

Amir Nasrullo Bukhara Amirligi Rule of Period

Jo`ramurodov Islombek Gulshanbek o`g`li

Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy, student
Тел:998900724372

e-mail:ma6069054@gmail.com

Tshboltayev Zarif Shuhrat o`g`li

Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy, student

Shavqatulloev Do`stmuhammad

Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy, student

Abstract: Nasrullah (Nasrullah, Nasrullah, Amir Nasrullah, Amir Sayyid Nasrullah, Amir Sayyid Nasrullah Bahodirkhan) (June 1, 1806, Bukhara, Bukhara Emirate - September 21, 1860, Bukhara, Bukhara Emirate) [1] - Ruler of the Bukhara Emirate (1827-1860). A statesman and a commander. [2] The Mangits are the 7th ruler of the Uzbek dynasty and the 5th emir of this dynasty. This article covers the reign of Amir Nasrullo Bukhara.

Keywords: Islamic sharia, separatist, Movarounnahr, eljari, Pirovardida

Six months after the death of Nasrullah Amir Haydar, [17] in a fierce power struggle, he was succeeded by his brother Amir Hussein (1826) and his brother Amir Umar (1826-1827) in early April 1827 (March 18; March 24;) At the age of 21, he ascended the throne of the Bukhara Emirate. [18] [4] The period of his reign has not been sufficiently studied [5].

During his reign, Amir Nasrullah strictly adhered to the rules of Islamic law. [3] [19] [4] He was given the titles of "brave" and "brave" because of his courage and bravery. [3] [19] [4]

Over time, Amir Nasrullah's political advisers dwindled and he became isolated in the last years of his reign. Six months after the death of Nasrullah Amir Haydar, [17] in a fierce power struggle, he was succeeded by his brother Amir Hussein (1826) and his brother Amir Umar (1826-1827) in early April 1827 (March 18; March 24;) At the age of 21, he ascended the throne of the Bukhara Emirate. [18] [4] The period of his reign has not been sufficiently studied [5].

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Domestic policy

From 1839 to 1840, Amir Nasrullah sought to establish order in the country through his domestic policies.[20] He brutally punished officials who opposed his harsh policies. As a ruler, he struck at the internal and external enemies of the state. [17] [3]

Amir Nasrullah pursued a policy of centralization: breaking the resistance of Shahrisabz and Kitab beks, who did not want to submit to the central government, and put an end to separatist sentiments. The Emir sought to unite the whole of Movarounnahr and Khorezm under a single state. Although he was unable to carry out his plan to the full, he soon ruled the whole of Movarounnahr as a single state.[21] The annexation of the Kokand Khanate to the Bukhara Emirate was a merger of the two Uzbek states in the region.[4]

Amir Nasrullah achieved a number of successes in his active policy, returning the territories of Balkh, Marv (1843 [21]) and other provinces, which were an integral part of the Bukhara state, to the Emirate. However, these territories later withdrew from the Bukhara Emirate for various reasons.[4]

At the same time, Amir Nasrullah made a number of serious political mistakes in his work. In addition, the assassination of Nodirabegim by order of Amir Nasrullah had a negative effect on his reputation. [4]

As a result of various reforms carried out by Amir Nasrullah in the Emirate of Bukhara, the economic and military power of the state was strengthened [17] [4].

Administrative and political reforms

As a result of Amir Nasrullah's administrative and political reforms, people from all walks of life joined the government. During his 33.5 (34 [5], 35 [21]) years of rule in the Bukhara Emirate, Amir Nasrullah replaced many officials, including tribal and tribal chiefs, with young and enthusiastic people from the lower classes in order to consolidate state power.[3] He appointed more Tajiks and foreigners to the most important positions and positions. He removed palace officials and akobirs from their positions, who put their own interests above those of the state and the people, and imposed severe sanctions on them. [22] [4]

His appointment of foreigners other than Turkic Uzbeks to the most important positions in the state, the growing influence of Shiites who were Iranian slaves in government, the Persianization of the Mangit Uzbek dynasty, the decline of the Uzbek language, and other serious mistakes made by Amir Nasrullah [4].

Amir Nasrullah abolished paternity in the state and handed over the powers of the prime minister to the person who held the position of twin. From the time of Amir Nasrullah, he was the second person in the Bukhara Emirate after the Amir.[23]

Reforms in the military sphere

In addition to administrative and political reforms, Amir Nasrullah also focused on military reforms. Prior to military reforms, in 1830-1832, the capital, Bukhara, had a cavalry force of 20,000 and a 400-strong infantry force, with 41 artillery pieces at their disposal. However, at the same time, there were 50,000 cavalry in different parts of the country (10,000 in Balkh and south of the Amu Darya). According to sources, this army was a type of army in the form of an eljari (now a militia) that served to ensure internal security within the state.[4]

As a result of military reforms carried out by Amir Nasrullah in 1837, the fighting situation of the army of the Bukhara Emirate improved. Fifty units of 800 soldiers each and a group of 250 artillerymen were formed. Foreign military experts were involved in learning the secrets of making and using modern weapons. In 1834, Abdusamad Tabrizi from Iran organized a European-style regiment, and in 1837 formed a special artillery army. A special artillery barn was built in Bukhara to fire cannons and cannons. A special British-style military group of 200 men was formed, which included Iranian slaves. The group was a special guard unit of Amir Nasrullah, led by Abdusamad Tabrizi. Shah Rukh Khan and Ibrahim Khan's artillery and other military specialists were also brought from abroad. The army of the Emirate of Bukhara introduced a special uniform consisting of a red jacket, white trousers and a hat. The regular infantry numbered 40,000 (or 2,500) soldiers (or more [21]). Each soldier was later armed with a spear, sword, and pistol. In addition to Iranian and Turkish officers, the Emir's troops were trained by some Russian officers.[4]

In 1837, Amir Nasrullah formed the first regular army in Central Asia, armed with firearms and stationed in barracks.

In particular, the results of Amir Nasrullah's military reforms led to the Emirate of Bukhara's sharpest and fiercest resistance among the three Uzbek states in the fight against the aggression and aggression of the Russian Empire. Although the Emirate of Bukhara was defeated in the fight against the Russian Empire, some parts of the country were preserved.[4]

Return of Sharisabz to the emirate

Amir Nasrullah did not want to submit to the central government in Bukhara and fought against it for many years against the separatist Kenagas-ruled Shahrissabz and Kitab principalities.[24] He made many marches against them.[7]

Shahrissabz region has been claiming independence since the time of Ubaydullah II, the ruler of the Bukhara Khanate, and almost achieved this during the reigns of Amir Shah Murad and Amir Haydar.[25] During the first years of Amir Nasrullah's rule, Amir Nasrullah's father, Daniel Valloma, the local governor of Shahrissabz province, gave the province as property to his son Niyazali (father Daniel) for his help in the war with the Kokand khanate. As a result, the Shahrissabz oasis remained semi-independent until 1856.[26]

By the time Amir Nasrullah ascended the throne of the Emirate of Bukhara, Shahrissabz had become a powerful, paternalistic country under Daniel's fatherhood, which could have a significant impact on the political life of the emirate.[24] In the second year of Amir Nasrullah's accession to the throne, Daniel Wallami

fought for many years against Amir Nasrullah, who marched with a large army on Shahrisabz and Kitab provinces. He was wounded in battle and died at a young age.[25]

After Daniel's paternal death in 1836, his eldest son Khojakulbi was appointed governor of Shahrisabz, and his youngest son Bobobek dodhoh was appointed governor of Kitab. Shortly afterwards, the brothers began a struggle to increase their influence in Shakhrisabz. In 1846, after ruling Shahrisabz for 10 years, Khojakulbi died. After his death, Shahrisabz was succeeded by his son Ashirkulibi, and Kitab was succeeded by Alexander, the son of Daniel's father. Soon Alexander conquered Shahrisabz from Ashirkuli. Istandarbi, like his father, pursued a policy of disobedience to the Emirate of Bukhara. His policies are backed by some separatist governors and palace officials. The reason was the weakening of the Emirate of Bukhara. In addition, the tendency to disobey the central government in Shakhrisabz and Kitab had spread to the emirate's Gissar and Balkh provinces.[24]

Thus, the separatist mood of Iskandar Vallami, the governor of Shahrisabz province, which became the center of the opposition in the emirate, was hampered by the intentions of Amir Nasrullah, who was pursuing a consistent policy of unification and centralization of the Bukhara state. As a result of Amir Nasrullah's anti-Kenagas policy, some members of the tribe were forced to emigrate.[27] Iskandar Vallami's separatist movements were even actively supported by the neighboring Kokand khanate. The rulers of the Kokand Khanate advocated the weakening of the Bukhara Emirate and its division into several independent estates.[24]

The years of Alexander the Great's rule were also marked by Amir Nasrullah's continued campaigns against Shahrisabz. Amir Nasrullah marched on Shakhrisabz 32 times in 20 years and finally captured Shakhrisabz in 1856. According to some sources, Amir Nasrullah relied on the spiritual support of his elder Sheikh Muhammad Hussein Alavi Bukhari to capture Shahrisabz. [24]

Among the military marches to Shahrisabz, the marches of 1827, 1844, 1856 stand out. As a result of these campaigns, in 1856, Shakhrisabz was completely subjugated to Bukhara.[17] Exactly 100 years after the Mangyt Uzbek dynasty officially took control of the Bukhara Emirate, the Shahrisabz oasis became an integral part of the emirate's territory. [24] [4]

When Shakhrisabz surrendered to the central government, he became a symbol of peace and established kinship relations with the influential Wallamis among the Shakhrisabz kenagas. [21] [4]. However, Amir Nasrullah's risk came at a cost. He eventually died as a result of a conspiracy by his new relatives.[24]

Amir Nasrullah sent his brother-in-law, Iskandar Vallami, to Bukhara with his entire family and relatives. Alexander presented the governor with a large courtyard and two gardens in Bukhara and appointed him governor of the Karakul district. Jacob was deported to Charjou province.[24]

After Amir Nasrullah conquered the Shahrisabz oasis, Shahrisabz was ruled by Abduholiqbek (later Olloyorbek), Kitab by Olloyorbek (later Hamidkhoja and Fayzibi), and Yakkabog by Homidkhoja.[24]

Foreign policy

Amir Nasrullah was able to address important geopolitical issues in foreign policy and diplomacy.[28]

The reign of Amir Nasrullah was a period of conflict between the interests of the Russian and British empires in the Turkestan region. [21] [4] Unlike previous heads of state, Amir Nasrullah pursued a program of open policy with the Russian and British empires, which were interested in the Central Asian economy. [17] [29] During his reign, Russian and British visits to Bukhara became frequent.[30] Under the guise of travelers, ambassadors, soldiers, and scholars, various spies from both empires frequently visited Bukhara to gather information about the emirate's territory, population, military forces, government, and officials.

During his reign, Amir Nasrullah waged many wars with the Kokand and Khorezm khanates. He also succeeded in subjugating the Kokand and Balkh khanates to the Bukhara Emirate for a short time.[7]

Diplomatic relations with the Russian Empire

In 1858, an embassy group from the Russian Empire led by Adjutant Nikolai Ignatyev visited Bukhara and Khiva. The mission will be given a number of instructions: a comprehensive study of the situation in Central Asia; Strengthening Russia's position in these countries; to put an end to British intervention. At the same time, the embassy will be instructed to reduce customs duties, allow a trade agent to visit Bukhara, and

allow Russian ships to sail freely on the Amu Darya. It also envisages the Russian government's assistance in protecting the Bukhara Emirate and the Khorezm Khanate from external forces.[31]

Nikolai Ignatyev's embassy was well received by Amir Nasrullah, who agreed on trade and security issues. The failure of Amir Nasrullah to receive British ambassadors during this period was to some extent influenced by the success of the mission led by Nikolai Ignatyev.[31]

Diplomatic relations with the British Empire

Negotiations with Lieutenant Alexander Burnes, who arrived in the Emirate of Bukhara on behalf of the West Indies in the early 1830s, established a short-lived alliance with the British Empire.[17]

When Amir Nasrullah realized the true intentions of British politicians, he changed his attitude towards them and his benevolent policies. He categorically rejected the "impartial" support of Great Britain in the fight against the Russian Empire. Under the guise of British "embassy missions", spies led by Lieutenant Alexander Burnes (1838), Major Joseph Wolf (1843), Colonel Charles Stoddart (1838) and Captain Arthur Conolly (1842) visited Bukhara to form the British-sponsored Bukhara-Khiva-Kokand Alliance against Russia. tried in vain. Due to his arrogance and conceit, arrogance and conceit, and disregard for the rules of Eastern diplomacy, Colonel Charles Stoddart was imprisoned by order of the Emir, and on June 17, 1842, he was executed in Bukhara along with another English officer, Captain Arthur Conolly. When the Bukhara clerics told both British officers that they would be forgiven if they converted to Islam and that they could survive, the British officers refused. The assassination of the British emissaries led to a rift in Amir Nasrullah's relations with European countries, particularly the United Kingdom.[29] Later, Amir Nasrullah strictly forbade the merchants of the Bukhara Emirate to trade with the British in cash in order to prevent the British from taking large fortunes from the state.[32]

Diplomatic relations with the Ottoman Empire

Diplomatic relations with Khorezm

Agahi's Gulshani Davlat states that one of Amir Nasrullah's courtiers, Mirza Ubayd, was the ambassador to Khorezm. [33]

Due to Amir Nasrullah's strict and ruthless foreign policy, the Khorezm khan sent Rahmatullah Karakoz to Bukhara in 1845 as an ambassador. The main purpose of the embassy was to determine the true intentions of Amir Nasrullah in diplomatic relations with Khorezm.[34]

Although ambassadors from Khorezm were welcomed by Amir Nasrullah in 1845 with sincere intentions, it was not possible to determine whether he intended to wage peace or war with Khorezm.[34]

In 1856, the Khan of Khorezm sent a second embassy to Amir Nasrullah. This time, however, the embassy came with no help, and all members of the embassy were killed near the Amudarya. However, during this period, foreign economic relations between the Emirate of Bukhara and the Khorezm Khanate were active to a certain extent [34].

War against the Kokand Khanate

At the request of the scholars of the Fergana Valley, he marched to Kokand and occupied the territory of the khanate (1842). However, he not only killed the Kokand khan Muhammad Alikhan, but also his mother, the famous poet Nodirabegim. Nasrullah's appointment of Ibrahim Parvanachi Mangit as a deputy to Kokand had negative consequences. The deputy persecuted the local population and increased taxes. As a result, Kokand was soon lost. Nasrullah also conquered Marv in Bukhara (1843) [21][4].

Diplomatic relations with Iran

Diplomatic relations between Iran have also played an important role in the history of the Bukhara Emirate's foreign policy. Sources point to Amir Nasrullah's role in strengthening diplomatic relations with Iran.

The embassy sent from Iran to Bukhara in 1844 under the leadership of Muhammad Shah was tasked with resolving the following issues: discussing the release of Iranian prisoners held in Bukhara; Reaching a consensus on issues related to the Merv region and the Turkmen; Resolving the release of Joseph Wolff, a British captive in Bukhara, and others.

The Iranian ambassador accepted the Emir's proposals to further strengthen relations between the two countries in order to resolve such legal issues, given that the captives held in Bukhara continued in accordance

with ancient traditions and customs, based on the fatwas of scholars, and the captives could not be returned to Iran because they were bought for cash.

On the second issue, the political situation in the Marv region, the ruler of the Bukhara emirate explained to him the complexity of the political situation in the region. Indicates who cannot control [35].

The third issue is hotly debated, as it was linked to British espionage in the Bukhara Emirate and Central Asia in general. Colonel Charles Stoddart and Arthur Conolly were sent through Iran to carry out espionage activities in Central Asia. The two ambassadors were executed by Amir Nasrullah, who was aware that they had come with evil intentions.

The British, who used Iranian mediation to free the two ambassadors, sent Joseph Wolff through Iran. Joseph Wolff is also arrested as an accomplice of the two spies. The Iranian ambassador asked the Emir of Bukhara to respectfully hand over Joseph Wolff, a British citizen.

In such foreign policy and diplomatic relations, Amir Nasrullah decided to release Joseph Wolff and the Iranian captives in order to strengthen the prestige of the Emirate of Bukhara in international relations, internal and external security, and further relations with Iran.[35].

Amir Nasrullah sent the Iranian ambassador and Subhanqulibek as ambassadors to Iran with gifts. He left Bukhara with the Iranian ambassador, Subhanqulibek, Joseph Wolff, and Iranian captives.[35]

One of the most pressing issues in the relations between the Emirate of Bukhara and the State of Iran was the issue of captives, which hindered the development of foreign policy and diplomatic relations between the two countries. Nomadic tribes and clans that did not obey either state looted caravan routes and border areas and sold captives at markets in Bukhara or other cities.[35]

It was difficult to put an end to the slave trade, as the parties, the sellers and the buyers, were interested in this type of human trafficking. In addition to the socio-political nature of the problem, there was also an ideological basis, which was defined by the differences between Sunni and Shia sects.[35]

Given this controversy, Amir Nasrullah sent ambassadors to the Ottoman sultan from time to time to establish peace between the two countries, seeking the legitimacy of the issue and asking for the writings of great scholars and mujtahids to find a legal solution. . The emir had instructed the two embassies to bring in legal resources to resolve the legal issue [35].

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