

Омская лаборатория археологии, этнографии
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Омский государственный университет им. Ф. М. Достоевского

Сибирский филиал Российского научно-исследовательского
института культурного и природного наследия им. Д. С. Лихачёва

**КУЛЬТУРА И ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЕ НАРОДОВ
В МУЗЕЙНЫХ, НАУЧНЫХ И ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ
ПРОЦЕССАХ – ВАЖНЕЙШИЕ ФАКТОРЫ
СТАБИЛЬНОГО РАЗВИТИЯ СТРАН ЕВРАЗИИ**

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Редакционная коллегия:

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К906 **Культура и взаимодействие народов в музейных, научных и образовательных процессах – важнейшие факторы стабильного развития стран Евразии: сб. науч. тр.: в 2 ч. / отв. ред.: М. Л. Бережнова, А. А. Ильина, С. Н. Корусенко. – Омск: Издат. дом «Наука», 2021. – Ч. 1. – 444 с.**

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Сборник адресован музеоведам, культурологам, историкам, археологам, этнографам, краеведам и всем тем, кто интересуется вопросами стабильного развития стран Евразии, культуры, а также социокультурными и этническими процессами.

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М. А. Мубинов

ДИПЛОМАТИЯ СРЕДНЕАЗИАТСКИХ ХАНСТВ С ГОСУДАРСТВАМИ ВОСТОКА В СВОЕЙ БОРЬБЕ ЗА НЕЗАВИСИМОСТЬ

В данной статье проанализированы дипломатические отношения среднеазиатских ханств с государствами Востока во второй половине XVIII – конце XIX в. Рассмотрены сведения по историческим источникам о месте среднеазиатских ханств в системе международных отношений, о связях с Российской империей, Османской империей, Китаем, Ираном.

Ключевые слова: дипломатия; политическое положение; субъект; посольство; эмир; хан; военные действия; международные отношения.

М. А. Mubinov

DIPLOMACY OF THE EASTERN STATES AND CENTRAL ASIAN KHANATES IN THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

The article provides a scientific analysis of the diplomatic relations of the Eastern countries and the Central Asian khanates from the second half of the 18th century to the end of the 19th century. There is information about the role of the Central Asian khanates in relations with the Russian Empire, the Ottoman Empire, China, and Iran.

Keywords: diplomacy; political situation; political subject; embassy; emir; khan; military operations; international relations.

The foreign policy and diplomatic activity of the Central Asian khanates in the first half of the 17th – 19th centuries testifies to the fact that the khanates were full and independent subjects. At the time of the formation of the khanates, active political, socio-economic processes were taking place in the territory of Movarounnahr. The activity of the Emirate of Bukhara before the Russian invasion has great importance.

Great achievements are being made in the study of the history of the Bukhara Emirate, which has aroused special interest in world historiography, and in the expression of scientific and objective analytical views. Establishing foreign political and economic relations with the Emirate of Bukhara, conducting trade was important for Britain, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Iran, and these foreign relations were very important.

Diplomatic relations between the countries of the East and the Central Asian khanates on the eve of the invasion of the Russian Empire were bilateral and multilateral on the basis of equality. As early as the reign of

Peter I (1689–1725), the Russian Empire began to take practical steps to conquer Central Asia. Some articles on the history of Central Asian-Russian relations state that Peter I had a will in the spirit of aggression, which was followed and acted upon by subsequent Russian rulers.

In 1876, the full text of the secret testament was published in “The testament of Peter the Great or the Key to the Future”. Turkish scholar Najeeb Fazil noted in his book that he took the text of the will from this source and quoted it. Peter I's testament consisted of 14 clauses, which provided not only for the conquest of the East, but also for the disintegration of Europe. Paragraph 9 of the will defines the territories to be conquered in the East. There was given: “It is necessary to get as close to Istanbul and India as possible. Whoever conquers Istanbul and India will be the ruler of the world. For this, Russia must constantly wage war with both Turkey and Iran. Then it is necessary to build military ports on the Black Sea coast. Along with this sea, it is necessary to be the master of the Baltic Sea. Both are important for the implementation of the plan and provide a place to prepare for a military campaign. In order to occupy the Persian Gulf, it is necessary to accelerate the decline of Iran. If possible, Russia's old trade with the Middle East should be revived through Syria, and efforts should be made to seize India, the world's treasure. If we can achieve this goal, we will no longer need British gold.” In fact, the road to India passed through Central Asia and Afghanistan. The implementation of the will of the founder of the Russian Empire was reflected in practice in the 19th century.

In the second quarter of the 18th century, the Emirate of Bukhara established diplomatic relations with several foreign countries. In particular, in 1779, the Emir of Bukhara Daniel appointed Ernazar Maksud as ambassador to Russia and the Ottoman Empire. He needed to strengthen mutually beneficial relations with the Ottomans and Russia. The ambassador of Bukhara is well received by Catherine II and the Turkish sultan Abdulhameed I. They talked about Bukhara-Ottoman, Bukhara-Russian relations [1, p. 95]. In 1783–1784, Emir Daniel sent ambassadors led by Muhammad Sharif to Abdulhamid I (Istanbul) for the second time. The Ottoman sultan sent a reply letter through Muhammad Sharif. In 1786, Sultan Abdulhamid I sent ambassadors to Bukhara under the leadership of Alamdor Mahmud Said aga. Because Ottomans were dissatisfied with the Treaty of Kuchukkaynarja signed with Russia in 1774. According to the treaty, the Ottoman sultan Amir Shah Murad (1785–1800) sought both political and moral support against Russia in order to retake Crimea, which had passed to Russia. It is obvi-

ous that the Emirate of Bukhara at that time was an independent and powerful state, fully independent in foreign relations. In fact, in 1786, Amir Shah Murad sent ambassadors to Russia, led by Polvonkul Kurchi, to resolve the Russian-Iranian conflict and prevent the Russo-Turkish war. In addition, Amir Shah Murad protested against Russia's rule over the Kazakh Juz and sent a letter to the Kazakh Juz dancers through his ambassadors [2, p. 74–75]. These data show that the emirs of Bukhara began their actions against Russia at a time when there was no threat of Russian invasion.

In the first half of the 19th century there were attempts to bring Bukhara-China relations closer. These actions were carried out by the people of Bukhara. In particular, the Emir of Bukhara Haydar (1800–1826) in 1816 sent an ambassador to the Manchu official office in Kashgar in order to establish mutual political and trade relations between the two countries. According to the rules of diplomatic relations between the Central Asian states, the ambassador was accompanied by a letter and gifts from the Emir. Although there was no official response from the Chinese government in Manchuria, trade and economic ties between Bukhara and China continued. Thus, the Central Asian states continue to trade with their neighbors in all political and economic situations. Among these countries, the foreign trade of the Emirate of Bukhara with China is developed [3, p. 178–179].

The foreign relations of the Bukhara Emirate became more active in the early 19th century. The foreign policy of the Emirate of Bukhara is described in Chapter 13 of the book "Central Asia", published in 1969 in New York by Professor G. Hembly of EI University, on the history of the Uzbek khanates. This book describes the administrative-territorial structure of the Emirate of Bukhara, foreign diplomacy, trade relations. In 1969, James Lant's book "Alexander Burns in Bukhara" was published in London. There were given informations about Bukhara-Russia-Turkey-Iran relations [4, p. 42].

During the reign of Amir Nasrullo, the Emirate of Bukhara was reformed, and the emirate's external influence and military power increased significantly. However, after the victory of the Emir of Kabul Dostmuhammadkhan over the British in 1845, he recaptured the territory once centered in Balkh, which was once occupied by Amir Shah Murad. After that, the emirs of Mangit engaged in political activities in order to establish their rule in Central Asia. Muhammad Hakimkhan Tora's work "Muntahab at-tavarih" describes the Bukhara-Kokand relations and the events of this period. The play depicts the conquest of Jizzakh by the armies of the Emir of Bukhara,

the march towards Kokand, the defeat of the armies of Kokand khan Muhammad Ali khan. According to Mulla Alim Mahdum Haji's "History of Turkestan": The Emirate of Bukhara established political relations with Iran in the 30s of the 19th century, and in 1834–1835 Abdusamad Tabrizi from Iran was invited to Bukhara. In the war against Kokand, Abdusamad Tabrizi led the Amir's artillery. According to N. Khanikov's book "Description of Bukhara Khanate": "In the autumn of 1841, the Emir of Bukhara mobilized about 1,000 soldiers, 30,000 Uzbek troops, a large army with 11 artillery pieces to Kokand. Kokand has been occupied." Thus, in 1842, the Emir of Bukhara conquered a large part of Movarounnahr, and the Emirate began to play an important role in foreign policy.

In the first half of the 19th century, the Russian Empire approached the borders of the Bukhara Emirate, Kokand and Khiva khanates, and the Kazakh states of the Big Juz, the Middle Juz and the Small Juz were included in the empire. The city of Orenburg became a stronghold of the Russian Empire's military operations, strategic plans for the conquest of Turkestan were developed, as well as maps for military action. The khanates were alarmed by the concern of the rulers of the Central Asian khanates to take measures against the threat of invasion of the Russian Empire. On the eve of the invasion of the Russian Empire, the independent emirs and khans who ruled the region began to send ambassadors and special diplomats to British India and Istanbul (Turkey) to take advantage of the conflict between the Russian Empire and Britain and the military support of the Ottoman Empire.

Due to the contradictions between the khanates, they were unable to form a common, unified union. In particular, the sources say that the Emirate of Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand khanates rejected the offer of united struggle against a common rival. Some beys of the Kokand khanate were in conflict with Khudoyorkhan, and Qurama begy Yaqubbek with 50 navkars crossed to East Turkestan, where he formed the Yetishahar state (1865–1877) and minted coins on behalf of Khudoyorkhan's brother Mallakhon and the Turkish sultan Abdulaziz. Sent his envoys with gifts to the Ottoman ruler [5, p. 40].

The political pressure of the Russian Empire began to intensify significantly in the 50–60s of the 19th century. The ruler of Bukhara, Amir Muzaffar (1860–1885), was perplexed by the fact that the troops of the Russian Empire had conquered the cities of Turkestan, Shymkent, and Tashkent, occupying a number of territories of the Kokand Khanate and approaching the Emirate's borders.

In the summer of 1867, the Emir sent Mufti Mulla Muhammad Hodja Porso as an ambassador to the Ottoman ruler, Istanbul. On September 24, 1867, Muhammad Hodja Porso handed over the Amir's gifts and secret letter to Sultan Abdulaziz. Although the Turkish sultan expressed his sympathy for the Emirate of Bukhara, he said that he could not provide practical military assistance and could send artillery and military advisers.

He paid 50,000 rupees from the sultan's treasury and sent Hodja Muhammad Porson on Hajj [6, p. 101–105].

Amir Muzaffar sent a letter to the Queen of England informing her about human rights violations, material and moral support, and the fact that she ruled the country with justice as a ruler. A similar letter from the Emir was also sent to the Viceroy of British India, John Lawrence [5, p. 40]. The only letter of Queen Victoria of England to the Emir of Bukhara Muzaffar in 1872 has survived.

The Hungarian scholar, traveler and spy Herman Vamberi (1833–1905) also notes that in 1865–1867 the Central Asian khanates set their hopes on Britain and Turkey to escape the invasion of the Russian Empire.

On December 24, 1867, the ambassador of Bukhara presented the Emir's letter to Henry Ellab, the British ambassador to Istanbul, but he did not receive a clear answer. In the same year, the British Foreign Secretary Lord Clarendon issued a special note stating that the actions of the Russian Empire were a military aggression. However, Gorchakov, the Russian foreign minister, and Milyutin, the Russian military minister, reminded him that Anglo-Russian spheres of influence had been agreed upon in Central Asia. Due to the negative attitude of Britain and Turkey towards the Russian Empire, Gorchakov, a far-sighted politician, advocated caution. However, the Minister of Defense, Milutin, believed that drastic military action was needed.

The Emir of Bukhara not only sent ambassadors, but on February 7, 1868, the Emir and his 14 officials sent a letter to the British government, in which the Russian military occupied Jizzakh, Uratepa, Yangikurgan, and killed thousands of civilians and Muslims. stated in [7]. There is no proof that this letter was intended to draw Britain's attention to the emirate.

The ruler of the Khiva khanate, Sayyid Muhammad Rahimkhan (1865–1910), also asked for help from European countries on the eve of the conquest of the khanate by the Russian Empire. In 1872, Sayyid Muhammad Khan Feruz sent his ambassador Aminboy Muhammad oglu to the Viceroy of India, Norsbrug. The ambassador met with Lord Norsbrug in Calcutta, the headquarters of the Governor-General of India, and the letter of the khan's request for help was handed over to the British

administrator. Britain feared an open confrontation with the Russian Empire. British diplomacy took a cautious approach, fearing secession from India and the deterioration of its position in Afghanistan. Due to the above factors, the Khiva khanate was prevented from providing military assistance. Norsbrug said that the British government was sympathetic to the Khiva khanate, but could not provide open military assistance, and did not go beyond admonishing the ambassador: "You should improve relations with the Russians as much as possible and create a union of Muslim countries." Lord Norsbrug made it clear that he would not count on British help if a war broke out between the Russian military and the Khiva Khanate. [8, p. 28].

On the eve of the Russian invasion of the khanate, Khudoyorkhan (1864–1876), the khan of Kokand, sent Hodja Bek Isaac Aga to Turkey as an ambassador. The ambassador had taken with him a letter from the Turkish sultan and the British representative in Istanbul asking for military assistance. In his reply, the Sultan of Turkey said: "You have no choice but to rely on your people and your opportunities. I explained this to your ambassador Hodja Bek Isaac Aga. It is not possible to send the required cannons and cannon masters."

Based on the above details, the following conclusions can be drawn.

As noted in the historical literature of the Soviet period, the idea that the khans of Central Asia did nothing to prevent the invasion of the Russian Empire was unfounded, and the emirs and khans did their best to preserve the sovereignty of their state. The main hopes of the Central Asian khanates came from Britain (Great Britain) and the Ottoman Empire (Turkey), who sought military assistance by sending ambassadors and sending letters.

At the time of the colonization of Central Asia by the Russian Empire, the international situation was unfavorable for the khanates, Anglo-Russian, Russian-Turkish relations were strained, the Ottoman Empire became increasingly dependent on European countries, detached from the medieval caliphate. The defeat of British diplomacy in Central Asia is due to a number of factors. First, the Russian Empire was close to the khanates in relation to Britain, had military fortresses and warehouses in the border areas for military operations. Second, on the eve of Russia's invasion of Central Asia, popular uprisings in the British colonies (India, China, etc.) erupted, and confidence in the British government and diplomacy in the international arena waned. Third, in the Russian-British negotiations, the boundaries of the sphere of influence of the two countries were the right and left banks of the Amu Darya, and the demarcation line was defined as the middle of the Amu Darya.