



RELATIONS OF THE BUKHARA EMIRATE WITH THE KINGDOMS OF KHIVA AND KOKAN DURING THE REIGN OF AMIR HAYDAR

Shoyoqubova Dilnavoz

Graduate Student of Termiz State University

ANNOTATION

This article provides information about relations with Kokan and Khiva Khanate during the period when Amir Haydar was in power in Bukhara Emirate.

Keywords: mangit clan, amir, Chinese-Kipchak, Chorjoi, Oratepa, ambassador, Fathnama, Nurota.

INTRODUCTION

Amir Haydar, one of the prominent representatives of the Mangite dynasty that ruled the Bukhara Emirate, ruled the country in 1800-1826. Ahmad Donish said that Amir Haydar had a high level of favor and grace towards the scholars. This angered the officials of the emirate. That is why they often incited the people against the emir. That is why there were constant conflicts in the country during his reign. It is known from the sources that Amir Haidar often fought with the Khans of Kokhan and Khiva. This article provides information about his diplomatic relations with Kokand and Khiva.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature on the subject can be divided into the following groups: historical sources (works of Mirzo Salimbek, Khudoyorkhanzoda, Muhammadhakimkhan Tora), works of foreign historians (works of Ivanov, Ismailova), historiography of the period of independence (works of Allayeva N., Madrahimov Z.).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research work is based on the principle of historicity, chronological and comparative analysis methods.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

As a result of the political events that took place in the middle of the 18th century in the Bukhara Khanate, representatives of the Mangit clan of Uzbeks came to power. During this dynasty, the state was called the Emirate of Bukhara because the rulers of Mangit were called "emirs". During the reign of Amir Haydar, the 4th representative of the Mangit dynasty, there was unrest in the country, there were continuous internal





wars and uprisings every 3-6 months. The confrontations with Kokan and Khiva, which were in the status of a region and now became a separate independent political unit, reached a peak. About the relations of the Bukhara Emirate with the Khanate of Kokan and Khiva at the beginning of the 19th century, Ahmad Donish's "Risoi yo mukhtasari az tarikhi sultanatani khanadoni mangitiya", Mulla Olim Makhdum Khoji's "Tarihi Turkistan", Muhammadhakim Khan Tora's "Muntakhab al-Tawarikh", Mirza Abdulazim Sami Bostani's "History of Salatini Mangitiya", Muhammad Yusuf Bayani's "Khorazmshahi's History", "Amir Haydar's History", Niyaz Muhammad Khoqandi's "Shahruhhi History", Munis and Ogahi's "Firdavs ul-Iqbal", Khudoyorkhanzade's "Anjuman at -tavorikh" sources such as information is cited. There were wars between Bukhara Emirate and Kokhan Khanate for Tashkent, Turkestan, Jizzakh, Oratepa, Khojand and other bordering cities and fortresses. In 1805, the rulers of Kokand occupied Khojand, in 1809 Tashkent, and in 1816 Turkestan, and included them in the khanate. They threatened Oratepa in 1806-1813, Jizzakh in 1806, and Samarkand in 1821. Nevertheless, there were diplomatic relations between the two countries. According to Muhammad Hakim Khan Tora's work "Muntakhab al-Tawarikh", Koqan Khan had a friendly relationship with the Bukhara Emirate in the early period of Umar Khan's reign. In the work "Muntakhab al-Tawarikh" the following information is recorded in this regard: "At that time, ties of friendship were established between Amir Umar Khan and Amir Haidar the king, and the uncle of Amir Qiblagohi, Mr. Sayyid's refuge, Torakhoja Khojai Kalon, was sent to the embassy. Amir Haidar sends him to Bukhara to meet the king. Amir Haydar blessed their step and showed great honor and respect. Khoja Amir Haydar managed to conclude a new treaty with the king" [7]. A friendly relationship was established between Kokan Khan Muhammadali Khan and Amir Haidar, according to the work "Anjuman al-Tawarikh", Amir Haidar sent his ambassador Ismatullah Dodkhon with good gifts to Muhammadali Khan in 1825[8] . According to Muhammadhakimkhan Tora, among the gifts, an expensive murassa belt was also sent as a gift. Ismatullah Dodkhoh was received with honor in the city of Ko'kan, on the third day he met with the Khan of Q'okan and received letters and gifts from the emir of Bukhara. In response to this embassy, Muhammadalikhan Azimboy sent Dodkhoh with many gifts to the Emir of Bukhara. Having learned about this, Amir Haydar sent the mayor of Nurato to meet the ambassadors, Ismatullah and Azimboy dodkhs were duly welcomed in the Yangikurgan fortress. In Bukhara Emirate at this time there was a Chinese-Kipchak uprising against the policy of the emir. Amir Haydar Azimboy sent Dodkhoh as an ambassador to pacify the Chinese, Kipchaks, and Karakalpaks with Caliph Hussein. In Khudoyor Khanzoda's work "Anjuman al-





Tawarikh" the following information was given about this: "By Amiri Kabir, Azimboi Dodkhoh and well-known Irshodpanoh Caliph Husein was sent to the Chinese, Kipchak, Karakalpak categories for the embassy to calm them down with warnings and advices. The chairmen of both categories demanded a contract from the emir. Azimboi Dodkhoh came to the service of the emir, obtained the contract for the blood and goods of these tribes, and gave it to the heads of the clans in the fortress. There was peace and reconciliation. The tribes handed over the fortress to the officials of the emir and returned to their places and places" [8]. After the Sino-Kipchak rebellion was suppressed, Ismatullah Dodkhoh was sent as an ambassador to the Kokan Khanate with royal gifts and a head of horse for the second time. The ambassador lived for some time in the capital city of Kokand, together with the ambassador, the Khan of Kokand sent SheikhuIslam Sultankhoja (created under the pseudonym "Ado") to Bukhara with gifts and presents. The purpose of this embassy was to further strengthen friendly relations between the two countries. At the beginning of the 19th century, although there were constant wars between the two countries, trade relations did not stop. During this period, the Emirate of Bukhara was of high importance in the foreign trade relations of the Kokhan Khanate. From the Kokand Khanate to the markets of Bukhara, raw silk, silk gauze and semi-silk fabrics made in the Khanate, kalava yarn, wet and dry fruits, Russian iron and cast iron and Russian steel products, Kashgar silk and silk fabrics, Chinese goods. - tea, porcelain, atelier goods and silk fabrics were brought. Famous Turkmen and Mashhad carpets, gray, flower-printed gazlama, silk and half-silk gazlamas, karakol, fox fur, cloaks, blankets, Indian, Afghan, Persian goods Bukhara from the khanate.[4]

At the beginning of the 19th century, there were several conflicts between the Emirate of Bukhara and the Khanate of Khiva. In Mirza Abdulaziz Sami's work entitled "Tarihi Salatini Mangitiya" there is also information that in the second year of Amir Haidar's reign, Khorezm Khan came to Bukhara with his army, plundered the surroundings of Bukhara, and took away many prisoners and booty. cited [5]. In 1804 and 1806, Khan of Khiva Eltuzar Khan marched against Bukhara. In 1806, Amir Haydar sent an army of 20,000 men under the leadership of Niyozbek pilot against him, and the Khiva people were defeated in the battle on the banks of the Amudarya. Eltuzar and a number of his warriors died in the battle. According to the sources, Eltuzar and his warriors drowned in Amudarya while retreating. Eltuzar's three brothers were captured, two of them were killed by the order of Amir Haidar, and the third brother Qutlug'murad was released to Khorezm with 400 prisoners after ordering to tell what happened.[3] The sources of that time interpreted Kutlugmurad's release in different ways. In "History of Turkestan", "Anjuman al-Tawarikh" it is said that the emir of





Bukhara wanted to use Haidar Qutlug-Murodbi as his deputy in Khorezm based on a mutual agreement after being captured, so he was released with a group of captives. , in "Firdavs-ul-Iqbal" after Muhammad Rahim Khan ascended the throne in order to free Qutlug Murad, Ismail Eshan and Qazi Ashwais Eshan were sent as ambassadors to Bukhara, and Amir Haidar accepted Khiva Khan's request for "perfect foresight and decisiveness". In response to the ambassadors, it was mentioned that he sent Umra and Yusuf mirshab to Khorezm. In 1811-1812, Amir Haidar sent Amir Haydar to Khorezm to Muhammad Rahim Khan I with the Yasavulbashi of Avaz Muhammad and his uncle Oroqboy as an ambassador. In the work "Firdavs ul-Iqbal" it is mentioned that the wedding of Amir Haidar's son was an excuse for this ambassadorship, and for this purpose, Amir Haidar tried to restore friendly relations with Khiva Khan. Khiva Khan was in Arolbayi when the ambassadors arrived, so Qutlugh Murad delivered Amir Haydar's letter through Yormuhammadbek. Muhammad Rahim Khan I welcomes the ambassadors with respect, he presents them with an expensive robe and an expensive belt. In response to these ambassadors, he sent Hasanmurad father and Qandum sardar to Bukhara. Khan of Khiva sent a "congratulatory note" to the emir of Bukhara from Hasanmurad to congratulate the emir on the occasion of his son's circumcision wedding, and a "fathnoma" from Sardar Qandum to convey that he had conquered the island [1]. In the work "Firdavs ul-Iqbal" it is noted that the diplomatic relations between Muhammad Rahimkhan I and Amir Haydar were carried out almost regularly from this period. But in 1821, a military alliance was established between Kokan and Khiva. The purpose of this alliance is to fight together against the common enemy, the emir of Bukhara. As a result, relations between Khiva and Bukhara become tense. In 1821-1825, a revolt of Chinese-Kipchaks took place in Mianqal against the policies of the Bukhara emir. According to historical sources, Khan of Khiva, Muhammad Rahim Khan, used such an opportunity to invade Bukhara province several times. According to the work "History of Amir Haydar", the Khiva people supported the Chinese-Kipchaks, including the Khan of Khiva, who sent a letter to the rebels and stated that he had reached the Amudarya River with his army, and that he intended to attack Chorjoi. and suggested to the rebels to attack Samarkand at the same time. In 1237 AH (May 1822), "Firdavs ul-Iqbal" sent his ambassador Podshahoja to Amir Haidar Khiva to express his gratitude for his friendly attitude and to further strengthen these friendly relations. However, this embassy did not bring the desired result of Amir Haydar, on the contrary, it accelerated Muhammad Rahimkhan's attack on Chorjoi. In the summer of 1822, Muhammad Rahimkhan attacked Chorjoi, sent an army of six thousand men under the leadership of the emir's son Said Mir Umar and Niyozbek pilot against Khiva. Mir Umar's army





is defeated near Farob, Umar flees to Black Lake and asks his father for help. Since the army of Amir Haidar was busy suppressing the Chinese-Kipchaks, the amir gathered black troops from different districts and came to Farob and succeeded in stopping the siege of Chojoi by the Khiva people [2]. Mirza Salimbek mentioned this in his work as follows: "Amir Said with a large army, most of them were beggars and deserters, went to Sandukli and slept there for two nights, then went to Bitik, Saidkhoja Said Atoyi was the governor of that place. There were five hundred troops. Qutluq Muradkhan Muhammad Rahimkhan's brother was in Farab. Hearing that Amir Said was coming, he crossed the river. Bukhara Bahadirs pursued them, captured fifty-four Urganjis, and drowned most of them in the river. Muhammad Rahimkhan stayed in Chorjoi for three days, then left and went to Urganj and died. The people of Bukhara were freed from the attack of the Urganj army." [6] This conflict lasted for sixty-six days, and both sides suffered many casualties. After that, until 1825, there were frequent conflicts between both countries. In 1825, Amir Haidar sent his Sultankhoja and Musobeks as ambassadors to Muhammad Rahimkhan. Muhammad Rahimkhan I's illness worsened and he died on May 8, 1825. Olloqulikhan (1825-1842), who took the throne in his place, sent Norbek from the palace officials to Bukhara. According to the sources of the Khiva Khanate, Olloquli Khan was captured by the Chovdur Turkmen out of respect for alliance and friendly relations, and freed Erdonabek, the son of Amir Haidar's relatives, Rajabbek Inaq, and Abdulkarimbek, a nobleman of the Chinese clan, who had been in captivity in Khiva for four years, and called him "a good horse." and gave a gift of gold and allowed them to go to their regions to serve Amir Haydar"[1] After the death of Amir Haydar in 1826, the relations with the Khan of Khiva were not smooth even during the reign of Amir Nasrullah (1826-1860), who occupied the throne of Bukhara.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that even though there were constant conflicts and uprisings in the territory of the Bukhara Emirate during the time of Amir Haydar, the Bukhara Emirate was at the same time bordering countries such as Russia, Ottoman Turks, Afghanistan, and Iran. tried to strengthen diplomatic and trade relations with Khanate and Khanate of Khiva. But unfortunately, the friendly relations with Kokand and Khiva were often broken, and there were wars between the countries over the disputed territories. Not only Amir Haydar did not put an end to this situation even during the reign of the next emirs. As a result, by the second half of the 19th century, these khanates were conquered by the Russian Empire.





REFERENCES

1. Allaeva N. Diplomacy and trade of the Khanate of Khiva (XVI-XIX centuries). Tashkent. 2019. -B.178., -B.191.
2. Ivanov P.P. Vosstanie Kitay-Kipchakov v Bukharskom Khanstva. Leningrad. 1937. -B.74.
3. Ismoilova B. Political and social-economic status of the Bukhara emirate (second half of XVIII - middle XIX century). Dissertation na soiskanie uchenoy stepi doktor istoricheskix nauk. Khujand. 2014. -B.59.
4. Madrahimov Z. History of trade relations in the Kokan Khanate. Tashkent., 2014.- B.70.
5. Mirza Abdalazim Somi. The history of salad Mangitiya (history Mangitskikh gosudarstv.). Moscow., 1962. -B.53.
6. Mirzo Salimbek. Kashkoli Salimiy. Tavorikhi muttaqadimin and muttakharin. Persian - translation from Tajik by N. Yoldoshev. – Bukhara, 2003. – B.295.
7. Muhammadahkimkhan Tora Muntahab al-Tawarikh. Tashkent., 2010. -B. 338. 8. Khudayorkhonzada Anjuman al-Tawarikh. Tashkent., 2014. -B.254, -B.255.

