



SOME COMMENTS ABOUT THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE CENTRAL ASIAN KHANATES IN THE EARLY 70S OF THE XIX CENTURY

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Bukhara, Khiva, Amir Muzaffar.

Abstract: This article in the early 70s of the XIX century Medium Asia in the khanates political situation about information given.

Received: 21.05.2024

Accepted: 26.05.2024

Published: 31.05.2024

INTRODUCTION

After the defeat of Amir Muzaffar in the battles with the Russians, the famous clan chiefs, led by the son of the amir, Abdul Malik (Katta Tora), with the support of the beks and representatives of the religious class, raised a rebellion against Amir Muzaffar for his indifference in the war with the Russian troops. Katta Tora and his supporters approached Samarkand with their soldiers and united against the Russians with the local forces led by Umarmkhoja Eshan. The combined forces of the rebels managed to capture Samarkand, and the Russian garrison that remained in the city was besieged.

According to the agreement concluded between the Bukhara emir and Russia, the territory of Samarkand and Kattakurgan will be added to the lands upstream of the Zarafshan river and will be transferred to Russia; the emir undertakes to pay a contribution of 500,000 rubles to Russia and is deprived of diplomatic relations with countries other than Russia; Russian citizens will have the right to own caravanserais and real estate in the territory of the emirate and carry out trade without any obstacles [1]. Thus, Bukhara lost the battle with the Russians and became a vassal of Russia, and Amir Muzaffar, yesterday's enemy, was now forced to become the assistant of the "white king".

This agreement is the cause of sharp protest of officials and religious scholars. With their help, Abdulmalik announces "revolt" against the Russians. Siddiq, the son of Kenesari Kasimov, a well-known representative of the Kazakh liberation movement, came to the emirate at the invitation of religious scholars of Bukhara. Abd al-Malik, who declared his father's overthrow from the throne, appoints Siddiq tora as Karmana Bey. Guzora, Karmana, Hisar, Kolob, Shahrissabz and Kitab, and then Karshi also separated from Bukhara [2].

Amir Muzaffar's condition deteriorated sharply, and his power was on the brink. At that time, the Russian government sent an army led by General Abramov to help protect its vassal [3].

After the defeat of the rebel army, Siddiq Tora and Katta Tora were forced to leave Bukhara. The emir of Bukhara manages to strengthen his power. Thanks to the help of the Russian government, in 1870, the Beks in the mountainous region from Bukhara: Matchoh, Falgar, Fan and Yaghnob, and later, Margiyan, Farob and Kshtut were included in Samarkand region of Zarafshan district [4].

On August 11, 1870, General Abramov's troops entered Shahrissabz oasis. After the attack launched on Shahrissabz on August 12, the invaders were forced to retreat after meeting strong resistance from the local population. On August 13, Kitab Castle was shelled. The invaders occupied the fortress with the help of ladders and beams. Heavy fighting continued in Shahrissabz. They repelled the attacks of the enemy for three days. The enemy was separated from many officers and soldiers. Colonel Savokin was among them [5]. Due to the unequal forces in terms of military equipment, the ranks of the defenders, no matter how stubbornly they resisted, became thinner. The enemy managed to break through the defense walls of Shahrissabz and enter the city. Jorabek and Bobobeks retreated to Margiyan with a small number of troops. Later, they intended to pass through Khojand to Kashgar. However, Khudoyar Khan's troops captured them and sent them to Kaufman.

In the period from June 1868 to August 1870, the Russian government, seeing in the person of Amir Muzaffar an obedient executor who fulfilled all the wishes of the Russians, extended a helping hand in suppressing the uprisings against the emir. As a result, the emir strengthened his authority over the bekis assigned to him, except for Karategin and Darvaz [6]. So, according to the information in the archive documents, most of the lands of the Bukhara Emirate were occupied by the Russian troops, while some of the lands were peacefully transferred to Russia. A Russian protectorate was established in Bukhara [7].

In the beginning of the 70s of the 19th century, the issue of the Khanate of Khiva played an important role. After subduing Kokan and Bukhara, Russia turned its attention to Khiva. The Russian government tried to use the forces of the Bukhara emir in the fight against the Khiva Khanate. K. of the emir dated May 15, 1871. In his letter to Kaufman, Amir Muzaffar wrote "... Your friend will be our friend, your enemy will be our enemy..." [8]. Amir assured Kaufman that if the Russo-Khiva war starts, he will support Russia, not Khiva, and asked him to warn about the Russians' march to Khiva. As soon as Kaufman received this letter, he sent ambassadors to Bukhara under the leadership of State Councilor Struve [9].

Struve's task was to assure the amir of the support of the Russian government and to inform him that it was decided to punish the Khan of Khiva, Muhammad Rahim, for inciting the Kazakhs in the Mangishlok and Orenburg deserts to revolt against the Russians, for not fulfilling Kaufman's demand for the return of Russian captives in the khanate, and for attacking the Khiva people on a Russian trade caravan. was submitted [10].

Amir Muzaffar promised to be a mediator in Russian-Khiva negotiations and sent Struve, who was returning to Tashkent, along with his official Mirzo Hisomiddin mirokhor. Kaufman instructed this official to convey to the Khan of Khiva that the following three conditions must be met in order to prevent the march of the Russian government to Khiva:

1. to stop the zakat tax from Bukan residents;
2. Khan Khiva's "... loyalty to the white tsar, desire to maintain peaceful relations and to conclude a peace treaty with Russia..." to immediately send an ambassador to Tashkent;

3. He announced that he must release all Russian prisoners of the Khiva Khanate and send them to Tashkent [11].

These demands were conveyed by Amir Muzaffar to Mohammad Rahim Khan, who was in Bukhara in the spring of 1871 and came to form an alliance for defense and attack against Russia, through Khiva's ambassador [12].

At this time, an Afghan ambassador also arrived in Bukhara, whose goal was to encourage the Central Asian khanates to revolt against the Russian government.

The emir of Bukhara did not agree to the proposal of the Afghans and the Khivas to form a military alliance. In addition, Muzaffar informed Struve about this. Bukhara official Sultankhoja Orok was sent to personally negotiate with Khan of Khiva. But the negotiations with Khan Khiva ended unsuccessfully. Muhammad Rahim Khan, in turn, requested the Russian government not to invade the territories of the Khanate and asked Kaufman to support Russia's policy of peace in relations with Khiva [13].

Thus, Khiva Khan's attempt to achieve friendly relations with Russia through the emir of Bukhara did not yield positive results [14]. It is worth noting that the actions of the Russian government, while it was already preparing for the campaign against Khiva, intended to somewhat ease the tensions in Anglo-Russian relations in Central Asia and the Middle East. Therefore, since 1868, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia has been conducting negotiations with England in order to determine the boundaries of mutual influence on the above territories. Many English newspaper articles were published about Anglo-Russian relations, in which it was written that after the Russian troops occupied Central Asia, they would invade Afghanistan and India. In this matter, Henry Rawlinson, in particular, in his letter to the British government, predicted the Russian government's extremely ambitious plans for conquest. In this regard, Baron Brunnov, the Russian ambassador in London, on March 7, 1869, on the instructions of the Minister of Foreign Affairs Gorchakov, assured the British government that Russia had no intention of encroaching on the independence and integrity of Afghanistan's borders [15].

Anglo-Russian negotiations on the issue of Afghanistan lasted for more than two years. In the process of negotiations, the British sent special envoys to Bukhara in 1872 to form a military alliance of Central Asian khanates against Russia in order to influence the Russian government [16].

Despite the failure of the British plan to unify the khanates, in early 1873, the Russian government made significant concessions in favor of the British when they were concluding a treaty with Great Britain on defining the northern borders of Afghanistan. Russia recognized Badakhshan, Afghan Turkestan (the area from Murgob River to Hindikush - A.K.), Vohan regions as belonging to Afghanistan. Thus, Russia excluded Afghanistan from its sphere of influence [17]. The Russian government made great concessions to London in the Afghanistan issue so as not to prevent Khiva Khanate from carrying out its aggression. This concession was a serious diplomatic mistake of the Russian ruling circles at that time [18].

After the conclusion of the above treaty with England, the Russians established their protectorate in Khiva in 1873 with the help of their military forces [19]. The government of Bukhara provided food, fodder, transportation and guidance to the Russian army that went to battle against Khiva [20].

For supporting the Russian government, the lands on the right bank of the Amudarya, formerly belonging to the Khanate of Khiva, were given to Bukhara [21]. In this regard, on September 24, 1873, a new treaty was signed between Bukhara and Russia in Shahrissabz, which contained 18

clauses and repeated many of the clauses of the treaty signed on June 23, 1868. Some additions were made to this agreement, including, in accordance with its 15th clause, the permanent representative of the Bukhara Emirate was allowed to operate in Tashkent. He lived here at the expense of the emirate and had to live in a house provided by the emirate. Similarly, in accordance with the 16th paragraph of the agreement, the activity of the political representative of the Russian government will be established in Bukhara. This representative had to live at their expense in a house built by the Russian government [22].

Clause 17 of the agreement became particularly important, in which it was declared that "in order to please the Emperor of All Russia, Emir Said Muzaffar will henceforth put an end to human trafficking in the territory of Bukhara, which is against the laws of humanity...", and slavery was prohibited [23]. The prohibition of slavery and the slave trade had a very positive value. Russian official Petrovsky, who traveled to the emirate in 1872, wrote, "...shameful human trafficking was carried out not secretly, but openly, in the center of the city, in the market" [24].

The occupation of Khiva by Russia and the conclusion of the new Russo-Bukhara Treaty of 1873 "...caused a storm of protest from the British bourgeoisie" [25]. The British bourgeoisie closely monitored the policy of the Russian government in Central Asia and was very afraid of the movement of Russian troops in the direction of Afghanistan. In order to disrupt the Russian plan in Turkestan, the British government sent their skilled spies to Central Asia in the first half of the 1970s, with the help of which they tried to create a military alliance between Bukhara and the Turkmens and set them against Russia. Among the British, there were also strong critics of the Russian government's policy in Central Asia, among whom Major General Henry Rawlinson was particularly active [26]. In his lecture at the Royal Society of London, while talking about the march of Russian troops to Khiva, he said that the Russians will move to India as soon as favorable conditions arise [27].

The British intensified their actions against the Russians in Central Asia and Afghanistan. They threatened the ruler of Afghanistan with a "Russian invasion" and offered him to form a military alliance with Bukhara to fight against the Russians. In 1874, the emir of Afghanistan sent an embassy to Bukhara in order to form a military alliance against the Russians [28]. But Amir Muzaffar does not agree to this. As early as 1872, the English intelligence officer Captain Merch arrived in the southeastern part of the Caspian Sea through the Black Sea and the Caucasus region, and focused on the Russian army preparing for the Khiva campaign on the shores of the Caspian Sea, collecting military and political information about their number, weapons and military training. After that, he went to Tehran, Mashhad and Herat and collected "... extremely important..." military-political information [29].

British intelligence also had high hopes for a mission led by Colonel Baker, consisting of Captain Clayton and Lieutenant Hillo. Through this mission, Kavkavorti came to the regions inhabited by Turkmens and Khurasan, and managed to collect some important information of a military and political nature [30]. Becker's mission had long negotiated a military alliance between the Turkmen and Bukhara against Russia. But all his efforts were ineffective [31]. The English captain Napier undertook a similar mission. He was supposed to unite the Marv Turkomans and the Taka clan, and then organize a military alliance with Bukhara. Napir tried to negotiate with the influential Turkmen begs. Among them was the famous Turkmen beg Muhammad Bagh [32]. He also cannot form an alliance against the Russians. In the mid-1970s, the policy of the British government against the Russians in the East intensified. At the same time, Colonel MacGregor went to Central Asia, and he also did not achieve his intended purpose. Later, first Captain Burnaby and then Captain Butler were sent to replace McGregor. Captain Butler was personally sent by the Viceroy of India, Lord Lytton, to unite the Turkoman clans

against Russia. However, not all British intelligence officers sent to Central Asia could fulfill the tasks set by the British government [33].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, despite such a failure, the British did not give up on establishing their rule in Central Asia. They were attracted by the economic resources and natural resources of these countries. Therefore, the actions of the British against the Russians did not stop even in the later periods.

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