



THE VISIT OF IGNATYEV NIKOLAI PAVLOVICH IN 1858 AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE IN THE HISTORY OF EMBASSY RELATIONS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE WITH THE KHIVA KHANATE

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ABSTRACT: - In this article, the author examines the specifics of embassy relations between the Russian Empire and the Khiva Khanate, the traditions and labels that have developed in the diplomatic relations of the two countries, as well as the state of mutual embassy exchange in the middle of the 19th century highlights the mutual analysis of information in the memoirs written by the ambassadors of the urban period. In addition, the example of the embassy headed by N. Ignatyev, who visited Khiva in 1858, reveals that the issue of the embassy became an important political process at a time when the interests of the Russian Empire and Great Britain clashed in Central Asia in the 1950s. The interference of other Central Asian states, such as the Bukhara Emirate and the Kokand Khanate, in the embassy affairs of the Russian Empire with the Khiva Khanate is also a clear feature of the diplomacy of this period. Historical, logical, analytical and synthesis methods were used.

KEYWORDS: Embassy, N.Ignatyev, Sayyid Muhammadkhan, Alexander Nikolayevich, Butakov, Aral Fleet, Fozil Khoji, Amudarya issue, Emperor's certificate, reception.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that along with trade and economic relations between the Russian Empire and Central Asia, embassy relations have been formed over the centuries. Embassy relations have taken on different

meanings depending on the political processes that took place over a period of time.

By the beginning of the 19th century, the main task of the Russian Empire's embassy

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relations with the Khiva Khanate was to turn the khanate into an area that would benefit the Russian Empire economically. In particular, we can see that the main goal of the expedition, led by Nikolai Muravyev, founded in 1819, was to reach formal agreements to turn the Khiva market into a favorable area for the growing Russian industry [1].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

From the middle of the 19th century, Russia began to take relations with the Khiva Khanate to a new level. Several factors have contributed to this. In particular, the first factor was the demand for raw cotton, which is needed for the growing textile industry in Russia. After that, from the second half of the XIX century, cotton began to have a commodity character in the Russian-Khiva economic relations. In addition, British active movements in Asia began to influence the Russian Empire's relations with the Khiva Khanate [2. 193].

The empire was forced to set up a new embassy group to maintain its influence in Khiva. The Russian Empire believed that only active diplomacy could bring Khiva to a favorable political position. This is because the recent defeat in the Crimean War (1853-1856) and Alexander II's focus on military action in the Caucasus prevented military action against Khiva. Due to the above factors, in 1858 an embassy was established under the leadership of NP Ignatyev

There were several traditions in embassy relations between Russia and Khiva, as in many other countries. One of them was the visit of ambassadors from a particular country, and in response to this embassy, the other country also sent its ambassadors. One of the factors that led to the organization of N. Ignatyev's expedition in 1858 is connected

with this tradition, that is, in 1857 Said Muhammadkhan expressed condolences on the death of the Russian emperor Nikolai Pavlovich and the new ruler Alexander Sheikh-ul-Islam Fozil Khoja had sent a congratulatory letter to Nikolayevich Islam Khoja. In response, Alexander II sent ambassadors to Khiva under the leadership of N. Ignatyev [3. 368].

The composition of the embassy group, established in the Khiva khanate, consists of specialists from various fields to fully perform the tasks assigned to it. For example, E. Clevein accompanied N. Ignatyev as the secretary of this group, N. Galkin as the official representative of the Governor-General of Orenburg, G. Zelesov as the central military staff captain, Captain Yakovlev as the representative of the topographic corps, I. Lerkh as the representative of the Academy of Oriental Studies. The Aral Fleet, led by Lieutenant Captain Butkova, is also responsible for the security of the expedition. The total number of members of the embassy group was about 190 people [3. 386]. The formation of such a large embassy group shows how important the goals of this embassy are.

In the 1950s, British activities in India and other parts of Asia began to frighten the Russian Empire. The empire now needed more detailed information about the Khiva Khanate. The most important of the tasks assigned to the embassy group in 1858 was also considered to be on this subject. On April 19, 1858, the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave the final instructions to N. Ignatyev, the head of the embassy group. In these instructions, the main tasks of the group were to strengthen Russia's influence in Khiva, to create sufficient conditions in Khiva for imperial trade, to eliminate the "harmful interference" of the British in Central Asia, as well as the free navigation of

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Russian merchant ships across the Amu Darya the acquisition of the right is also recorded as one of these duties [4. 12-13].

It should be noted that the most important task assigned to the group was to obtain the right to sail freely on the Amu Darya for Russian merchant ships. In particular, according to the instructions of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs to N. Ignatyev, if the Khiva khan agreed to give this right to Russian ships, it was possible to waive the obligations given by the khanate to reduce the duty on Russian goods. In this sense, the main goal of the Russian Empire from this embassy can be considered as the free use of the Amu Darya, which is the primary and main source of these waterways.

One of the important aspects of the embassy relations between Russia and the Khiva Khanate at that time was that each embassy group was assigned a leader based on the nature of the mission assigned to the embassy. The appointment of N. Ignatyev to the embassy in 1858 was not in vain. This indicates that the embassy needs to gather and disseminate accurate information for future military campaigns [5]. This indicates that the embassy needs to gather and disseminate accurate information for future military campaigns. On April 20, 1858, an embassy group led by N. Ignatyev set out for the Khiva Khanate [4. 13].

As in all groups of embassies on the way to the Khiva khanate, unfavorable climatic conditions and road difficulties prevent N. Ignatyev from reaching Khiva. However, the embassy team will arrive in Kungrad on July 3. The fact that the Khiva khanate did not want to accept at all during the whole activity of this embassy group was the issue of the movement of Russian ships from the Amu Darya. This process was also evident in Kungrad, [3. 373-374]

Ships belonging to the Aral fleet, led by Butakov, were tasked with delivering greetings from the Russian emperor to the khan of Khiva and escorting the main group led by N. Ignatyev to Khiva. However, Yasavulbashi, who was negotiating as the khan's representative in Kungrad, refused to allow ships to cross the Amu Darya. In this process, it can be seen that in any case, the Khiva khanate considered the refusal to accept the demands of the Russian ambassadors on the Amu Darya issue as a factor in maintaining its independence [4. 134].

Nevertheless, the main embassy group will arrive in Khiva on July 27. On the first day, as usual, there is a reception for the ambassadors. On July 28, N. Ignatyev wrote in his memoirs that the main reception will be attended by statesmen of the entire Khiva khanate, led by Sayyid Muhammadkhan. During this period, the main process of receiving ambassadors was to present to the khan a Certificate issued by the Russian emperors through ambassadors. According to N. Ignatyev, during the reception, the secretary of the embassy group put the label on a special small pillow, carried it to the throne where the khan was sitting, and presented it to the khanate government. After that, N. Ignatyev was recognized as the official ambassador of the Russian Empire to the Khiva khanate.

Another important point here is that in addition to the above label, there were a number of other letters and letters, which the ambassadors usually used to deliver to the relevant officials in the days following the main reception. This is also evident at the embassy. That is, on July 29, N. Ignatyev will meet with Mehtar and Kushbegi, the main political figures of the khanate, and present them with a letter from the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This means that in addition

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to the general receptions, there is an exchange of correspondence between the relevant officials and government agencies of the two countries [4. 135].

After the issuance of certificates and letters, N. Ignatyev presented the khan with gifts from the emperor. It is known from history that gifts were a very important aspect of embassy relations between Russia and the Khiva Khanate, and even the rulers themselves paid attention to this process. For example, in 1717, Khiva khan Shergozikhan Bekovich refused to accept the gifts presented by Cherkasky, saying that they were not suitable for the application [6. 333]. This fact also shows that the embassy relations between Khiva and Russia are formed in the form of full diplomatic etiquette.

After all the organizational ceremonies, the representatives of the two sides will start the main negotiations. Among the official requirements set by N. Ignatyev, the following should be noted:

1. Not to carry out open or covert hostile actions against the Russian Empire, as well as any propaganda inciting the Kyrgyz, Turkmen and Karakalpaks to fight against Russia;
2. Failure to carry out resistance actions against the population under Russian rule, the imposition of punishment on the empire and the transfer of property of Russian citizens to the empire;
3. Allowing free movement of Russian ships from the Amudarya;
4. Recognition of the Imperial Trade Agent, which ensured the permanent activity of Russian merchants in the Khiva Khanate, and other requirements were among them [4. 135-136].

Apparently, the demands made by N. Ignatyev are aimed at turning Khiva into an economically dependent state for the Russian Empire.

The ability of each group of embassies sent by the Russian Empire to carry out the tasks assigned to it also depended on the internal political situation of the Khiva khanate. For example, when N. Ignatyev came to the khanate, Said Muhammadkhan had just ascended the throne and was trying to seize all the power. One of the main problems is the deterioration of relations with the governor of Kungrad Kutlugmurod. The rivalry lasted until Kutlugmurod was killed by the khan. At a time when such processes were taking place, it was only natural that the chances of meeting the demands of the Russian Empire would diminish. Because every demand of the emperor was accepted by Said Muhammad Khan as a threat to the independence of the Khiva state [7. 198]

Nevertheless, in 1858 N. Ignatyev managed to get the Khiva khan to accept the fulfillment of the first clauses of his demands. However, Said Muhammadkhan rejects one of these requirements, the clause on the movement of Russian ships along the Amu Darya. On the one hand, this was due to the demands of the Bukhara and Kokand states to the Khiva khan that the ambassadors could not agree on this issue at all, and on the other hand, the Khiva khanate's traders and because of this factor his demands that the empire could not be conceded at all in this respect were also affected [4. 171-172].

There is another reason why the embassy failed. This is due to the process that took place on August 21, 1858. On the same day, the khan was informed that, despite the ban imposed by Russian ships by Yasavulboshi, they were sailing along the Amudarya, exploring the area and taking pictures. There are also reports that some Iranian prisoners

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of war in Kungrad have escaped and taken refuge on Russian ships [3. 375].

After these events, N. Ignatyev's embassy group is preparing to leave Khiva, realizing that the negotiations with the Khiva khanate will not be achieved. On August 24, a representative of Said Muhammadkhan visited N. Ignatyev and informed him that he had been invited to the khan's personal reception. However, he warns that only Ignatyev will be allowed to attend the reception unarmed. In all likelihood, Ignatyev will visit the palace with an interpreter, a secretary and two Ural Cossacks, saying that Clevein will lead the embassy team if something bad happens to him at the reception.

In Russian-Khiva relations, it is very important that all aspects required of the ambassador are fully met at the reception of the ruler. In this regard, despite the fact that Said Muhammadkhan asked N. Ignatyev to come unarmed during the reception, the ambassador took a revolver pistol with him and the khan's government, suspicious of his actions, demanded that N. Ignatyev open his side pocket. After that, N. Ignatyev entered the reception with a weapon without complying with the requirements of the khan, that is, violated the diplomatic etiquette, so no conversation will be held between them at the reception [4. 176].

The next day, August 25, the Khiva khanate's Devonbegisi visited N. Ignatyev and presented him with the khan's gifts for the emperor. Gifts included two rugs and a precious rug. During the reception, N. Ignatyev asked the khan's representatives when the official farewell ceremony of the ambassadors will be held. But later it became known that the farewell ceremony will not be held.

According to the diplomatic tradition of the time, observing ambassadors in this way was

an insult to Ignatyev. He therefore demanded that a meeting be held with the khan again, and that a farewell ceremony be held to ask him about his final decision on the Amudarya issue. However, the khan's government responded that the Khiva ambassadors, led by Fozil Khoja, had not met with the emperor more than once during their previous visits to Russia, and that Ignatyev had met the khan twice before [4. 177].

After these events, N. Ignatyev accused the khanate of diplomatic ignorance and concluded that if it is not possible to sign the necessary agreement with the Khiva khanate through diplomatic means, then the state should be invaded by force. Thus, the activity of this embassy in Khiva came to an end, and N. Ignatyev, who set out for the Emirate of Bukhara, traveled for a month on the right bank of the Amudarya and reached Bukhara in September 1858 [8].

CONCLUSION

In short, the embassy relations of the Russian Empire with the Khiva Khanate had different meanings. And in the 1960s, which we thought of above, it was clearly in the context of expansion. We can learn this from the demands of N. Ignatyev. Another important aspect of embassy relations is the constant influence of other Central Asian states on Russian-Khiva relations. The main issue is that the Central Asian khanates decided not to give any concessions to the Russians regarding the use of the Amudarya. Although Ignatyev's embassy was ineffective in many respects, he later noted that it was one of the most useful embassies in history for the Russian Empire in terms of roads leading to Khiva and the collection of valuable information about the Amudarya.

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