



The Effect Of The Russian Empire On The Political Life Of The Emirate Of Bukhara (1868-1917)

Yangiboeva Dilnoza Uktamovna

Lecturer Of Termez State University, Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the influence of the Russian Empire on the socio-political life of the Emirate of Bukhara in the late XIX - early XX centuries during the reign of Mangit emirs Muzaffar (1860-1885), Abdulahad (1885-1910) and Alimkhan (1910-1920). There were many people who looked at this country, which has beautiful nature, fertile soil and rich in minerals. The Central Asian khanates, which were part of a constantly changing world, did not undergo renewal, despite their obsolescence. At the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries, when the Emirate of Bukhara became politically and economically full of the policy of the Russian Empire and officially became its vassal, many historical events took place in its social life.

KEYWORDS

Amir Muzaffar, Zirabulak Agreement, Amir Abdullah, Political Agency, Railway, Said Alimkhan, Social Life.

INTRODUCTION

At the end of the XIX century the throne of the Bukhara emirate was ruled by Sayyid Muzaffariddin Bahodirkhan (1860-1885). The history of the Mangit period of the Bukhara Emirate is covered in various local sources and scientific literature. In particular, according to

the Hungarian traveler H. Vamberi, despite Muzaffariddin's ability, he looks like a disaster to his father, for Amir Nasrullah sees him as a rival to the throne and makes him his deputy to Karmana in order to get rid of this fear and control his son [1, p.11-13]. However, the

American diplomat Yu. Skyler, who visited Central Asia from March to November 1873, noted that "Muzaffariddin was as hard as his father Nasrullah, devoid of strong character, anger and capriciousness" [2, p.294]. Amir Muzaffar served as Karmana's deputy for 19 years, and after the death of his father in 1960, he came to Samarkand and ascended the throne of the Bukhara Emirate [3, p.56-57].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The occupation of Tashkent by Tsarist Russian troops in 1865 forced the Emir of Bukhara to wage war with them for Uratapa, Jizzakh and Yangikurgan.

The Russian invaders fought against the Emirate of Bukhara in two seasons - 1866 and 1868. As a result of the invasions of 1866, the Emirate's territories such as Uratapa, Jizzakh and Yangikurgan became part of Russia [4, p.92]. Due to the lack of organization of the army of the Emirate of Bukhara and insufficient supply of military equipment, in 1868 not only the above-mentioned areas, but also the city of Samarkand fell out of the emirate's administration. The decisive battle between the Bukhara army and the Russian army took place in the summer of 1868 near Zirabulak. Defeated in this battle, Amir Muzaffar was forced to conclude a peace treaty with the Tsarist government in order to prevent the annexation of the Emirate of Bukhara to Tsarist Russia. Under this agreement, the Emirate of Bukhara lost its independence in resolving foreign and domestic political issues and became a semi-colonial state under the Russian state [5, p.127-149].

Thus, during the reign of Amir Muzaffar, the Emirate of Bukhara functioned on the stage of history from 1868 to 1920 as a vassal of the Russian Empire.

At the end of the 19th century, the influence of the Russian Empire on the political life of the Emirate of Bukhara increased, and during a period of some changes in the socio-economic life of the region, Amir Muzaffar, who ruled for almost 25 years, died. Amir Muzaffar, realizing that there would be many problems before the person who would succeed him to the throne, proclaimed his son Abdullah as the heir to the throne during his lifetime, i.e. in 1882. Considering that in the future the government of the Russian Empire would have to recognize the heir, the Russian emperor sent Alexander III to Moscow to attend the coronation ceremony.

There, Abdullah was confirmed by the Russian government as the true heir to the throne. Ahmad Donish writes: "Abdullah was sent with gifts accompanied by a high-ranking official headed by Minister Astanakulbi. The king repeatedly invited him to a party, to various banquets. He then signed and sealed an official document consisting of twenty-one items, including the construction of a railway, a telegraph, a church for Russian soldiers and merchants, the sale and purchase of gardens, land, and buildings in the presence of the ambassadors of several countries." [6, p.120-124]. On the eve of his accession to the throne of Bukhara, Abdullah met with a representative of the Russian government, Lieutenant General Annenkov. Annenkov told him that he could rely on the support of the Russian government if there were political conflicts with his other brothers over the throne [5, p.177-178]. On November 14, 1885, the coronation of Amir Abdullah took place at the Bukhara Arch. Mirza Salimbek, the last historian of Bukhara, says: "In 1303 AH, Sayyid Amir Abdullah came from Carmina, and in the Ark, according to Timurid law, civilians, scholars and military leaders raised 92

Uzbek tribes on all four sides of the White Army. He was enthroned. There was a feast for a few days, and many gifts came from other rulers. The Emir expressed his gratitude to each of them and was happy "[7, p.51]. His reign (1885-1910) was not very rich in political events. Because at that time Russia was in full control of the country. Sadri Ziya describes the period of Abdullah as follows: "During the reign of this tsar (during his reign) the friendly relations between the Russian state and the Bukhara state were perfected, telgirom and fire chariots (appeared), iron bridges to the rivers (were built). The city of Chahorjoy (and) was in the middle of the European cities in particular "[8. 104-106 vv]. On June 23, 1888, the government of the Russian Empire signed an additional agreement approving the construction of Russian settlements along the railway in the territory of the Emirate of Bukhara. According to the treaty signed between Russia and Bukhara on January 15, 1893, the area from Pattakesar to Kattakum in the Eastern Bukhara region, along with the city of Termez, 10,514 (fifteen thousand fourteen) desiatina lands were donated to the Russian Empire free of charge. The transformation of the Bukhara-Afghanistan border into the Russian-Afghan border, the establishment of the control of the Russian Empire at the crossings and customs points along the Amudarya, led to the fact that trade routes served its interests.

In 1894, Bukhara was included in the single Russian customs system. In late 1894 and early 1895, new customs offices were established in Karki, Caliph, Piglet, Pattakesar and Ayvanj [11, p.319-320]. In its policy on the Emirate of Bukhara, the government of the Russian Empire tried to maintain its independence, albeit in the name of the state. However, the work of the Bukhara Emirate in all internal and external spheres was carried out under the

direct control of the Russian Empire. Such a policy had its own advantages for the Russian Empire. Because the complete legal destruction of the Emirate of Bukhara and its Russian Empire

Its inclusion, like that of the Governor-General of Turkestan, required the Russian government major political problems and large sums of money. For these reasons, while maintaining the internal independence of Bukhara only in the name of the Russian Empire, it gradually took the path of bringing its economy into line with its colonial policy. In accordance with the Treaty of Mutual Friendship signed between Bukhara and the Russian Empire in 1873 and on the basis of the order of Alexander III in January 1886, a representative office of the Russian state - the Political Agency of the Russian Empire (1886-1917) was established in Bukhara [12, p.46]. At the head of this new court was a political agent appointed by the Russian Foreign Ministry, who at the same time was subordinate to the Governor-General of Turkestan and the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On March 3, 1886, N. Charikov was confirmed as the first political agent of the Russian Empire in the Bukhara Emirate [5, p.188-189].

According to the Charter, the political agency of the Russian Empire operating in Bukhara, first of all, had the right to have a full dialogue with the government of Bukhara on all political and economic issues. The political agent was also tasked with overseeing the Pamir principalities of Shugnan, Rushan and Wakhan, the Afghan border. Activities of Russian citizens living in Bukhara, control over theatrical performances, protection of the interests of Christians in the emirate, accounting for funds received by the Bukhara government from the political agency, distribution of water from the Zarafshan River,

urban development, construction of hospitals, post and telegraph tasks such as building buildings were also assigned [13, p.130].

It should be noted that before 1910, an employee of the Russian Political Agency, established in the territory of the Emirate of Bukhara, was subordinated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia. He also became subordinate to the Governor-General of Turkestan and directly to the Ministry of War of the Russian Empire.

Amir Abdullah (1885-1910) and Amir Alimkhan (1910-1920), who ruled the Emirate during the reign of the Bukhara Empire and were vassals of the Russian Empire, were forced to pursue a policy of de facto obedience to the Russian Empire during their reigns. They had to carry out everything they did, especially relations with foreign countries, directly with the political agency of the government of the Russian Empire in Bukhara, in the order agreed upon.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

It is known from historical documents that even the last Emir of Bukhara, Sayyid Alimkhan (1910-1920), came to the throne with the direct consent of the Russian government. According to D.N. Logofet, "the governors-general of Turkestan made the Emir of Bukhara their best district chief" [14, p.5]. It is obvious that in a short period of time the Emirate of Bukhara became fully politically in line with the policy of the Russian Empire and became obedient to its orders. The Emir of Bukhara visited Moscow and St. Petersburg several times and gained great attention among the court dignitaries with his gifts and dark banquets. He was a member of the Russian Empire in 1893 took his son Alimkhan to the capital [15, p.16]. He then went to the coronation of Emperor Nicholas II

and to celebrate the 25th anniversary of his last enthronement to Bukhara [5, p.178]. Shortly afterwards, Amir Abdullah himself died. During his reign, the socio-economic situation of the people has significantly improved [16, p.189-190].

After the death of his father, the last emir of the Mangit dynasty, Alimkhan, ascended the throne at the age of thirty. "With this I ascended the throne of the kingdom of my late and forgiving father, which I inherited in 1911 AD, on the tenth day of the month of Muharram in 1329 AH. All the inhabitants of Bukhara Sharif swore to serve this helpless slave," Amir Alimkhan wrote in his memoirs [17, p.8]. During his time, on the basis of an agreement with Russia, the Bukhara army was reduced to "twelve thousand soldiers to defend the country" [17, p.8]. As a result, Bukhara became completely dependent on Russia and was unable to acquire military potential [18, p.24]. One of the most important historical events in the socio-political processes of the Bukhara Emirate in the late XIX century was the protests of the local population in 1885-1886 in the Dehnov and Sherabad principalities of the emirate. Of this revolt the main reason for its origin was due to the increase in the amount and number of various taxes from the population and the oppression of the people by local officials [11, p.67-68].

In particular, the process of topographic work of the Governor-General of Turkestan, which was of strategic importance for military cooperation with the Emirate of Bukhara, has in many cases caused public outrage. In particular, on May 18, 1898 in the village of Chut-Choglyk of the Dehnov principality there were mass protests against the work of topographers [19, p.84]. Topography of the local tsarist administration, armed with stones and sticks, working tools, two Cossacks and a

guard guarding them beat and stoned their servants and drove them out of the village. Similar demonstrations will take place on May 20-21 in the village of Tolli, Dehnov principality. Following the popular outcry, the Russian Empire's specialists were forced to withdraw from the Dehnov principality.

Similar demonstrations took place in the villages of Gissar, Kulob and Sherabad principalities. One of the greatest events in the socio-political life of the Emirate of Bukhara in the early twentieth century was the political confrontation and bloodshed between the Sunnis and Shiites in 1910 [13, p.130]. In the sources of that period, this conflict is referred to as the "Ashura conspiracy" [21, p.87].

The Ashura conspiracy in Bukhara was effectively used by the Russian Empire as an incentive to interfere in the internal affairs of the Emirate of Bukhara. He even tried to annex the territory of the emirate directly to the Russian Empire under this pretext. On January 28, 1910, this issue was widely discussed in the Council of Ministers of the Russian Empire. It approved the idea of incorporating the Emirate of Bukhara and the Khiva Khanate into the Russian Empire as Russian provinces. However, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Empire and some high-ranking palace officials, in view of the fact that this would lead to a major international scandal, dissuaded Emperor Nicholas II from this idea [21, p.91]. In 1914, the popular uprisings in Toshkoprik, Shakhrisabz, Kitab, Karshi and Gissar were suppressed with the help of Russian military forces [22, p.212].

The news of the victory of the February Revolution and the voluntary abdication of the Russian Emperor Nicholas II was greeted with great joy by the people of the emirate. They saw this historic event as an event that would

allow their country to free itself from Russian colonial oppression and develop on the path to independence and development. During this period, the Jadid movement in the territory of the Bukhara Emirate and the Young Bukhara Party [23], which grew out of it, became more active. The young people of Bukhara were originally part of the existing monarchy advocated the restriction of the absolute power of the emir through democratic reforms, the establishment of a constitutional monarchy [21, p.97]. On March 27, 1917, at the suggestion of Minister Mirzo Nasrullo, Amir Alimkhan (1910-1920) appointed Sadri Ziya as Qaziqalon of Bukhara. Sadri Zia said: "At the request of some revolutionaries and progressives, the Emir and the Minister considered me worthy of this position and appointed me" [23. 205 a, b v]. According to Sadri Ziya's diary, Amir Alimkhan was repeatedly forced to include representatives of the Jadid progressives in the government. In particular, Abdusamad Khoja Sadri was appointed chairman of the Samarkand city of Bukhara [23. 205 a, b v]. Sadri Ziya analyzes the political processes of 1917 and connects them with the events in Russia, the results of the First World War and the February Revolution. He gave detailed information about these events in his diary [23. 205 a, b v]. According to Muhammad Sharif, the Emir of Bukhara, Said Alimkhan, and the Russian resident of Bukhara, A.Ya. Miller, were concerned that the events in Russia would affect the political situation in the emirate. By partially announcing the reform, they sought to prevent mass exodus. Sadri Zia writes: "Before the reform, the Emir began to involve some of the representatives of progressive scholars in the affairs of the state. On April 7, 1917, he published his appeal for the reform of the country (state). The appeal has provoked strong opposition between supporters of state reform and enemies of innovation." [25]

In general, it is clear from Sadri Ziyov's memoirs that the dismissed former officials, high-ranking officials and clerics, the former Qaziqalon Burhaniddin, Mullo Isomiddin Sadr and others were campaigning against reform and the new progressives who took their places and positions. beginners. The left wing of the young people of Bukhara, led by Fitrat, Fayzulla Khodjaev, Usmon Khodja, staged a large demonstration in Bukhara on April 8, 1917, the day after the decree was issued, and held a rally in Registan [26, p.88-89]. However, Said Alimkhan forcibly dispersed the protesters and imprisoned their leaders.

Under the pretext of the demonstration, on April 14, the Emir revoked his decree. Nasrullo twin Jadids by Alimkhan was accused of supporting him, and he was removed from office and on 15 April was appointed co-founder of the fanatical Nizamiddin Urganji (devonbegi). Thus, the goal of the young people of Bukhara to carry out democratic reforms in a peaceful way was thwarted [21, p.99].

Since the establishment of the Bolshevik government, Turkestan has pursued a policy of overthrowing the Emirate of Bukhara. One of the first results of this policy was the establishment of Bolshevik power in the Russian settlements and districts of the Bukhara Emirate with their direct assistance.

CONCLUSION

Thus, from the end of 1917 to 1918, the Bolshevik government of Turkestan gradually pursued the policy of overthrowing the Bukhara state led by Amir Said Alimkhan. The reflection of this policy ended with the occupation of Old Bukhara by the Red Army

troops led by M. Frunze and the formation of the USSR in 1920. In the decisive battle, the Bolsheviks, who had very modern military weapons, occupied Bukhara with artillery and planes. Amir Alimkhan, on the other hand, "crossed the Amu Darya over the Kulob region on the twenty-second of Jumadussoni 1339 (1920), crossed the river on Wednesday, and entered the territory of Afghanistan" [17, p. 16].

In conclusion, the end of the XIX - beginning of the XX century is a period of extremely complex, various political, economic and cultural processes in the Emirate of Bukhara. First of all, as a result of the aggressive policy of the Russian Empire, deprived of its political independence, all its economic life was subordinated to the interests of the empire. After the October coup, the Emirate of Bukhara, which functioned as a semi-colonial state, completely disappeared from the stage of history as a state.

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