

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 30.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



J.Kh. Adilov

Institute of history, Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan
PhD researcher,
Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan
jamshid8880@bk.ru

THE CAMPAIGN OF ALEXANDER BEKOVICH-CHERKASSKY IN THE WORKS OF V.V.BARTHOLD

Abstract: the article is devoted to the historiographical analysis of V.V.Barthold's work on the history of one of the first military campaigns of Russia in Central Asia – the campaign of A.Bekovich-Cherkassky. To analyze the issue fully it is given a brief story about the history of A. Bekovich-Cherkassky's campaign.

Key words: Alexander Bekovich-Cherkassky, V.V. Barthold, Peter I, Shirgazi Khan, I.D. Bukhholz, B.V. Lunin, Russian Empire, Khiva khanate, map of the Caspian Sea, sources, historiography.

Language: English

Citation: Adilov, J. K. (2019). The campaign of Alexander Bekovich-Cherkassky in the works of V.V.Barthold. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 572-574.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-102> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.102>

Scopus ASCC: 1202.

Introduction

The famous expedition of Alexander Bekovich-Cherkassky is inscribed in the history of Uzbekistan and the whole of Central Asia, the results of which for many years influenced Russian politics in Central Asia in the 18th and 19th centuries. By the May decree of Peter I of 1714 [17], it was decided to equip two expeditions to study the location of Central Asian sand gold and to find ways to India. One of them is the expedition of I.D. Buchholz [9, P. 42-44; 16, P. 427-429] and the other is the expedition of A. Bekovich-Cherkassky. It should be noted that both of them pursued strategic and political goals. Thus, the decree of Peter I became the legal basis and a kind of starting point in the organization and implementation of the expedition of Alexander Bekovich-Cherkassky to Central Asia.

Materials and methods

In the course of our narrative, it seems appropriate to pay attention to the march itself. The objectives of the Alexander Bekovich-Cherkassky campaign were specifically formulated in two royal nominal decrees, dated May 29, 1714 and February 14, 1716, and were carried out in three stages [8, 70-76]:

1. At the first stage, the Sea (Caspian) expedition was organized (November 1714 - October 1715), during which topographical and reconnaissance works were carried out, and the first scientific map of the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea was created;

2. At the second stage, another Marine (Caspian) expedition was formed (September 1716 - February 1717), the result of which was the construction of fortresses at Cape Tyub-Karagan, in the Alexander-Bay and in the Gulf of Red Waters

3. The third stage involves the implementation of the Khiva campaign (June-August 1717).

It should be noted that the first and second naval (Caspian) expeditions carried reconnaissance and research (geographic) targets. They were conducted on the northeastern and eastern shores of the Caspian Sea and, in general, led to significant successes in terms of geography and topography. Based on the data obtained during the expedition of A. Bekovich-Cherkassky, the first scientific map of the Caspian Sea was created (This map (No. 641) is stored in the Cartographic Publications Foundation of the Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Russian Federation in St. Petersburg. [10, 67, P. 115-116; 12, P. 97; 14, P. 13-14].

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIIHQ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

A. Bekovich-Cherkassky presented this map to Peter I in February 1716 while meeting him in person in the town of Libava (modern city of Liepaja, Latvia). Having presented it to members of the Paris Academy of Sciences, Peter I received positive reviews, and was elected its member [11, P. 154-158]. In February 1717, preparations began for the last and most important stage of the expedition - the overland march to Khiva. But, as is known, the expedition to Khiva in 1717 ended in regret. Khiva Khan Shirgazi Khan divided the troops of A. Bekovich-Cherkassky into five parts with dexterity, thereby weakening them. In August 1717, Shirgazi Khan ordered to smash or capture A. Bekovich-Cherkassky's troops, which was done. A. Bekovich-Cherkassky himself and many commanders of military units were killed. Later, in September 1717, Peter I learned that the expedition had been destroyed, and his plans for Central Asia had to be postponed [9, 48]. After that, he did not take any further action in this direction. The destruction of the expedition and the death of A. Bekovich-Cherkassky himself even became the reason for the appearance of the saying "disappeared like Bekovich," that is, without a trace. And the first scientific map of the Caspian Sea was lost in the archives for a long time. The geographical component of the expedition was the reason for studying it in the historical and geographical perspective. The first historical works relating to the history of the expedition, appeared in the second half of the XVIII century. Later, the history of this campaign became the object of study and was reflected in numerous historical works on the history of Central Asia. In this regard, it is worth noting the contribution of Russian Orientalists to the study of this topic.

For, as claimed by the domestic historiographer Boris Vladimirovich Lunin: "The first successes in the development of historical oriental studies in the late XIX - early XX centuries belong to V.V. Grigoriev, N.I. Veselovsky and, especially, V.V. Barthold [1, P. 288].

Vasily Vladimirovich Barthold (1869–1930) - Russian and Soviet orientalist, Turkologist, Arabist, Islamic scholar, historian, archivist, philologist; one of the founders of the Russian school of oriental studies. V.V. Barthold, in contrast to other Russian historians, used in his studies, apart from Russian sources, also of Eastern and European origin.

Describing the activities of V.V. Barthold, B.V. Lunin noted that: "the strongest side of Barthold's scientific activity was his inherent broad, deep and in some special questions almost all-encompassing erudition.

The combination of high consciousness of their responsibility to science with the qualities of a slow, thoughtful and cautious researcher, who was accustomed to carefully weigh and think through every formulation, every look, all this gave V.V. Barthold is an academic, in the best sense of the word,

character. His works acquired the importance of the most important publications in the issues studied and often served as irreplaceable aids, starting materials for many dozens of researchers" [13, P. 209-210].

In the writings of V.V. In addition to the fundamental questions of the history of Central Asia, Barthold also finds narrow themes. One of these topics is the history of the campaign of A. Bekovich-Cherkassky. V.V. Barthold explored such problematic moments in the historiography of this issue as the goals and objectives of the march, the number of troops participating in it, the change of the channel of the Amudarya, the results of geographical research and the relationship of Alexander Bekovich-Cherkassky with the lieutenant Kozhin Cherkassky [8, P. 70-76; 2, P. 93-99; 3, P. 47-61].

In several works of V.V. Barthold this topic was considered in the context of other topics [4, P. 547-605; 5, P. 651-776; 6, P. 400-413]. But in detail the history of this campaign was reflected in his work "The History of the Study of the East in Europe and Russia" [7, P. 199-484]. So V.V. Barthold analyzed the causes and objectives of the organization of the campaign of Alexander Bekovich-Cherkassky with the involvement of various sources. At the same time, unlike other Russian historians, he specifically pointed out the conquest of the Central Asian khanates and the change in the course of the Amu Darya [7, P. 393] as the goals of the campaign.

Developing the question of the goals of the campaign of Alexander Bekovich-Cherkassky, V.V. Barthold referred to the official Khiva historiography - the work of Shirmukhammad Muniz and Muhammad Rizo Agakhi - "Firdaus al-Iqbal". He noted: "The Khiva story does not mention the plan to divert water to the Amu-Darya. According to the Khiva historian, the detachment was aimed at conquering the Khiva khanate for the gold mined in the Sheikh-Jely mountains" [7, P. 394; 15, P. 69].

V.V. Barthold in his work gives information about the three fortresses built by members of the expedition, and also indicates their fairly accurate location. According to his comments: "In 1716, Bekovich traveled across the Caspian Sea again and built fortresses in three places: at Tup-Karagan between Alexander Bay (Bekhtir Liman) and Kinderley Bay (this place is also marked on modern maps as Devlet-Girey) and Red Waters, i.e. at the Balkhan Bay (where the city is now Krasnovodsk), near the place where the Uzboy - the dry Amu-Darya river flows into the Caspian Sea" [7, P.394].

Unlike other historians, the history of the campaign in the description of V.V. Barthold is full of information and details. In addition, he used memoirs in his work (memoirs of participants in the march), foreign literature and archival sources. Undoubtedly, an important factor for recreating an adequate historical picture of the campaign was the involvement of Khiva sources in the analysis. It is

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

precisely such comprehensiveness in the coverage of sources, in our opinion, that V.V. Barthold deal with the problem from different angles.

It is worth noting that for many of the works of V.V. Barthold is characterized by such an objective approach in the study of many historical issues. In this respect, the assessment given to the works of V.V. Barthold B.V. Lunin: "With regard to Barthold, we can say with confidence that he did not inherently have any kind of admiration for the East, nor a scornful attitude towards him" [13, P. 211]. These words B.V. Lunin sought to show the objectivity of the works of Barthold in the study of the history of CentralAsia.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be stated that the works of V.V. Barthold on the history of the campaign of Alexander Bekovich-Cherkassky is distinguished by its objectivity, a peculiar method of developing various sources of interest on the topic of interest. Of course, until today, a lot of research has been written in Russia, Uzbekistan, and other countries on the history of the campaign, but research by Academician V.V. Barthold on this issue is still relevant and has not lost its value. The use of these works allows to fill gaps in the study of the history of the campaign of Alexander Bekovich-Cherkassky in Khiva.

References:

- (1994). XX asring dastlabki o'ttiz yilligida O'zbekistonda tarix fani (Tarixshunoslik ocherklari). Mas'ul muharrir D. Alimova. II qism. Toshkent: Fan.
- Adilov, J.X. (2014). Aleksandr Bekovich-Cherkasskiyning O'rta Osiyoga uyushtirgan ekspeditsiyasi tarixahunosligiga doir// Istoricheskaya nauka v kontekste intellektualnogo razvitiya Sentralnoy Azii (Ocherki istoriografii i istochnikovedeniya)/ Otv. red. d.i.n. D.A. Alimova. (pp.93-99). Tashkent: Yangi nashr.
- Adilov, J.X. (2014). Ekspeditsiya Aleksandra Bekovicha-Cherkasskogo v Srednyuyu Aziyu: istoriograficheskaya dinamika. *Journal O'zbekiston tarixi*, №4, pp.47-61.
- Bartold, V.V. (1963). *Ocherki istorii Turkmenskogo naroda*. Sochineniya. t. II. ch. 1. (pp.547-605). Moskva: Nauka.
- Bartold, V.V. (1963). *Mesto prikaspiyskix oblastey v istorii musulnaskogo mira*. Sochineniya. t. II. ch. 1. (pp.651-776). Moskva: Nauka.
- Bartold, V.V. (1963). *Sobitiya pered Xivinskim poxodom 1873 goda*. Sochineniya. t. II. ch. 2. (pp.400-413). Moskva: Nauka.
- Bartold, V.V. (1977). *Istoriya izucheniya Vostoka v Yevrope i Rossii*. Sochineniya. t. IX. (pp.199-484). Moskva: Nauka.
- Gulomov, X.G. (2005). Noviy vzglyad na ekspeditsiyu A. Bekovicha-Cherkasskogo v Srednyuyu Aziyu. *Journal Obshchestvennoye nauki v Uzbekistane*, №5-6, pp.70-76.
- Gulomov, X.G. (2005). *Srednyaya Aziya i Rossiya: istoki formirovaniye mejdugosudarstvennix otnosheniy*. Tashkent: Universitet.
- (1961). *Istoricheskiy ocherk i obzor fondov rukopisnogo otdela biblioteki Akademii Nauk. Karti, plani, cherteji, risunki i gravyuri. Sobraniya Petra I*. Moskva-Leningrad: AN SSS.
- Knyajetskaya, Y.A. (1960). O prichinax izbraniya Petra I chlenom Parijskoy akademii nauk. *Izvestiya Vsesoyuznogo geograficheskogo obshestvo*, T. 92, №2, pp. 154-158.
- Knyajetskaya, Y.A. (1964). *Sudba odnoy karti*. Moskva: Misl.
- Lunin, B.V. (1958). *Iz istorii russkogo vostokovedeniya i arxeologii v Turkestane: Turkestanskiy krujok lyubiteley arxeologii (1895-1917 gg.)*. Tashkent.
- Maslova, O.V. (1955). *Obzor russkix puteshestviy i ekspeditsiy v Srednyuyu Aziyu*. Tashkent: SAGU, Ch. 1.
- Munirov, Q. (2002). *Xorazmda tarixnavislik*. Toshkent: "G'.G'ulom".
- Pavlenko, N.I. (1900). *Petr Velikiy*. Moskva: Misl.
- (1714). Ukaz kapitana poruchiku ot leyb-gvardii gospodinu knyazu Cherkasskomu 29 maya 1714 godu // RGADA, Kabinet Petra I, fond 9, otd. 1, kn. 56, (d. 10-11) <http://www.vostlit.info>