

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<sup>2</sup> This fortress is built by the order of khan of Khuqand Umar-khan (1810-1822) in 1817-1818.

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of the Russian troops became obvious in comparison with the small defenders of the city, who armed with primitive weapons of their period. The 20 persons from city defenders climbing over the wall, they attacked the guard unit of the Russian army in 19 July 1852. In 22 July also 40 defenders attacked the inner part of the Russians. Russian troops began to lose their positions to the representative of Turkistan. On July 27, Perovsky ordered to put explosives under the walls of Akmasjid, and a 40 fathom (about 85 meters) wall was blown up. The guards prevented the Russians from entering the city from this place. However, the enemy had a numerical advantage and auxiliary detachments from Chimkent did not come to help the defenders of the fortress. Yaqubbek, in order to coordinate his plans for the expulsion of Russians from the city, leaving Muhammad Wali in his place, went to Khudoyar-khan himself. Muhammad Wali on the day when the city wall fell, ordered his soldiers not to be captured by the Russians alive and to fight to the last strength, as a result he died defending the homeland. The defenders of the city did not surrender the city and the enemy attacked with great force. There were 83 women, 65 children and about 300 men in the city at that time, and 226 men, 4 women and a certain number of children died during attacks of the russians. Some of them heroically wounded of various kinds.

Eugene Schuyler visited Akmasjid in 70-years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century wrote that: «it occupied by Russian troops led by general W.A.Perovskiy in 1853. During the 25-day siege, the Russian artillery caused very strong damage to the walls and the fortress itself, that the Khuqand side were ready to leave the city and wrote a letter to W.A. Perovsky. Despite heavy losses, Perovsky decided to conquer for his glorification and, throwing the letter into the fire, told the representative of the Khuqand, «We will conquer the fort city by attack», and the next morning he achieved his desire»( Skayler, 2019:36).

Yoqubbek who fought for Akmasjid was offended by Khudayar-khan and returned back. In reports of General Maksheev it is written that Yaqubbek lost the battle on March 4, 1852. And according to A.N. Kuropatkin, Muhammad Yaqubbek acted as a governor of Akmasjid and fought against the Russian troops. But Yaqubbek was Akmasjid's governor (khakim) from July 20, 1852 until March 1853. He was 30 years old. Akmasjid was considered one of the fortresses of the khanate, located on the borders with the Russian Empire. This fortress was an important fortified point on the Orenburg-Bukhara caravan road. Also, in this fortress there was a customs office and Muhammad Yaqubbek also carried out such work as the collection of customs duties, zakat and kharaj from the local population. He also gave permission to Russian entrepreneurs to fish in the Aral Sea. He leased several islands to them. As a result of this entrepreneurial activity, he was able to accumulate a lot of capital. Also, he sent moneys with a large amount to the khan's treasury.

According to the local historian Mullo Niyoz Muhammad, the first fortress in the Muslim region of Mawerannahr, Akmasjid, was lost as a result of the carelessness and irresponsibility of the khans(TSh: 199-200).

**Asadullabek – a close friend of Yaqubbek.** Commander and general- lieutenant of the Russian troops A.O. Debu in 20 September, 1861 with 39 officers, 719 soldiers, the Kazakh detachment led by lieutenant colonel Sultan Ilakey and cannons attacked Yangikurgan belonged to the Khuqand khanate. This fortress was surrounded by the wall 3 meters in height and width, and a moat around the fortress in 1 meter deep. After the defenders of the fortress ignored the Russian demand for the surrender of the fortress, skirmishes began between the parties and the fortress captured fire. At the same time, the enemy's bullet continually hit him. After the defenders had no opportunity to continue the war, they stopped the battle(Donesenie general-adyudanta Bezaka, 1861). Hearing about the siege of Yangikurgan by the Russians, the Khuqand ruler Malla-khan (1858-1862) sent there commanders of the khanate like Shadmanhodja mingboshi, Normuhammad qushbegi, Bahodurbek Dadhahh and the governor of Qurama Muhammad Yaqubbek(TAA: 89). The troop led by the Tashkent governor (khokim) Qanoatshah. At the time when the Khuqand army arrived in Turkistan, the commandant of the fortress Qasimkhodja was captured and sent to Akmasjid. Together with Qasimbekkhodja, 40 women and children were also taken prisoner, and then they were released. The Yangikurgan fortress was completely destroyed. The released prisoners arrived in the city of Turkestan and informed the khan's administration about the incident. The Yangikurgan fortress restored by the masters of the khanate. The walls have been renovated. By order of Qanoatshah, a detachment led by Shodmonkhodja naib went to the Djulak fortress and laid siege to it. Qanoatshah, having heard about the arrival of the Khuqandian ruler (khan) in Tashkent, leaving the city, went out to meet him. Shodmonkhodja naib sent scouts to the Djulak fortress to find out the real situation there. One of these spies brought the news that 50 Russian soldiers with one cannon and wheat in 12 carts were going towards Djulak(TJ: 145). And here Bahadurbek Dadhah, on the order of Shodmonkhodja, having selected 80 soldiers from his detachment, went to head off the way of the Russian troops. The troops were faced with each other near the riparian forest and a battle began between them. Russian troops opened fire from the cannons. Bahadurbek, trusting in Allah, hastened the horses, and advanced to the attack with swords and spears to the enemy. During the battle, 32 Russian soldiers were killed, the rest of the Russian soldiers hid in the riparian forest and fled from the battlefield. From the Khuqand troops died one soldier and three persons wounded. Bahodurbek Dadhahh was also among the wounded. One cannon, wheat in 12 carts and twenty cows were brought to Shodmonkhoja.

For the treatment of Bahadur Dadhah, healers were involved, but none of them could cure him. They were looking for doctors among the Bukharians and other people in the vicinity, but Bahadur did not like any of them. In this situation, one of the Bukhara merchants said to them: "There is one person from Rum (Asia Minor) living in Turkistan city and you must call him". The Bukharan merchant here meant Asadullabek. Muhammad Yaqubbek arrived in Turkistan and found the healer and brought him to Bahadurbek Dadhah. Muhammad Yaqubbek got to know him closely. Asadullabek himself was from the Caucasus, was



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born there and for some reason arrived in 1856 in Turkistan. Here he was engaged in trade and healing. Muhammad Yakubbek found him from his shop. At this time, the ruler of Tashkent and the commander of the troops (after this campaign he received the rank of ghazi) Qanoatshah also arrived in Turkistan. He said Asadullabek "You must completely cure him (Bahadurbek - Sh.Q.) within 12 days, otherwise you will be executed. The khan (ruler) is now in Tashkent, if you cure him here, we will recommend you to the khan" (Skayler, 2019:65-66).

Asadullabek began to treat Bahadurbek. After four days he came to his senses a little and began to speak. On the eighth day, his health improved greatly. The commander of the troops Qanoatshah and Muhammad Yaqubbek, before going to the residence of the *khan* in Tashkent, told him: "After the treatment procedures, you will also go to Tashkent and will wait for us". Further, Bahadurbek arrived in Tashkent and sent the message to Muhammad Yaqubbek. Talking with the latter, he became his close friend. Asadullabek also tried to treat Mulla Aliquli amirlashkar, who was wounded in 1865 in the battle for Tashkent.

After Khudayar-khan got rid of the control of the Musulmanqul, he began to live more freely. He did not paid a sufficient attention to state affairs. In many areas of the khanate began revolts. Especially in 1858 the uprising of the Kazakhs was very strong. To suppress it, the army was sent at the head of Mallabek who was a son of Khudayar-khan. Mallabek tried to take measures there and cut the amount of taxes by half, and this won the respect of the Kazakhs. He took advantage of the situation and went towards Khuqand in order to win the throne. As a result, Khudayar-khan was forced to flee to Bukhara. Malla-khan was declared as a khan and carried out several reforms. He ensured an independence of cities and strengthened their defensive capabilities. Malla-khan, well aware of the military potential of the Russian Empire, forbade his citizens to illegally cross the border with the empire and announced to the people that the death penalty would be applied to those who did not follow this law.

Malla-khan tried to restore friendly relations with Russia as much as possible. But Russian troops still captured several fortresses of the Khuqand khanate. Along with these, the situation became very tense: the struggle and hostilities continued between Khuqand and Bukhara. Malla-khan, after the attacks of Bukharan emir to Tashkent, went out with troops from Khuqand to give back Tashkent to his lands. Having conquered Tashkent and its surroundings, he called his officials like Olimbek Dadhah, Khidir Kyrgyz Dadhah, Muxammad Ibrohim Mirzaboshi, Dust Mehtar and others from Khuqand. But they were internally displeased with Malla-khan. In Tashkent, they organized a conspiracy and killed Malla-khan. The local author Mirzoolim Mushrif wrote about this event in the in his tractat "Ansob us-salotin va tawarikh ul-khawaqin" followings: "It was 178 AH (1862), several conspirators gathered in the Musulmanquli bathhouse (hammam). They headed by Normuhammad qushbegi and Shodmonkhodja Dadhah. They entered from the Qalmaq gate and reached the residence of Malla-khan. They entered in his room and killed him with a sword. Thus, they sent him to another world"(ASTX: 65).

These officials returned to Namangan and took away Shakhmurod, who was the grandson of the region's ruler Sherali Khan. They declared Shakhmurad Khan of Kokand on February 26, 1862, and Shodmonhozha became a kushbegi. At this time, Muhammad Yakubbek was the ruler of Turkistan and was in the service of the khakim of Tashkent Kanoatshah.

These officials came to Namangan and took away Shakhmurod, who was the grandson of the region's ruler Sherali-khan, from there to Khuqand. They declared him as a *khan* of Khuqand on February 26, 1862, and Shodmonkhodja became a qushbegi. At this time, Muhammad Yaqubbek was the governor of Turkistan and was in the service of the Tashkent governor Qanoatshah. Hearing this news, Qanoatshah's man brought Khudayar-khan from Bukhara to Tashkent. Qanoatshah announced Khudayar as *khan*. In such a situation, Shahmurad Khan and his entourage went with the army towards Tashkent. Qanoatshah called Muhammad Yaqubbek from Turkistan and appointed him a governor of the Qurama region. Since he thought that the Khuqand troops could attack Tashkent through Kerovchi, which was at that time center of the Qurama region. But, Shakhmurad with a large army went first through Khujand and Nau, and then arrived in Kerovchi.

Muhammad Yaqubbek surrendered, unable to resist this large army. Muhammad Yunus Tayyib writes about this in his book "History of Ali Kuli Amir Lashkar": "After crossing the river, Badavlat was ruled by Khudoyorkhan over Kirov, and they went and imprisoned him. In order to keep the covenant of the rich, he persevered for ten or fifteen minutes, then came out in peace and handed over the fortress of Kirov"(TAA: 120). But ShahMurad and his relatives knew that Muhammad Yaqubbek was a brave commander. Therefore, in 1862 he was appointed governor of Khojand. Khudoyorkhan and Qanoatshah's armies defeated Shah Murad Khan's army and captured Kokand. The Emir of Bukhara began to come to Kokand with his army to help Khudoyorkhan. Khudoyorkhan sends a contented king as an ambassador to him. The Emir of Bukhara captured and executed the contented king who said, "We have taken Kokand." It may have been organized by God himself. When Muhammad Yaqubbek found out that he could not reach an agreement with Khudoyorkhan, he fled from Khojand to Bukhara. At that time, most of the officials who were dissatisfied with Khudoyorkhan had started to gather in front of Mulla Alikuli, the governor of Andijan. Knowing this, Khudoyorkhan came to Margilan with his army to fight against Aliquli. There will be several battles between them. Khudoyorkhan was defeated in one of these battles and hid in the fortress of Margilan. Ali's slave, realizing that his soldiers were tired and weak, came to Kokand and took a few cannons and marched on Margilan again. Khudoyorkhan and his relatives fled to Bukhara again. Alikuli Mallakhan's son Sultan Sayid was made khan and enthroned in Kokand. He himself acts under the title of "Amirlashkar". Ali's slave also agreed to the fact that Muhammad Yaqubbek, who was well aware of Muhammad Yaqubbek's military leadership, had been friends with him and had served his father Mallakhan. Muhammad Yunus Tayyib writes that

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Muhammad Yaqubbek repeatedly noted in his work that he became close to Aliquli and served him well. One day he says “*A rich man came to me with a chimpanzee coat in one hand. “You are shigovul (One of the positions in the Kokand khanate) He clothed me with a robe and handed me a piece of gold(TAA:96a)”*”.

According to Mirzo Olim Mushrif and R. Nabiev, at a military meeting in Shymkent, one of the Kokand commanders, Otabek Dodkhoh, left the main army inside the fortress, proposed an ambush and fired tactics from the ambush. Otabek dodhoh’s proposal is supported by Boyzoq dodhoh, Niyazalibi, Yaqubbek Badavlatlar. Aliquli Amirlashkar considers this idea to be wrong and accuses the initiators of this tactic of entering the path of treachery. As a result, Otabek Dodhoh was exiled to Ketmontepa, Boyzok Dodhoh and Niyazalibi were tied to a cannon and executed. Yaqubbek Badavlat manages to escape (ASTX:68).

### Administrative and Military Titles

The Emir of Bukhara Muzaffarkhan made him the governor of Jizzakh. He was also appointed as the doorman. Mallakhon appointed him governor of Kerovchi, the center of the Qurama principality. Shah Murad Khan appointed him governor of Khojand. Along with Mirza Ahmad, Yaqubbek came to Karagulja and joined Aliquli Amirlashkar(TJ:180). During the reign of Sultan Saidkhan, Aliquli gave a small position of Hudoychi<sup>3</sup> (He served in the palaces of the rulers of Kokand and Bukhara and Khiva. He served directly next to the ruler) to the Emir Yaqubbek. In the sources it is also called Yaqubbek koshbegi (TJ:220).

There are several sources about how Muhammad Yaqubbek got the name “Badavlat”.

1. During his reign in Oqmasjid, he developed the islands in the Aral Sea and organized fishing. He took the fish to the Russian domestic market and sold it. At the same time, he leased the islands to Russian traders. In particular, in the work of Muhammad Umar Umidi “Historian Turani” Nazarmuhammad Yasovul narrates: - Thirteen thousand gold coins were sold for the lake’s fish, and the Russians said they had bought the lake itself, and the real opposition appeared (TT:320). Therefore, as his wealth increased, he was called “Badavlat” among the people.
2. For the establishment of the Ettishahar state in East Turkestan during 1864-1877, it is mentioned in the sources as “Badavlat”.. For example, Muhammad Umar Umidi said, “This was a means of happiness. The term Turkestan means that if everyone is the ruler of a city, he is the prince of such and such a city. At the end of his life, the region was ruled by Kashgar and was called “Badavlat”(TT: 420).

## THE BATTLES FOR TASHKENT AND THE SENDING OF YAKUBBEK TO KASHGAR

Alikuli replaced the governor of Tashkent Normuhammad with Mirza Ahmad. Chernyav laid siege to Tashkent for a short time, and Mirza Ahmad, the mayor of Tashkent, who did not understand this military ploy, chased after them, thinking that the “Russians were fleeing”. Chernyav’s army used this to destroy Mirza Ahmad’s army. Angered by this, Ali summoned his servant Muhammad Yaqubbek and said, “*You go to Mirza Ahmad Beaqi in Tashkent and be aware that the next world will not be mad and stupid. He said that if a Russian soldier came to Tashkent, he would not be injured and would not find the treasure, so that the ball would not go out of the fortress and he would keep the fortress. ( TAA: 218)*”. A few days later, Chernyav again set out with Russian troops to occupy Tashkent. The exact date of his departure was September 27, 1864, when he left for Tashkent with 8 companies, 100 Cossacks, 12 artillery pieces, 1,500 soldiers and 400 Kazakh police(Ziyoyev, 1998: 143). On October 1, 1864, Chernyav arrived at a place called Darvishak Gate, east of Tashkent. From here, the Russian military crossed the Anhar River, approached the city through the lands of the Chinabad and Khoja Ahror waqfs, that is, Akkurgan, and settled on the Kokand road. Knowing that the enemy was coming, the townspeople were ready to fight on the wall. On October 2, 1864, the ball was cut from both sides. Russian Colonel Obux managed to break through the city wall with 2 companies and 4 cannons. But the townspeople fought relentlessly. As a result, Russian troops were forced to retreat. General Chernyav was shamefully defeated as a canal around the city. On October 4, he ordered his army to return to Shymkent.

At that time, the Amir army with the Kokand army passed through the village of Akjar, crossed the great Syrdarya and landed at Bobodarkhan. In the evening, an ambassador arrived from Tashkent and said that the Russian troops had been defeated. Muhammad Yunus Tayyib says about this: «*In Babadarkhan, when the Amir and I were drinking soup, a young man named Yusuf Kashkari said: “Chernyav Jondorol (author is going to say -general) came to Tashkent with a Russian soldier and ran to the fortress, and Mr. (Yakubbek) Badavlat showed a lot of zeal and courage, and the Russian soldiers were wounded and returned,” the statement said. The Emir’s army sent the man back with a firm order not to leave the fort”( TAA: 218)*”. After that, Alikuli and his army entered Kelov via Kandır Pass, then to Tukaytepa and from there to Tashkent. After two days in the Mingorik district of Tashkent, he congratulated all the people of Tashkent on this victory. Khan Sultan Sayidkhan settled in the center of Tashkent.<sup>4</sup> He settled in the center of Tashkent. Muhammad Yaqubbek also came to greet him. Amirlashkar Alikuli received a message from Kashgar in East Turkestan at that time, which made him think a lot. Kashgar and its environs have long been concerned about what is happening there. Because it was a time when the process of struggle against the rule of the Ching

<sup>3</sup> Hudaychi / udaychi is an official who served in the palace of the rulers of Kokand and Bukhara and Khiva. He served directly next to the ruler.

<sup>4</sup> Khan of Kokand from 1863 to 1865 (May) in the name of Sultan Sayyid Muhammad (1847 or 1852 -1868-69).

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Empire in East Turkestan was intensifying. This is what Muhammad Alam wrote in his History of Hotan. “After taking Khoton, Abdurahman sent his brother Ibrahim to Andijan and Kokand. He was accompanied by 4 Muslims, 20 horsemen, 7 horses loaded with presents and 70 yombu. In a letter brought by Ibrahim, “We took the city and Islam was liberated. We know you are our ruler. If the enemy seems to be attacking us, we will ask for your help.”(TX: 20b) Muhammad Yunus Tayyib wrote: “Since Mr. Amirlashkar Kashgar and his people have heard the description of his repentance and the obedience and innocence of Paradise, many times he wanted to capture and dispose of it, asking for the status and character of the province.” With this idea, Alimqul did not let anyone in for three days. Only shigavul were entered. On the third day, he asked Muhammad Yaqubek. Muhammad Yaqubek came to him and said, “What a disgraceful thing I have done.” Shigovul reassured him by telling him that “there is not the slightest effort” and that “they want to make you king.” Then, three days later, he convened a grand assembly, gathering all the officials, soldiers, and beys of the khanate. He said that a letter had arrived from Kashgar at the meeting, in which he had asked Buzrukhoja, the son of Jahongirkhoja, one of the East Turkestan khojas, and several other soldiers to join him.<sup>5</sup> It provided advice on how to respond to the appeal. This is what Muhammad Yunus Khan Shigavul wrote : “At the end of this meeting, it was decided that Buzrukhon, the son of Jahongirkhan aristocratic, made aristocratic now ... I have made you a khan and a aristocratic in Kashgar, but giving and possessing and beating and killing, and a few professions and the like will be entirely at the disposal of (Yaqubek) the Badavlat. You never bother him, satisfaction with the status of khanate and aristocratic, You will never go beyond the sign of the Badavlat. He put the Qur’an in the middle, swore an oath, and made a covenant(TAA: 56). Then, in December 1864, 44-year-old Muhammad Yaqubek asked Muhammad Tayyib for a horse to ride and took Buzrukhoja to Kashgar.

Among the uprisings in East Turkestan in 1864, the Kashgar uprising left a deep mark on history. Consequently, the arrival in the city of several thousand Kyrgyz living in the surrounding mountains in the days following the Kashgar uprising had a major impact on the rapid overthrow of the Manchu rule here. Among them was a 3,000-strong Kyrgyz military group led by Sodiqbek. After the victory of the uprising, Sodiqbek tried to become the ruler of the Kashgar khanate, one of these five khanates. However, Sadiqbek did not rule as a khan for long because he was not one of the heirs to the throne of East Turkestan. Many of the rebel leaders were dissatisfied with him. As a result, Sodiqbek’s power was threatened. Meanwhile, Sodiqbek, who wanted to maintain his rule with the help of Kokand khan Sultan Sayidkhan and his emir Aliquli, wrote a letter to him asking him to send one of the masters of the Yorkend khanate living in Kokand to Kashgar. Kokand administrative circles headed by Aliquli preferred to take advantage of this situation. If the Kokand Khanate was occupied by the Russian Empire, it would be possible to find refuge in East Turkestan.

Muhammad Yaqubek and his 50 soldiers, Aziz Jamoliddin, who had joined the Osh region, arrived in Kashgar in January 1865 with Yaqub. Shortly afterwards, Buzrukhoja proclaimed him khan of the Kashgar khanate. Sodiqbek, on the other hand, wanted to remain the supreme military commander and hold all power in his hands. Buzrukhoja began to lose his ability to establish order in Kashgar and consolidate his power because of his non-interference in political affairs and public administration in his lifetime. For Muhammad Yaqubek, such a situation came in handy. He soon took advantage of the conflict between Buzrukhoja and Sodiqbek to take command of the Kashgar army. Sodiqbek escaped from the palace with his men. Muhammad Yaqubek’s experience in the military has greatly helped him to earn the respect of the local people in his new position.

From the day he was appointed Commander-in-Chief, Muhammad Yaqubek began to form a modern army of local people in Kashgar. A few months later, the number of his army reached 13,000. The battles between the khanates of Kashgar and Kuchar in 1865 showed that his army had won several times over its rivals in numbers and had shown itself to be a warrior. With the help of this army, Muhammad Yaqubek began to expand the territory of the Kashgar khanate. First, he liberated the besieged city fortress from the Manchus. He released about 3,000 captured Manchu soldiers on the condition of converting to Islam. Some volunteers were recruited into their army, and a special military unit was formed from them. In April 1865, one of the largest fortresses in East Turkestan, Yangihisar Fortress, was captured by Muhammad Yaqubek’s army. After a series of similar victories, Muhammad Yaqubek sent ambassadors to Kokand with gifts. However, these ambassadors could not meet Aliquli alive. In May of this year, Aliquli was killed in a battle against Russian troops near Tashkent. Kokand khan Sultan Sayidkhan was overthrown and Khudoyorkhan took the throne for the third time. Some of Aliquli's relatives and masters had fled to Kashgar.

After the occupation of Tashkent by the troops of the Russian Empire, many people from there went to Kashgar to see Muhammad Yaqubek. Among them are Judge Ziyovuddin Mahdum, Judge Mirza Rahimjon Tashkendi, Mullo Yunusjon Shigovul Mirzoboshi Tashkendi, From the Fergana Valley Kichkinakhoja, Kattahanto’ra, Hakimhanto’ra ibn Bobojon tora <sup>6</sup>, Mirzo Ahmad Qushbegi <sup>7</sup>, Muhammad Nazar Qushbegi <sup>8</sup>, Khojabek hudoychi, Eshon Tashkhoja sudur Tashkendi <sup>9</sup>, Nishonboy

<sup>5</sup> Buzrukhoja - lived in the years 1820-1890. His grave is located in the village of Big Kenagas near Kokand. .

<sup>6</sup> Haqulibek ibn Babajan Tora was a descendant of Mahdumi Azam and appointed Yaqubek as the governor of Aksu.

<sup>7</sup> Mirza Ahmad lived in 1829-1895. He was the governor of Qurama (1853), Tashkent and Dashti Kipchak (February 1854 – summer 1858, 1864), Khojand (1863), Margilan (1865). In 1862-1863 he commanded the army of Khudoyorkhan. According to his application, Shymkent, Sayram and Avliyo carried out landscaping work. He dug new canals in Merki and Isfara. He built fortifications and fortresses in Dog Kechuv, Manar, Karbatkan, Kyzyl Jayli, Julak, Chahordara and Chinoz. He later went to serve

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mirzo Otambay kushbegi kipchak ogli, Muhammadyor, Normuhammad kushbegi kipchak<sup>10</sup>, Son of Shermuhammad Mullo Aliquli<sup>11</sup>, Kipchak Kipchak<sup>12</sup>, Mirzo Kamoliddin from Bukhara, Ubaydullah Tashkendi from the family of Hazrat Khoja Ahrori, Eshan Musakhantora ibn Sayyidhantora Mutawalli, Jamodor Topchiboshi<sup>13</sup>, Khayr Mukhammad Afgan Yavar and others(TJT: 135a-b). Among them were Hamdam boturboshi, Turobkhoja yasavul, Abdullah pansod, Gozibek pansod, Muhammadquli shigovul, Khoja kalon khudoychi, Israilhantora, Umarkul bahadir, Boqibek dodho and more than seven thousand people in total went to Kashgar(Sayromiy, 1986:346). Kattakhantora was one of the participants in the revolt against the Manchus in Kashgar in 1847, and after the defeat of the revolt came to the Kokand khanate. The arrival of this person in Kashgar further enhanced the position of Muhammad Yaqubbek here. Those who knew about military affairs were from the command of the Kokand army, and those who were aware of administrative affairs were from the administration of the Kashgar khanate. In particular, Muhammad Yunus shigavul- the governor of Yorkend, Muhammad Nazarbek - the governor of Aksu. The number of Kokand residents exceeded 2,000 in Yorkend, 6,000 in Kuchar, 2,000 in Turfan and 8,000 in Urumchi (TX:23-33).

### The mysterious death of Yoqubbek

How Muhammad Yaqubbek died has long been a mystery. According to Chinese sources, "Muhammad Yaqubbek poisoned himself in the spring of 1877 when he saw that the Manchurian army had launched an attack and that his troops could not resist them"(Xodjayev, 1974: 250). Interestingly, the information in all Chinese sources is based on a report letter written by Zuo Zungtong and his assistant Liu Jintong on behalf of the Manchu emperor. Information about the death of Muhammad Yaqubbek is also found in local sources. According to these reports, Muhammad Yaqubbek did indeed die of poisoning. Russian scientists have also confirmed this. But the mystery of his death is that both Chinese officials did not see Muhammad Yaqubbek self-poisoning. In that case, who poisoned him and why, in what style. The question of who needed his death remains unanswered. Therefore, many legends and speculations have emerged about it. We think it is appropriate to take a look at the following comments and information before stating the conclusion drawn from solving this puzzle.

Can Muhammad Yaqubbek commit suicide? No, it was not possible. Because at that time, in May 1877, Muhammad Yaqubbek was waiting for the outcome of the negotiations in Beijing between the British and the representatives of the Chinese Empire on the fate of the Ettihsahar state. Moreover, he was an energetic, huge and strong-willed person, and even when he was in a difficult situation, he was not a person who would poison himself instead of seeking help from him. However, even if he became poor at the same time, he had the opportunity to go to Turkey or some British-influenced countries. In April 1877, the Manchu army's operations against the Ettihsahar state were suspended. Muhammad Yaqubbek's army, on the other hand, could not resist the Manchurian army, but did not act against the Manchurians under his strict decree. Furthermore, no author who has written about the death of Muhammad Yaqubbek has ever seen him drink poison.

After Muhammad Yaqubbek came to power, he used the local beys, who had taken part in the struggle against the Manchus in the ranks of the rebels, as governors of the province and the city, and used them extensively in governing the Ettihsahar state. Among such beys were individuals who had served the Manchus before the uprising and were willing to sell the interests of the whole country and nation for their own benefit. As soon as the uprising began, they immediately disguised themselves in order to protect themselves and joined the ranks of the rebels. They even tried to present themselves as the most formidable enemy of the Manchus. One of such beys was Niyozbek(Xodjayev, 1978).

When Niyazbek's uncle went to Lanzhou, there was Zuo Zungtong, the commander of the Manchurian army, which was assigned to be sent to East Turkestan. The letter brought by Niyozbek's uncle undoubtedly belonged to the commander of the

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in the state of Yakubbek in East Turkestan with an army of 12,000. From 1878 he lived in Oqchi mahalla in Tashkent (Nabiev, 2010: 86-88)

<sup>8</sup> Muhammadnazarbek twin - two Muhammadnazarbeks are known by this name in the khanate. Both received the title of twins. One of them is a Kipchak with Muhammadnazar biy korog, from the seed of seven kashkas. In 1840 he became the governor of Shahrihan. In 1852 he was relieved of this post by the decree of Khudoyorkhan. The second is Muhammadnazarbek Saqav ibn Irisqulibek thousand - the uncle of Muhammadalikhan's mother. This Muhammadnazarbek 1842-43 yy. ruled in Namangan in the title of propeller. 1852-1853 yy. Governor of Khojand. From 1865 he went to Kashgar and served in the state of Yaqubbek.

<sup>9</sup> During the reign of Mallakhon (1858-1862) he served as ambassador to British India. In March 1864, Aliquli was sent as an ambassador to Rimbir Singh (1856-1885) of Jammu and Kashmir. In 1865-1869 he was in the service of Yakubbek.

<sup>10</sup> Son-in-law of Muhammad Yaqubbek.

<sup>11</sup> Mullo Shermuhammad Mirzo - died after 1902. Aliquli is the son of the emir. He went to Kashgar after the death of his father. In the rank of Ponsad, Yaqubbek served under Badavlat. After the death of Yaqubbek in 1877, he ruled the city of Kashgar and fought against China as an army commander.

<sup>12</sup> Qosh parvonachi -Kokand commander Kipchak, During the reign of Aliquli, he was a dodhoh, governor of Tashkent (December 1864 to May 1865). In 1865 he went to Kashgar and entered the wealthy service of Yaqubbek. He was appointed batirboshi (kutvoli) of the city of Yangihisar.

<sup>13</sup> Jomador noib (1805-1880 y) - Punjabi. He was an officer of the sepoy in Lahore. He served in the Sikh army until 1850 and was a Kokand artilleryman from 1860 to 1865. It is known that for some time Muhammad Yaqubbek Badavlat was in the service of East Turkestan.



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Manchurian army. Indeed, in the negotiations on the fate of the Seven City state in Beijing, Zuo Zungtong is confident that a mutual struggle between the leaders of this state will begin soon. So it is repeatedly argued that agreeing to keep it means giving up the bread in your mouth. Although Niyozbek kept the contents of his letter before Zuo Zungtong a secret, his confident statement that the Ettishahar state would soon disintegrate from within, Niyozbek's actions against Muhammad Yaqubbek and his subsequent activities show what the content of this letter was.

On May 17, 1877, in the city of Korla, Muhammad Yaqubbek ordered his calligrapher Kamoliddin to write a letter. He does not like the content of the letter. He then orders a rewrite. This mirza tried several times and could not write a letter to Muhammad Yaqubbek. Enraged, Muhammad Yaqubbek ordered him to be beaten. Even then, he can't control himself and starts beating himself. Muhammad Yaqubbek, with a large body and broad shoulders, was drenched in black sweat and ordered cold tea. Meanwhile, Niyozbek, who was next to Muhammad Yaqubbek, dipped the poison he was holding between the rings in his hand into cold tea and gave it to his trusted servant. Aware of the betrayal, Muhammad Yaqubbek drank a strong cup of poisoned tea in one gulp and immediately fell to the ground. After a while, the Badavlat blush.

According to Zuo Zungtong, after the assassination of Muhammad Yaqubbek, a dispute broke out between the leaders of the Ettishahar state. He took advantage of this and resumed the suspended war in August 1877 by order of the Manchurian government. He quickly loses the state of Ettishahar, sacrificing the lives of thousands of people. At the same time, Zuo Zungtong will win the controversy over the state that is taking place at the Beijing Palace. The events in East Turkestan brought him great fame and fortune.

When the Manchu troops arrived in Kashgar, Niyozbek met them. However, the command did not appoint him to replace Muhammad Yaqubbek, but left him in his previous position. Enraged, Niyozbek secretly began to gather weapons in Yorkend and gather trusted people around him in order to revolt against the Manchus. However, the Manchus found out about this and arrested Niyozbek and immediately sent him from Yorkend to Kashgar. As he leaves, he poisons himself with the poison hidden under the eye of the ring in his hand.

### Descendants of Muhammad Yaqubbek

Muhammad Yaqubbek first married a Kipchak girl named Ziyalik in 1847. From their marriage Khudoikulibek, Bekqulibek and Haqqulibek had children. From Khudoikulibek gave birth to Rahmonquli and Abdurahobbek. After the death of Muhammad Yaqubbek, his middle son Bekqulibek ascended the throne. Although Yaqubbek's eldest son, Bekqulibek, defeated the traitor Niyozbek's army and defeated Hokimkhan's army, he could not completely defeat the Manchus. Therefore, in December 1877, Bekqulibek returned to Turkestan with his brother's sons Rahmonqul and Abdurahobbek. He built huge mosques in Pskent and did good deeds. Bekkulibek received a pension of 2,500 rubles from the government of the Russian Empire. He died in Pskent on May 6, 1915, of heart disease. He is survived by two wives and eight sons, one daughter. One of his wives, Marziyabibi Kadyrqulibek, Rahmonqulibek, Mustafaqulibek, Abdurahidbek lived in the same yard with Bekqulibek. In 1902, Mustafakulibek was hired by the government of the Russian Empire, and he lived in Kashgar from 1911 to 1912, working as an elder of Russian merchants. Kadyrqulibek had four daughters and two sons. Mustafakulibek's son Bekkulbekov Farid Mustafaeovich, born in 1926, died in 2016. His son Alisher Bekkulibekov currently lives in Tashkent.

Yaqubbek's daughters Maryamkhan and Adolatkhan, grandchildren Farmanqul, Urinqulbek, Hosiyatkhan, Sharofatkhan and Risolatkhan live in the Fergana Valley, some of them in Pskent, where their grandfather was born and raised. A special historical pamphlet about the great Uzbek commander Yaqubbek was written in collaboration with his great-grandfather Abdusattor Rashidov. Muhammad Yaqubbek's son Bekqulibek had three sons and two daughters. His sons are Abdurahobbek, Rahmonqulibek, Kadyrqulibek. Daughters Mayramkhan and Adolatkhan. Abdurahobbek died at the age of 92. His children are Adolat, Abduqahhor, Lazokat, Bashorat, Abdusattor. Rahmonqulibek's children: Farmonqulibek, Urinqulibek, Hosiyatxon, Sharofatxon, Risolatxon. Farmonqulibek's children are Noyobbek, Anvarbek, Muhabbatkhan, Salomat, Mashhura. Sharofatkhan's daughter Saodatkhan Aya died in 2009 at the age of 100. His children are Abdulaziz, Abdulhakim, Abdusattor, Abdurasul, San'at, Inobat, Bashorat, Muhabbat. Bekqulibek's third son Kadyrqulibek's son Obloqulibek and his children Vallobek, Jurabek, Sultanbek, Khotminisa, Nazira. According to Abdurahobbek's daughter Adolatkhan, Mayramkhan was the daughter-in-law of the Amir, and Adolatkhan was married to the son of the wealthy Madaliboy from Pskent.

Bekqulibek's descendants believe that Haqqulibek had no children. However, Sultanov Adhamjon, a descendant of Haqqulibek from Rishtan, writes that after his grandfather Haqqulibek (Haqnazar qazi) was killed, his wife and one-year-old son Mirsultan came to Rishtan's Kashkaryan mahalla in the Fergana Valley in 1877. According to him, Mirlatifikhan, the father of Muhammad Yaqubbek, already had houses in this mahalla. Mirsultankhan and his son Sultanov Abduhamid (1907-1977) and grandchildren Sultanov Ahadjon (1947-2006) worked in the civil service.

In addition to Kipchak's wife, Muhammad Yaqubbek also had Dungan and Uighur women. In December 1877 alone, the number of executions in Houghton and Yorkend alone was 1,166. Among those arrested in Kashgar were Muhammad Yaqubbek's 4 sons (4, 7, 14 and 19 years old) and his grandson (2, 3 years old) and 3 wives of Tungon ethnicity. All of them were

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imprisoned and later killed. All of them are buried in Ofoqhoja cemetery near Kashgar. When the Manchus captured Yorkend, Muhammad Yaqubbek's wife, two infant sons, and three grandchildren were captured and executed there.

### CONCLUSION

The formation of Muhammad Yaqubbek as a mature statesman and military commander began directly in the Kokand Khanate. He took part in the political games that took place in the khanate, during the struggle of the princes for the throne. His military or administrative activities gradually moved from the lowest to the highest. In addition to serving the ascended Kokand khans, he took all possible measures to protect his homeland. Especially in the battles for Akmajid, Shymkent, Tashkent, he showed his military skills. His experience in the state and military spheres in the khanate was put into practice in the state of Ettishahar, which he founded in East Turkestan. Therefore, he was compared to Amir Temur among the Turkic peoples. His descendants now live in Tashkent, Pskent, the Fergana Valley and other regions of Uzbekistan. They want to celebrate themselves as Muhammad Yaqubbek's successor, his 200th birthday this year.

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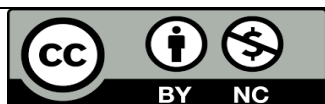
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