

Amir Apple Variety

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Annotation: Amir alimkhon and mangit khukumdori are mentioned in this article. Said Mir Muhammad Alimkhon is the last Uzbek ruler who ruled the emirate of Bukhara in 1919-1920. He was born on January 3, 1880 in Bukhara.

Keywords: Amir Alimkhan, The Turks, Said Muhammad

Said Muhammad Alim was born in the family of Uzbeks of the Mangit ulus of the Turks. Said scientist is sent to St. Petersburg at the age of thirteen by his father Abdulahad for three years to master State Administration and military data. In 1896, he returns from Russia to Bukhara as a Prince of Bukhara.

After two years, he is appointed Nasaf khokimi and works in this position for twelve years. In the next two years he will lead the northern province of Carmine. In 1910-th year, his father Abdulahad Khan dies. In the same year, the Russian Empire is promoted to the highest rank by Emperor Nicholas II. In 1911, Said Alimkhan was awarded the title of Gen.

He sat on the throne in 1910-th year. At the beginning of his administration, he commanded that he would not receive gifts, that he would not receive any other ministers and Chiefs of staff, and that he would not use the tax that he received from the public as a tax in his own interest. But over time the situation changed, as a result of these intrigues, those who wanted to make new laws were sent to Moscow and Kazan. Said Alimkhon continued his administration in a traditional way.

Although the emirate of Bukhara was considered dependent on the Russian Empire, Said Alimxon had the status of Amir in his state. On the money of Said Alimkhin, a mosque and a House of Emir of Bukhara were built in St. Petersburg. On December 30, 1915, he acquired the status of Genoese-lenenent and rose to the status of Genoese-adyutant in the army of the Ter Cossacks.

In the 1920-ies, when the Red Army took over Bukhara, Said Alimkhon fled to the east of the emirate of Bukhara, and then to Afghanistan.

Made a living by buying a scarecrow after fleeing out of his country. Bos backed by printing. In old age, his eyes became almost blind. His account in the bank was closed by the Government of the USSR.

Said Muhammad Alimkhon died on may 5, 1944, at the age of 64 in Kabul.

Its countless generations (about 3000 people) have spread all over the world. They mainly reside in the United States, Turkey, Germany, Afghanistan and other countries.

One of his sons, Shokhmurod (who received the surname Olimov), in 1929-th year, abandoned his father and served in the ranks of the Red Army and lost his leg in participating in the Second World War. He worked at the Military Academy named after Frunze in Moscow in the 60-ies of the last century.

Said Mir Muhammad Alimkhon-the last ruler of Uzbek mangit, who ruled the emirate of Bukhara in 1910-1920. He was born on January 3, 1880 in Bukhara.

Said Muhammad was born in the family of the Uzbek scientist Mangit ulusi of the Turks. Said scientist is sent to St. Petersburg at the age of thirteen by his father Abdulahad to rule the state for three years and to ennoble the military. In 1896, he returns from Russia to Bukhara as a Prince of Bukhara.

Two years song he is appointed Nasaf khokimi and has been in this position for twelve years. In the next two years he will lead the northern province of Carmine. In 1910-th year, his father Abdulahad Khan dies. In the year of Osha, the Russian Empire is promoted to the highest rank by Emperor Nicholas II. In 1911, Said Alimkhan was awarded the title of Gen.

He took the throne in 1910. At the beginning of his administration, he commanded that he would not receive gifts, that he would not receive other ministers and Chiefs of staff, and that he would not withhold the tax received from the public by the taxpayers and Chiefs in his own interest. However, the situation with the throwing of time has deteriorated, those who wanted to enact new laws as a result of these intrigues were sent to Moscow and Kazan. Said Alimkhon continued his administration in a traditional way.

Although the emirate of Bukhara was considered dependent on the Russian Empire, Said Alimkhon had the status of Amir in the oz state. On the money of Said Alimkhin, a mosque and a House of Emir of Bukhara were built in St. Petersburg. On December 30, 1915, he acquired the status of Genoese-lenenent and was promoted to Genoese-adyutant status under the guise of sweat Cossacks.

In the 1920-ies, when the Red Army took over Bukhara, Said Alimkhon fled to the east of the emirate of Bukhara, and then to Afghanistan.

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Said Muhammad Alimkhon died on may 5, 1944, at the age of 64 in Kabul.

His kop-finite generation has spread to almost 3000 people around the world. They mainly reside in the USA, Turkey, Germany, Afghanistan and other countries.

In 1929-th year, when one of his sons, Shahmurod Olimov, took his surname, gave up his father and served in the ranks of the Red Army and took part in the Second World War, burned his leg. He worked at the Military Academy named after Frunze in Moscow in the 60-ies of the shooting century.

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