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1810-1811 MILITARY MARCHES OF MUHAMMAD RAHIMKHAN I TO  
KUNGIRAT FORT

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**Abstract:** *This article talks about the activities of Khan of Khiva Muhammad Rahimkhan I (1806-1825) in 1810-1811. It shows his military campaign to the Kungirof fortress and his fight with Toramurod Sufi.*

**Key words:** *Muhammad Rahimkhan I, Kungirat fort, Aral province, Toramurod Sufi.*

In the fifth year of his work, he started marching to Arol province for the third time. He came to his residence in Moyly forest near Gurlan, crossed the river through Kipchak and stopped at Beshtepa. There, under the leadership of Muradbek kunghirof, Tanak bahodir kunghirof, Dosim bahodir mangit, and Badal, he gathered seven hundred cavalry troops and went to the areas where Toramurod Sufi planned to attack. won't Because messengers were coming to the khan asking for help from some regions. Among them were Tashim Naiman, Muhammadnazar Ataliq and Khojamurad, who were the predecessors of Toramurad Sufi. It turns out that there is a spy of Toramurod Sufi among them, and they catch him [1, P. 205].

At this time, Toramurad was unaware that Sufi Khan was coming to Kungirof with his army. At that time, he sent a commander named Eshmuhammadbek with two hundred and fifty soldiers to plunder the people of Hasanbaybi. But Kadirbergan, the son of Koshberganbi and Hasanbaybi, repelled this attack with his Karakalpak men. Eshmuhammadbek and some of his companions hid in the reeds in the lake and after three days they reached Kunhirot barefoot [1, P. 206].

In this campaign, Muhammad Rahimkhan I fought four consecutive wars to take Kungirat fortress. Knowing that the war was about to start, Sufi Toramurad left the fortress, built a fortification, and put up a strong resistance. The war is very intense, cannons and rifles are fired incessantly. In this process, the governor of the Aral Nayman sided with the khan [1, P. 207].

However, Sufi also had many supporters. One of them is the Fasting Qiyat, which he fights with serious resistance. Despite this, they catch him, cut off his head from his body and hang his head on the gate of the sangar. Toramurod Sufi and his comrades are imprisoned in the castle. After this incident, the khan prepared for two days and started attacking the fortress again. Sufi Toramrod also came out of the fortress and stood ready for war. The battle took a fierce turn, and when Eagle was going to Sufi Toramurad, hugging him and knocking him off his horse, the enemy's guards saved him and Eagle was killed [1, P. 208].



After a three-day war, the khan ordered the armies to stop fighting and rest. In the meantime, the judge of Nukuz and his relatives are subordinate to the khan. Khan sends them to the territory of Khojaly.

The next day, the Khan's armies started a new war. Many people will die in this battle. Both sides will suffer huge losses. Munis describes this battle in a poem:

Swords spilled like blood,  
There was a flood of blood on the field.  
The blade of the spear pierced his arm,  
It is clear that the dead have died [1, P. 210].

It is clear from the image in the poem that the corpses of those who died in the war were piled up like a mountain. This incident clearly shows how great a tragedy internal wars bring to the common people.

Unable to stop the Khan's army, Toramurod Sufi entered the fortress again with his supporters. There was a war between different clans in the Kungirat region.

When the Khan's army came to this region, Mullah Khoroz Kungyrat and Egilikbi Qiyat from Hasanbaybi's rule had divided with their clans in Shorkul and joined the policy of disobedience. Khan sends part of his army in that direction to drive them back. But before the war reached its peak, Mulla Khoroz and Egilikbiy surrendered by hanging their swords. Khan pardons them. Then he moved all of them together with his family to the territory of Khojaly and provided them with pasture [1, P. 210].

After these events, the Khan's army entered the war for the fourth time to take the Kungirat fortress. The war takes a terrible turn. Many people will die. Sufi Toramurad ran back into the castle. This time the war will go inside the castle.

During this process, Shahniyaz, the head of the army, came to the Khan and advised them to stop the war, to replenish the ranks of the army, and to arrange the horses. Khan agrees to this proposal. As a result, the army returned to Khiva under the leadership of Khan [1, P. 210].

Sufi Toramurod did not calm down even after these events, but continued his provocative actions.

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