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Xudjayorova Sadokat Baxtiyorovna

History teacher of the academic lyceum

Samarkand veterinary Medicine institute, Republic of Uzbekistan

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF BUKHARA AND RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

***Abstract.** This article focuses on the establishment of the first trade relations of the Russian Empire with the Central Asian khanates, on this basis it began to interfere in the policy of the Central Asian khanates. We know that the Russian Empire, in addition to establishing internal order in its territory, intensified its expansion towards the eastern and southern regions. Surrounded by internal strife and internal conflicts, the Central Asian khanates, which had fallen into disrepair on this basis, could not withstand the pressure of the Russian Empire. In addition, Britain's attempts to infiltrate Central Asia intensified the Russian Empire's aggression. The plans of the Russian Empire were to conquer the Bukhara Emirate from the Central Asian khanates, because the territory of the state was rich in natural raw materials. A brief historiography of similar issues has been elaborated in this study.*

***Keywords:** Diplomatic relations, embassy missions, border posts, emigration, memoirs.*

Introduction: Relations with the Russian Empire play an important role in the diplomatic relations between the Central Asian states. This was because the development of industrial relations increased the demand for raw materials and required the conquest of new territories or their economic dependence. The cessation of international trade on the Great Silk Road in the 16th century required the khanates to revitalize their economic ties with other neighboring kingdoms. During that period, the Central Asian states had stable trade and economic relations with neighboring Iran,

Afghanistan, India, China, and Turkey, but the economic backwardness of these countries narrowed the stability of the khanates. Russia, which was economically backward compared to Western countries but stronger than Central Asian countries, began to provide the necessary products. It should be noted that products of strategic importance were not sold to the khanates or were sold only in limited quantities. We can also learn this from the embassy missions where the ambassadors of the khanates asked for permission to buy products such as copper and steel. This is because all embassies were denied permission to purchase steel. Of course, there were the goals of trade and diplomatic relations among them.

The main part: With the development of the Russian textile industry, the demand for cotton and spun yarn products increased. According to historical sources, during that period, 70% of the goods in Bukhara-Russia trade relations were cotton and yarn.[5,12] The Russian state supplied the khanate's economy with manufactured goods and non-military metal tools. In short, the relationship between the two countries was masked by economic relations, and in the next stage, other interests began to emerge. Historians S. Rajabov and N. Khalfin believes that the Russian Empire's interest in Central Asia was linked to Russia's entry into the path of capitalist development, which stemmed from its need to expand its trade market and a raw material base.[1,86] During the 18th and 19th centuries, a number of embassy missions were sent to the khanates on behalf of the Russian Empire. Among them was I. Buxgolts, Bekovich- Cherkasskiy, F. Beneveni, F. Negri expeditions, which had their special importance. In 1713, on the basis of the Khiva ambassadors to Russia, two embassy missions were organized on the basis of a letter sent by the Siberian governor Gagarin to Peter I. Of these, Ivan Buchgolts was tasked with finding gold deposits in the Erkit area. [8,171] The imposition of this task means that the Russian Empire was departing from the principle of equal cooperation. Russia, which had gathered enough information about the khanates as a result of trade relations, was concerned only with one issue. Russia was also concerned that Iran, which was hostile to Russia, could pose a serious threat to the empire if it entered into a military alliance with the Turkish states.

There is no doubt that the analysis of espionage data and the conclusion that the military power of the khanates and their non-alignment with these states led to the Russian Empire's disregard for the khanates. However, the imperial government was far-sighted and provided some concessions in trade relations with the khanates, in particular, the Emirate of Bukhara. At the same time, it did not stop collecting information about the Khanates. We can also feel it in the embassy of Florio Beneveni, who came with the ambassador of Bukhara in 1721. [8,186] His task of forming a military alliance with Bukhara and analyzing Bukhara-Khiva and Khiva-Iran relations meant that the Empire was seriously pursuing its goal. Academician M. M. Khairullaev, describing the Bukhara-Russian diplomatic relations of the same period, points to two bases as obstacles to the relations between the two countries. First, the increase in piracy on caravan routes and the Russian counterfeiter V. Khamitov was granted asylum in the emirate. [8,191] The course of events showed that in both cases, the Emirate of Bukhara sided with the Russian Empire. It is possible that this was due to the dependence of the Empire on the Empire for modern techniques in the Emirate of Bukhara. By the beginning of the 19th century, Bukhara-Russia relations had reached a new level. Now the Emirate of Bukhara began to reject some of Russia's political demands. Russia, on the other hand, was not able to seriously intervene in the process due to its involvement in the processes in Western Europe. The proof of this is the fact that F. Negri who came to Bukhara in 1820 negotiated with the Emir for 36 hours on the tasks assigned to him. [5,32] In addition, Britain's attempts to infiltrate the region also hastened the Russian Empire. E.N. Kushaeva writes that the influx of cheap British goods jeopardized Russia's trade in Central Asia. [7,135] The British, who began to enter Central Asia through an east-Indian trading company, began to try to form a group of supporters by supplying the khanates with goods at low prices. It began sending many embassy missions in pursuit of his goals. However, the influence of British capital was not so noticeable as Russian capital, which had been infiltrating since the 16th century, had risen to a decisive position in the khanates by that time. From then on, the British began to urge the khanates to resist the Russian Empire or to voluntarily join the

British. As a proof of our opinion, it is advisable to pay attention to the following sentences in the work of the scientist H. Ziyov "The struggle against Russian aggression and domination in Turkestan." In 1840, a man named Haybat Sahib came from India and gave the khan of Khiva a letter expressing the following idea: "For a long time, the Russians have been trying to take over your territories," he said. Their target is Movorounnahr, Khorezm, Khorasan. Russia is a great country and kingdom, with countless armies and innumerable weapons. It is possible that in another 50 years, Russia will occupy your territory. If you want your provinces to be in your hands forever and no one to invade it, give us Khorezm. The fact that Khorezm is under British rule will save you from danger." Ziyov also cites a letter from Shakespeare, the British ambassador to Herat, who said the Russian invasion was dangerous for Afghanistan. [9,74] The confrontation between the Russian Empire and the British Empire did not stop there. The process was described by historian Lisitsina N.N.

"Afghanistan and Central Asia were the main issue between the British lion and the Russian bear". [4,29] By the middle of the 19th century, Afghanistan and the Central Asian states had become increasingly important in terms of colonialism, and the two great powers became the main battlegrounds for the British and Russian empires. There is particular importance to study these processes in the first half of the XIX century, and especially the history of relations between the Emirate of Bukhara and the Russian Empire. It was during that period that the international significance of Central Asia increased due to the Russian -British rivalry, and the Russian Empire intensified its collection of new information on the khanates.

Most of the works on Russian-Bukhara relations in the 20-50s of the XIX century were written by G. Meyndorf, E. Eversman, Budrin, N. Xanikov, A. Leman, Bogoslovskiy, K. Butenev, N. Ignat'ev, N. [5,8] The works of Zalesovs. These scouts, specializing in the military, the tourist, the doctor, were able to gather important information about the khanates. Among them, especially of particular importance is G. Meyndorf's Journey from Orenburg to Bukhara.

This work was translated into French in 1826 by the Turkologist Amadeus Jobert,

and in the same year the German translation by K. Hermand W. Scheider also confirms our opinion. [5,18] This information, in turn, is a clear evidence of the growing interest in the history of Central Asia in Western Europe, along with the strategic nature of the data in Meyndorf. By the middle of the 19th century, when the territory of the Khanates was conquered by the Russian Empire, the Empire established its own colonial order in the khanates. As a result, the regions, considered the only geopolitical territory, were separated from each other. Being unable to adapt to the imperial system of government or not to lose their wealth, the Bukhara people began to flee to Afghanistan. Sources say that even in the early twentieth century, the Bukhara people fled to Afghanistan individually or en masse. The Emir of Afghanistan also supported them and exempted them from taxes for 5 years. [3,177] Indeed, the Russian Empire would limit the Emirate of Bukhara's ties with Afghanistan and set up border posts in the border areas. [2,184] Although the rulers of Bukhara, Amir Muzaffar, Amir Saidabdulahadkhan, and Amir Alimkhan, sided with the Russian Empire, the conflict with the Russian Empire intensified during their time, the explanation of which requires new research. [6,13]

Conclusion: In conclusion, we can say that the Russian Empire had a plan to include the khanates in the trade relations based on equal cooperation and use their material resources on this basis. These plans were proved by the events of the next period.

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