



RECORDS FROM THE EMBASSY HISTORY OF THE KHIVA KHANATE (IN THE EXAMPLE OF THE KOKAN KHANATE)

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: XIX-XX centuries, Khorezm, Bukhara, Munis, Agohi, "Firdavs ul-Iqbal", "Riyaz ud-Dawla", "Zubdatu-t-Tawarikh", "Jome ul-Waqeoti Sultani", "Gulshani State", "Shahidu -l-Iqbal", 1804-1806, 1825, Amir Haydar, Muhammad Rahim Khan I, ambassador, 1828-1829, Halfa, dargah, S. Zhukovsky, 1830, letter;

Received: 01.06.2023

Accepted: 05.06.2023

Published: 09.06.2023

Abstract: This article summarizes the history of the embassy service in Uzbekistan, its important tasks and rules of procedure, as well as the information based on the sources of mutual diplomatic relations between Khiva and Kokan khanates, which existed in the territory of our country in the middle ages, in 1806-1842. It focuses on the "embassy service", i.e., the ceremonies of welcoming and receiving ambassadors, ambassadors' skills, mutual relations, based on primary sources.

INTRODUCTION

Historians of Bukhara and Khiva did not have information about the agreements between the Chinese-Kipchaks, Shahrisabz, Urgut governors Umar Khan and Muhammad Rahim Khan, and their (probably secret) correspondence. For this reason, in the work "History of Amir Khaydar", it is noted that Muhammad Rahimkhan sent letters to the Chinese-Kipchak chieftains offering cooperation, not to Kokan Khan I. During the siege of Samarkand, the emir was in a difficult situation. The clerics of the city write a petition to Umar Khan asking for peace. The famous "blue stone" (sangi kabud) is given in exchange for peace. Umar Khan accepts the applications and returns to Kokan via Oratepa. In his work, Mirza Qalandar Mushrif only gives information about the arrival of Khiva's army to Karakol. The author did not pay much attention to the further work of Muhammad Rahimkhan. But it is known that he had constant contacts with Umar Khan.

Especially, the deterioration of the relations between the Bukhara Emirate and the Kokan Khanate in the early 1940s was the basis for the closer relations between the Kokan and Khiva Khanates. The attack of Bukhara ruler Amir Nasrullah (1826-1860) on Kokand and the attack on Bukhara by Khan of Khiva Ollokulikhan (1825-1842) during the occupation of Kokand can be said to be the fruit of these friendly diplomatic relations.

The following information is provided in this regard. Ogahi returns to Bukhara after appointing Amir Nasrullah Ibrahim as the viceroy of Kokan in his work "Riyaz ud-Dawla". According to the source:

“The people of Khokand could not tolerate the pressure of the Bukharians, and after a month they attacked with an alliance and captured and killed all their officials and army”. The people of Khokand raised the khan of Sherali Khan, a relative of Muhammad Ali Khan. After hearing this incident, Amir Nasrullah and his army turned to Hogand. Hazrat Sahibqiran (Olloqulikhan) is rushing towards Bukhara with his army against the will of the Bukhara march for the help of the Khokand nation and to express his enmity [1]. In his work “History of Turkestan”, Olloquli Khan used the opportunity to cross the Omuya River with a large army towards Bukhara [2]. The reason for this campaign of Olloquli Khan was that Amir Nasrullah sent his men to Marv after his first campaign to Kokan and wanted to raise the Soruq and Solur Turkoman clans against Khiva. During Olloquli Khan’s march to Bukhara, the new Khan of Kokan, Sheralikhan, sent his ambassador Karabash Dodkhon to Khiva Khan [3]. At that time, Olloqulikhan was staying in the Suduk grove. Out of respect for the ambassadors, he sends them to Khiva and on December 17 (on the 14th of Zulqada) he sends his ambassador Bobobek to Kokan.

According to the work “Zubdatu-t-tawarikh”: “... ul hazrat hamul kun ...Sadvar otlig’ manzilg’a vorid bo’lib, muaskar qildi. Seshanba kuni andin nahzat qilib, Suduk to’g’oyig’a tushti. Hamul kun Xo’qand viloyatining xokimi Sheralixondin Qarobosh dodxoh otlig’ bir muazzaz va mo’tabar kishisi elchi bo’lib kelib, aning ixlosnomasin ostoni oliy mulozimlarining nazari anvari mutolaasiga yetkurdi va karami sultoniy aning ahvoliga shomil bo’lub, osoyish tahsili uchun Xivaqg’a yibordi” [4]. Another example from the same work: “Alar kelmasdin burunroq, zulqa’da oyining o’n to’rtida chahorshanba kuni ul xazrat Xo’qand elchisi Qarobosh dodxohg’a Bobobekni elchilik yo’suni bila qo’shub, muhabbatnoma bila Xo’qand viloyatig’a irsol qildi” [5]. Two more examples from this historical work: “Alar kelmasdin o’n kun burun, mazkur oyning o’n oltisida Xo’qandning so’nggi elchisiga Yaxshimurodbekni elchi kilib qo’shub yubordi”[6]. “Ramazonu-l-muborak oyining oltisida, chahorshanba kuni Xo’qand elchisi Qarobosh dodxohg’a ostoni oliyshon mulozimlaridin Yusufbekni elchi yo’sunliq qo’shub, Xo’qand viloyatig’a irsol qildi”[7]. The leaders of the two countries kept informing each other about news about the activities of the embassy, changes in the palace of the khans and relations with neighboring countries, the construction of a new building, the birth of a child.

During these years, Amir Nasrullah made some changes in the military sector and improved the army of regular soldiers and artillery units. Kokan Khan needed an ally to stand against such an enemy. Because of this, there were several exchanges of embassies between Olloquli Khan and Sherali Khan. During the reign of Rahimqulikhan (1843-1846) in the Khiva Khanate, the relations between Kokand and Khiva became stronger. During the reign of Khan of Khiva Muhammad Aminkhan (1846-1854), the diplomatic relations with the Khanate of Kokand became more extensive. In particular, on May 9, 1846 (on the 13th of Jumadul-Avwal month), Muhammad Aminkhan sent one of his officials, Abdulhakim, to Kokan to express solidarity, i.e. ambassadors to Kokan to help each other in difficult situations. On November 5, 1846 (on the 15th of Zulqada), a person named Muhammad Karimbiy came as an ambassador from Kokan Khan [8]. Khiva Khan shows respect to him and sends Rahmatullaboy Karakoz to the Kokan region[9]. At the beginning of December, Muhammad Amin Khan again sent an ambassador to Kokan Khan under the leadership of Yusufbek. Kokan Khan also showed respect to the ambassador and sent ambassadors led by Bahadir Dodoh to accompany him [10]. At this time, Muhammad Aminkhan was busy with arbitrary beggars in Kungirat. Such exchanges of ambassadors are mentioned many times in the work “Jome ul-Waqeoti Sultani”. In particular, it is mentioned that (on the 13th of Rabiul-Avwal) Khiva Khan sent one of his begs, Otabek, as an ambassador to Kokan with a letter of love, and in 1267 (1851) he sent Otaniyazbek, one of the officials of Khiva Khan, to accompany Bekmuhammadbi who came from Kokan [11]. From Jumala, in the chapter of the work titled “The

events of the sixth year of Humayun's reign of His Majesty Sultan Ghitistan it is written as follows: "Ul jumladin ulkim, Xo'qand viloyati voliysining elchisi Bekmuhammadbiykim ostonbo'slig' sharafig'a ixtisos topmish erdi, andog'kim yuqorida mazkur bo'ldi, anga amri oliy mujibi bila siperhmartaba xodimlaridin Rahmatullo Qorako'zni elchilik tariqasi birla mashub bo'lib, sana ming ikki yuz oltmish yettida, muharram oyining avoyilida murojati ruxsati berildi". In the same year, on the 15th of Zulqada (September 11, 1851), he sent an ambassador to both Iran and Kokhan [12].

In his work, Ogahi also provides detailed information about events such as the battles for the throne in the Kokhan Khanate and Khudoyor Khan's wanderings in other countries: "Ul jumladin, Sohibnazarbiykim, burunroq [Xiva xoni tomonidan] Xo'qand elchiligiga ma'mur bo'lib Xudoyorxonning oldiga bormush erdi, Xudoyorxonning inisi Muhammadyor Xo'qand viloyatiga xon bo'lub, oning qo'shg'on elchisi Mirzo Abdulvahhob panjoxboshi bilan shu yili (jumodus-soniy oyining 4 da) kelib oston bo'sliq davlatiga foyiz bo'ldi. Bu ijmol tafsili ulkim. Xo'qand viloyatining voliysi Xudoyorxon necha muddatdin aysh-u ishratga berilib yotur erdi... Oxir jamei umaro va raoyo nihayatsiz tangi malul bo'lub, ittifoq bila Muhammadyorxonni saltanat taxtiga ko'tarib edi. Xudoyorxon azl etib yurtdan chiqorib yuborildi. Ul Buxoroga borib amir Nasrulloning davlati soyasin o'ziga panox qildi"[13]. In the same place of the work, on the 4th of Sha'ban 1274 (March 21, 1858), the ambassador from Khokand, Mirza Abdulvahhab, along with his Panjabbashi, Ernazarbi, one of the elders of the fourteen clans of the Khan of Khiva, was sent to the presence of Kokand Khan Muhammadyar Khan with royal gifts, and in turn, Kokand Khan Muhammadyar It is reported that Tashmuhammadbi was sent to Khiva.

Ogahiy Kokan Khan restores Khudoyar Khan's damaged position and establishes friendly relations with Khiva Khan as follows: "Xudoyorxon baxt-u iqbol bozusining quvvati bila siyosat tig'ini surub, borcha fasad va inod ahlig'a kamoyanbog'li go'shmol berib jazosig'a yetkurdi va mamlakatning ixtiyori zimomin iqtidori naqtiga olib, istiqbol tariqasi bila hukmronlig' masnadida o'tturdi. Bu behjatar xabarning e'lomi uchun o'z davlathohdaridan bir mo'tabar kishini elchi qilib tuhfa va xadyalar bilan irsol qildi. Xamul elchi mazkur oyning 14 da seshanba kuni dorilxilofan Xivaqg'a vorid bo'lub, ostonbo'slik sharafig'a yetdi"[14]. For example, in 1269 (1853), Khan of Kokan added Otaniyozbek and Shukrullo, officials of Khiva Khan, to the ambassadors sent by Khudoyar Khan, and sent them to Kokan. They will be caught in Kokan for a long time. The reason for this was that the Russian Empire was on the verge of conquering the Akmasjid fortress. That is, the ambassadors were not allowed to leave due to security reasons. Khudoyar Khan sends soldiers for the defense of Akmasjid. Only after that he allowed the ambassadors of Khiva to return to Khiva, accompanied by Muhammad Karim. In response to this embassy, in 1272 (1855), Khiva Khan sent Kubodhoja to Kokan[15]. At this time, the khan was busy eliminating the arbitrariness of the yellow and pale, taka seeds.

During the period of Abdullah Khan (1855-1856), the diplomatic relations with the Kokand Khanate continued. From the first year of his reign, i.e. in 1855, ambassadors led by Orinkhoja Mirsaid from Kokan visited Khiva. In particular, the khan sent Otaniyozbek from the Kungirok bekdoda to Khokand. And he returned with a Kokan ambassador named Qulmudammadbi [16].

During the period of the next Khan, Sayyid Mudammad Khan (1856-1864), internal conflicts and headships took shape. However, it did not have a negative impact on relations between the embassy and neighboring countries. In 1274 (1858), ambassadors from Khan Khudoyar Khan of Kokan and Emir of Bukhara Nasrullah came to him. Each of them will be honored and sent to Sahibnazarbi Kokan from Karakalpak Biys on the 26th of Rajab (March 12) with the ambassador of Kokan Muhammadrahim. In the same year, on the 14th of Sha'ban (March 30), the ambassador of Bukhara, Davudkhoja, was sent to Bukhara, along with Mirokhurboshi, Madadullahhoja biy.

During the reign of Khan of Khiva Mudammad Radimkhan II (1864-1910), there were diplomatic relations between the Khanate of Kokand. These relations corresponded to the period before the Khiva Khanate was conquered by the Russian Empire (1873), and they were reflected in Ogah's "Shahidu-l-idbal".

It contains the names of the ambassadors who went from the Khiva Khanate to the Bukhara and Kokand Khanates, as well as the ambassadors who came to Khiva from other countries, as well as information about the embassy relations. In place of the events of Jumadus-Sani 2, 1281 (October 3, 1864), there is the following information: "Xo'qand viloyatining elchisi kelib, o'rus lashkari Turkiston qal'asin g'alaba bila olg'an xabarin kelturub ko'mak tiladi..."[17]. It is also written about the diplomatic activity of Dost Niyaz mahram who went from Khorezm to Kokhan, where the leaders of the two countries informed each other about the changes in the khan's palace and relations with the neighboring countries. It can be seen that friendly and neighborly relations between the Khanates of Kokand and Khiva are well established.

In short, friendly and neighborly relations between the Khanates of Kokand and Khiva are well established. It is also written about the diplomatic activities of Dost Niyaz Mahram, who went from Khorezm to Kokhan, where the leaders of the two countries informed each other about the changes in the Khan's palace and relations with neighboring countries.

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