

## In the first quarter of the 19 century in the emirates is bukhara and international relations

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MAVZU: XIX asrning birinchi choragida Buxoro amirligi va xalqaro munosabatlar

**Annotation:** This article in the first quarter of the 19th century in Bukhara emirates foreign policy, diplomatic relations with foreign countries, taking the word referred to stuck.

In this article foreign policy in the period mainly emirates speech amir in bukhara, central asia and russia in the first quarter of the xix century to the competition between the uk, lit.

**Keywords:** Heydar Amir Mir Izzatulloh, Adilnosir Subhonqulov the delegation of the ministry Ost-India, Muhammad KHofiz Fozilxon memorial, the sultan Mahmud II

In the first half of the 19th century, the Emirate of Bukhara established foreign relations as an independent entity in international relations. In the 1920s, the rivalry between the British and the Russians, which was trying to squeeze into Central Asia, intensified. The Emir of Bukhara pursued a foreign policy based on the interests of his state. The history of Bukhara statehood in the 19th century began with the reign of Amir Haydar (1800-1825), the next ruler of the Magyars. In many respects, he left a significant mark on the history of the Uzbek national statehood compared to other crown princes of his dynasty. This was especially evident in his foreign policy, in which he was able to grasp the complex international relations of his time. Travels that provide accurate and up-to-date information on some aspects of the foreign policy and diplomatic relations of the Bukhara state during the first decade of Amir Haydar's rule allow us to study the history of statehood in more depth today. ambassadors are coming. [1. 17-b] In 1805, on the instructions of Prince Adam Charteriysky, the head of the Russian Foreign Ministry, one of the Russian confidants, Habibulla Abdulov (who had previously arrived here on several secret assignments), was sent from Orenburg to Bukhara in the guise of a merchant. He is here to negotiate the extradition of Russian citizens accused of counterfeiting and fleeing to Bukhara to Russia, but in reality his main task is to take Nodirshah's grandson, who is believed to live in Bukhara, to the Russian emperor and use him in Russia's colonial policy in the Middle East. which was. At the same time, he was tasked with "gathering classified information about the level of Bukhara's relations with Khiva and Iran, as well as whether other European states were interfering." In 1809, another confidant, Lieutenant Adilnosir Subhonkulov, was secretly sent from Russia to Bukhara. This "representative", who came with a trade convoy, also collects detailed information about the internal and external situation in Bukhara, its military power, and this information is compiled and sent to St. Petersburg by the Governor of Orenburg. [5. 52-p] Amir Haydar also sent Mir Alouddin to Moscow in 1804 as an ambassador. [7. B. In addition, the goal of Amir Haydar's embassy mission was for Bukhara to need an ally to oppose Iran and Khiva. That is why in his letter to the ruler of Afghanistan he called for the defeat of Khiva khan Eltuzarkhan and the fight against Iran. [2. 129-b] The first 15 years of the 19th century are known in world history as the Napoleonic Wars. It was during Napoleon's reign in Egypt that Barilla said that he had set himself the goal of conquering the British colonies. It also meant taking the British from the Indian subcontinent, the pearl of the British crown. In addition, Napoleon and Paul I signed an alliance agreement to march to India. But the tragic death of Paul I and Napoleon's invasion of Russia meant that the French intended to carry out this task alone. It was during this period that the British began to try to create a strong barrier to repel the French-Russian aggression. He will first form an alliance with the ruler of Afghanistan, Shuja al-Mulk. But later, as Afghanistan itself split into several smaller pieces, the British began to build a barrier in Central Asia that could stop French-Russian forces. To this end, the East India Company has begun preparing an embassy mission to the Emirate of Bukhara. To this end, the British sent specially trained Muslim specialists to Central Asia in 1812 under the leadership of Mir Izzatullah. Is this an embassy The policy was to pass through Kashmir to East Turkestan and go to Bukhara. At the same time,

the British sent Hafiz Muhammad Fazil Khan to Bukhara as an ambassador. Although the British sent two ambassadors, they handed over the main authority to Mir Izzatullah. He studied the Kashmir-East Turkestan-Bukhara route, which was unknown to the British until then. identification, the establishment of good relations with the Central Asian states, in particular the state of Bukhara. The re-examination of the routes through Afghanistan was also aimed at studying the political processes in the northern provinces of Afghanistan. For this purpose, it was assigned to the embassy mission headed by Muhammad Fozilkhan. In addition, Muhammad Fazil Khan had to inform the Emir that only ambassadors were coming and return without waiting for the ambassadors led by Mir Izzatullah. The main task was assigned to Mir Izzatullah. The aim of the British missions in these two missions was to thoroughly study the main routes to India and to create a strong anti-Russian barrier in Central Asia. Muhammad Fozilkhan described his impressions of the trip to Bukhara in his memoirs "History of Bukhara Addresses". There is almost no information on how these relationships ended. But Amir Haydar was interested in this embassy mission. Because at that time the people of Bukhara were aware of the war between France and Russia. Amir Haydar needed a force to rely on if the French marched on Central Asia. Amir Haydar also established good relations with the British in order to see Bukhara as a leading state in Central Asia. The British also make great promises to make this intention a reality. Because strengthening Bukhara was a strong deterrent to the French aspirations to India. Inspired by the arrival of the ambassadors of the East India Company in Bukhara, Amir Haydar sent special envoys to the Sultan of Turkey Mahmud II (1808-1839) in 1813 under the leadership of Mirza Muhammad Yusufbek. In his letter, the Emir told the sultan that he had established contact with East India through veiled words. In addition, the emir openly appealed to the sultan to send a decree stating that Central Asia had long been under the rule of the Bukhara khans, but the regions of Kazan and Khorezm did not obey the ruler. [2. 119-130-p] In order to restore Bukhara-Khiva relations, in 1812 the Emir of Bukhara sent two ambassadors to Khiva khan Muhammad Rahimkhan. The embassy, headed by Urakboy Jora and Avaz Muhammad Yasovulboshi, will play an important role in restoring Bukhara-Khiva relations and improving relations. [9. 31-b] During this period, the situation on the eastern borders of the Bukhara Emirate became very difficult. In 1800, a dispute arose over the issue of Uratapa with Kokand khan Alimkhan. Kokand troops invaded Jizzakh, Zaamin, and other emirate territories and plundered the population. Tashkent was a fierce battle for Turkestan and Khojand. The rulers of Kokand occupied Khojand in 1805, Tashkent in 1809, and Turkestan in 1816 and included them in the khanate. In 1806-1813 he threatened Uratapa, in 1806 in Jizzakh, and in 1821 in Samarkand. [4.55] The struggle for independence has been waged. "[11. 29-p] In the spring of 1815, Kokand khan Umarmkhan sent an army led by Rajab to Turkestan, which belonged to the Bukhara emirate, and the city was captured as a result of an unexpected and sudden attack at night. [8 .106-p. ] The occupation of the city of Turkestan by the Kokand Khanate led to an increase in hostility between the two neighboring khanates. Although Amir Haydar made peace with Umarmkhan, the khan of Kokand, these wars did not end. 30-b] In 1801, Amir Haydar's ambassador Mirza Hodja Sabir came to Istanbul. In March 1819, he sent the next ambassadors to Istanbul under the leadership of Haji Muhammad Sharif. Amir Haydar asked the Ottoman sultan to send him rare manuscripts and books on jurisprudence. [2,210] In addition, in 1816 and 1820, Mirza Muhammadyusuf was sent to St. Petersburg sent as i. [54] In 1820, the Russian government sent an official embassy mission led by A. F. Negri in response to this embassy. These ambassadors were asked to gather information on the socio-political and foreign relations of the Kokand Khanate, to determine Bukhara's relations with Afghanistan, Turkey and the Khiva Khanate, to study shipping on the Amudarya and Syrdarya rivers, and to determine the level of demand for Russian goods. Budrin writes that when A. F. Negri asked the Emir to free the Russian slaves, the Emir flatly refused and ordered the ambassadors to leave after 12 days. [1. 34-b] The apostles try to take the slaves with them. But the Emir and his officials oppose it as much as possible. He even fined 100 herdsmen for selling Russian slaves. [10.47] In response to the embassy of Amir Haydar Negri, in 1825 he sent Beknazar Abdurasulov to Russia as an ambassador. However, Beknazar Abdurasulov fell ill and died during the negotiations. He was replaced by Beknazar Abdukarimov in 1826. These ambassadors discussed issues such as beneficial trade with Russia, reduction of customs duties between the two countries, the fight against piracy in the desert, and the granting of the right to trade in Bukhara to Orenburg. [2. 218-b] Although the relations between Bukhara and Iran were not very good during the reign of Amir Haydar. The reason was the struggle between the two countries for the Khorasan region. Although there was no embassy contact between Amir Haydar

and King Fathalishah of Iran during this period, they exchanged letters. The letters were sent by Haji Muhammad Sharif, the ambassador to the Ottoman Empire. It mainly asked for the transfer of ambassadors to Istanbul via Iran. [2. 159], in short, in the first quarter of the 19th century, the Emirate of Bukhara was the largest and most powerful state in Central Asia. Studying the memoirs and memoirs of those who came as ambassadors during this period, we can say that the foreign policy of the Emirate of Bukhara had a significant impact not only on the political life of Central Asia but also on other countries. Amir Haydar, who ruled during this period, was well aware of the world events taking place in his time and pursued a foreign policy based on the interests of his country.

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