

# External Review of Works by English-Speaking Authors on the Socio-Economic Life of the Bukhara Emirate

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**Abstract:** the article systematizes and summarizes historiographic material - studies of foreign English-speaking authors on the history of Bukhara Emirate in the XIX century. A brief characteristic of the works of Western English-speaking authors and the periodization of foreign English literature on the history of the Emirate are presented.

**Keywords:** Western historiography, source studies, English-speaking authors and travelers, Bukhara Emirate, historical sources, analysis, socio-cultural life, economy.

## Introduction

Foreign, or rather English-speaking specialists in the field of historiography have shown great interest in studying the history of the Bukhara Emirate, as we know that in the XIX century the Bukhara Emirate was superior to other countries of the region in various areas. According to historical sources, the first information about the Bukhara Emirate appears in foreign literature with the beginning of economic penetration of England into the territory of the Turkestan region. In particular, according to the German researcher and traveler Eversmann, as an eyewitness in the bazaars of Bukhara sold a large number of English industrial products imported into the city by Persian and partly Indian merchants [1, 76]. Based on this, we can conclude that the Bukhara Emirate, especially the city of Bukhara was a special place where political, socio-economic and trade relations were highly developed, and due to the fact that the city was a center of culture and international relations. By the 40-50s of the XIX century, the import of English industrial goods into Central Asia sharply increased, due to the fact that the British continued to send their agents to the Bukhara Emirate for intelligence purposes, which was reflected in the works of English-speaking researchers.

## Literature Review and Methods

In the article we give an external review and systematic analysis of the authors who were eyewitnesses, who visited Bukhara Emirate and their works. In the study of this object systematically analyzed historical sources written to the authors of the period under study, that is, the XIX century. Among such researchers can be included the following visitors to the Bukhara Emirate and Central Asia J. Wolff, A. Connolly, H. Vambery and others.

The author used a set of general scientific methods: analysis and synthesis, description, comparison and generalization when briefly reviewing foreign English-speaking researchers and their works

## Analysis And Results

According to the facts, in the XIX century there are very many historical sources and books that reflect various political, socio-cultural and trade and economic events in the Bukhara Emirate the history of the Emirate is covered in the aggregate, together with other khanates of Central Asia.

In the XIX century Bukhara Emirate was visited by such authors as J. Wolff [2], A. Connolly [3], A. Vambery [4] Travel of these authors takes a key place in opening the territory of Bukhara Emirate for foreign, Anglo-American specialists and researchers. Including, visiting different regions, travelers had the opportunity to observe certain differences in the system of state administration, socio-economic and cultural life in different peoples who were under the jurisdiction of the Bukhara Emirate and other khanates of Central Asia [5, 21-31]. Thanks to their travels, valuable works and memoirs have appeared, which can provide extensive information about the routes, trade directions to the Bukhara Emirate and its cities, as well as the peoples located on these routes, their way of life, socio-economic status, trade, economic and cultural relations of the Emirate with other countries.

Joseph Wolff's (1795-1862) diplomatic mission to Bukhara to establish contacts with local rulers and gather information about the region is of great scientific importance. The British traveler, explorer and diplomat twice traveled to Bukhara, which was an important political and cultural center of Central Asia, in 1832 and 1843 and his expedition to Bukhara was one of the most famous and significant in his exploratory career. During his stay in Bukhara, J. Wolff met with Kushbegi and Emir Nasrullah, as well as representatives of the local elite, in order to establish diplomatic ties and study the political situation in the Bukhara Emirate [2. 389-390]. Among other things, he studied the local culture, customs and religion, recorded his observations about the city of Bukhara, its architecture, population and trade, and was also interested in historical sites and archaeological sites in the vicinity of Bukhara, through which he returned to Britain after completing his journey and wrote several books about his adventures and explorations. His writings, including accounts of Bukhara, published in London in two volumes, entitled "Narrative of a Mission to Bokhara, in the years 1843-1846, to ascertain the fate of Colonel Stoddart, Captain Conolly" [2. 392; 386] were recognized and became an important source of information about Central Asia for Western readers and researchers. The author conveyed valuable information about Bukhara, the reception of foreign ambassadors and guests in the palace he himself visited, the administration of the Bukhara Emirate, the social life of the population, educational institutions and their system of training in the country, moreover, information about the situation of Jews and prisons is interesting. One of Wolfe's most famous contributions was his description of the Bukhara fortress. He described in detail its structure, defenses and historical value. In conclusion, it should be noted that Joseph Wolf's journey to Bukhara left a significant mark in the history of Central Asian exploration. His works are still an important source of information about Bukhara and the region in the 19th century.

In historical sources there is information about such English spies as Charles Stoddart and Arthur Conolly, who arrived in Bukhara Emirate in order to fulfill various certain governmental tasks. According to historical facts, English Colonel Stoddart arrived in Bukhara in 1838 under the pretext of "freeing Russian prisoners" from Iran. And this is reported by James Hutton in his work "Central Asia: from the Aryan to the Cossack", published in 1875 in London [6. 301-302]. In addition, information about Col. Stoddart is mentioned in the work of another English ambassador and traveler James Abbott, who went to the Khanate of Khiva in 1840, as a result of whose journey appeared a work entitled "Narrative of a journey from Heraut to Khiva, Moscow, and St. Petersburg, during the late Russian inv. Narrative of a journey from Heraut to Khiva, Moscow, and St. Petersburg, during the late Russian invasion of Khiva; some account of The Court of Khiva and The Kingdom of Khaurism", which provides information that C. Stoddart was an agent-intelligence agent and in fact he was commissioned to conclude a military alliance with Bukhara against Russia. [7. 94-98]. Ch. Stoddart in his treatment of Bukharians was rude and disrespectful, which caused hostile attitude of Bukhara Emir of that time Nasrullah and his high-ranking officials to him. Flouting the customs of Bukharians, Ch. Stoddart showed up at the reception of the emir on horseback and did not present the lord of Bukhara with a gift, after which he was arrested and imprisoned, where he stayed for four years [8. 20].

Following C. Stoddart, the experienced English scout Captain Arthur Conolly arrived in Central Asia accompanied by 60 Afghans. His task was to unite Central Asian khanates in order to oppose them to Russia. A. Conolly negotiated on this issue with the Khan of Khiva. In September 1841, in an attempt to resist Russia's penetration into Central Asia, Konolli, already in the rank of captain, tried to persuade the rulers of the Khanates of Khiva, Bukhara and Kokand to forget about their differences, but failed. In October, Conolly was captured in Bukhara, where he arrived to help free a British scout - Colonel Charles Stoddart. On June 17 of the following year, both officers, accused of espionage, were beheaded by order of Bukhara's Emir Nasrullah. In 1843-1845, the priest Joseph Wolff made a second trip to the Bukhara Emirate to find out the fate of the two officers and confirmed the news of the execution [2. 8-9]. But the journey of A. Conolly did not go unaccounted for, that is, he left valuable information about his campaign to Central Asia, the ways in Central Asia, the political, socio-economic and cultural life of the Central Asian khanates, including the Bukhara Emirate, on the basis of which the work in two volumes entitled "Journey the North of India overland from England, through Russia, Persia, and Afghanistan" was published in 1834 in London [3. 433; 472].

Thus, in the first half of the 19th century, the Bukhara Emirate was opened to European and Western readers by foreign English-speaking travelers, ambassadors, and scouts who visited the country for political, commercial, and economic reasons. Despite their governmental goals for certain tasks, the information they wrote as reports, diaries, memoirs are extremely important in assessing the events that took place in the history of the Bukhara Emirate. And in this period, a large number of works by English-speaking authors who visited the Bukhara Emirate and were eyewitnesses of those events appeared. In the second half of the XIX century, in particular, from the 60s of the XIX century began new journeys of Western travelers, thanks to which new works and publications appeared, which were devoted to the history of khanates, tribes, population of cities, economy of khanates, crafts and trade of Bukhara Emirate, in the context of the history of Central Asian khanates.

The famous Hungarian orientalist Arminius Vambery traveled to Bukhara in 1863 under the guise of a Muslim pilgrim. In 1863, the famous Hungarian orientalist Arminius Vambery visited Bukhara under the guise of a Muslim pilgrim. A. Vambery came to Bukhara and met with the Emir of Bukhara. He aroused suspicion at the court of the Samarkand ruler, but after a half-hour conversation with the ruler he received approval and gifts. During his journey in a short time A. Vambery collected valuable information about the history, traditions, ethnic origin of Central Asian khanates, in particular Bukhara Emirate, as well as data that were devoted to the sphere of economy, specifics and conditions of the slave trade, etc. Thus, he collected in his book about the history, traditions, ethnic origin of Central Asian khanates, in particular Bukhara Emirate. Thus, in his book entitled "Travels in Central Asia, being the Account of a Journey from Turkoman desert on the eastern shore of the Caspian to Khiva, Bokhara and Samarcand, Bukhara and Samarcand), which was published in 1864 in London gives important information related to the nature, history, geography and ethnography of the population of Bukhara and the whole of Central Asia [4. 45]. The distinctive feature and superiority of Wambery's work from other works of English-speaking authors who visited Bukhara Emirate is that A. Wambery by means of comparative analysis describes the social composition, ethnic groups and their place and role in two khanates, i.e. in Bukhara Emirate and Khiva Khanate.

## Conclusion

Taking into account the above-mentioned factors, it should be concluded that the study of the works of Western English-speaking authors occupies a key place in covering the objective history of the Bukhara Emirate. Despite the fact that the studies of foreign authors were mainly in the context of colonial policy of Western Europe to Asian countries, the authors in many cases tried to study and analyze events and facts independently, as eyewitnesses of the socio-economic and cultural events that occurred. In addition, the authors studied conducted their research before the Russian Empire conquered the territories of the Bukhara Emirate and, consequently, they had the opportunity to study the region under extenuating circumstances, so the authors were able to broadly analyze the situation of the Bukhara Emirate before the protectorate.

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