

EMIR NASRULLAH'S FOREIGN POLICY

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Annotation: The scientific article provides information on the foreign political activities of Bukhara emir Nasrullah Khan.

Keywords: Emir Nasrullah, Khiva, Kokand, Muhammad Alikhan, Khojand, Russian Empire, Stoddart and Connolly.

Emir Nasrullah conducted a strong internal policy and at the same time he actively conducted foreign policy with strictness. Nasrullah Khan as a politician who tried to unite the Khanates of Khiva and Kokand around Bukhara is of great importance in the history of Turkestan. In order to restore the territorial integrity of the country, he returned Bashoghir, Khojand, Oratepa, Tashkent, Jizzakh and Zomin to the Bukhara Emirate between 1840 and 1842. At this time, the internal situation in the Kokand Khanate became tense and the dissatisfaction of the upper classes and the people against the Khan increased. In 1841, Khan of Kokand Muhammad Ali Khan (about 1803-1842, reign: 1822-1841) recognized himself as the deputy of Bukhara emir Nasrullah Khan and abdicated in favor of his brother Sultan Mahmud Khan.

According to information, the main reason for this campaign of emir Nasrullah Khan on Kokand was the immorality and drunkenness of Kokand Khan Muhammad Alikhan (he was known as Madali Khan). Ethnographer and orientalist V.P. Nalivkin (1852 - 1918) quotes the following thoughts about Muhammad Alikhan: "He is stubborn, capricious, brought up as a critic, drunken, malicious and morally corrupt. Palace officials flatter him with wine and women"¹. But some historians of Kokand noted that these definitions given to Muhammad Ali Khan are actually wrong. Because there is a hostile relationship between the historian Hakim Khan Tora and the Khan of Kokand Muhammad Ali Khan, as a result, Hakim Khan Tora wrote negative thoughts about Muhammad Ali Khan in the work "Muntakhab al-Tawarikh" ("Collection of Histories") and his information served as a source for many other historians.

According to information, Muhammad Ali Khan married the concubine of his late father Umar Khan and had a child with her. According to the historian and enlightener Ishaq Khan Tora Ibrat (1861-1937) in his work "Tarihi Fergana" ("The History of Fergana") this woman's name is Podshahkhan Ayyim. She was considered the daughter of Mahmudbek and was a very happy young man².

It is known from historical sources that in order to justify his invasion campaign, emir Nasrullah came out with a claim that Muhammad Ali Khan committed an act contrary to Sharia by marrying a concubine whom his father wanted to marry. Ishaq Khan Tora Ibrat writes in his book "History of Ferghana" about what actually caused this action of emir Nasrullah: They are the words of the wicked. The original term is a fragment. For example, when Umar Khan said: "I will take it", Podshah Khan heard the husn of my mother, but he was charmed by the absentee and came as a reason for it... Muhammad Ali Khan made the people look like a rebel and a sinner, he violated the

¹ Бобобеков Х. Қўқон тарихи. – Тошкент: Фан, 1996. – Б. 240.

² Исоқхон Ибрат. Тарихи Фарғона. – Тошкент: Камалак, 1991. – Б. 296.

Sharia, he deserves reprimand, he came and treated many nobles and oppressed women with justice and as he was a woman of the last command, he reached the end of his life and took him to Bukhara.

In "Ansobu-s-salatin wa tawarikh ul-khawaqin" by Mirza Alim Mushrif, emphasis is placed on another reason for emir Nasrullah's invasion. "In 1252 (AD 1836-1837) there was a discussion between Ferghana Khan Muhammad Ali Khan and emir Nasrullah about the repair of the Bashoghir fortress... and for other reasons, emir Nasrullah Bahadir Khan gathered an army, marched to Ferghana region and his regular soldiers easily conquered Bashogirg and entered the Andean cities of Oratepa and Khojand. Andin Darulmulk came to Khokand, where Ferghana was located and went to Bukhara, accusing him of execution.

In the writings of other historians of that period, there is a consensus about the reasons for this invasion by Emir Nasrullah Kokand. All of them explained the reason for the invasion, first of all when Muhammad Ali Khan renovated the Bashoghir fortress bordering the emirate to strengthen the borders of the Kokand Khanate, moreover, after hearing the beautiful description of the concubine Podshah Khan whom Muhammad Ali Khan married, the emir fell in love with her in absentia. They will see when it is gone.

Muhammad Alikhan's continuation of illegal activities in Kokand, and on the other hand, his intention to permanently annex the territory of the Kokand Khanate to the Bukhara Emirate, prompted Nasrullah Khan to launch a new campaign against Kokand in the spring of 1842. On top of that, the opposition and discontent against the new Khan of Kokand, Sultan Murad Khan, and the former Khan, Muhammad Ali Khan, seriously increased in the Khanate of Kokand.

In April 1842, the capital of the khanate, the city of Kokand, was occupied by the army of the emir. By the decree of Nasrullah Khan, Sultan Mahmud Khan, Khan of Kokand, his brother Muhammad Alikhan, Muhammad Aminbek, the 14-year-old son of Muhammad Alikhan were brought to a special building called Zarrin in Kokand and executed. However, Nasrullah Khan did not limit himself to this, he killed 4 women and other nobles, the famous poet Nadirabegim the wife, mother and concubine of Muhammad Ali Khan who insulted him and made a terrible mistake³.

During this period, the wars between the Khans served the interests of the Russian Empire. They tried to weaken Central Asian khanates by inciting each other. One of the examples of this diplomacy was the letter sent to the emir by the Russian Emperor Nicholas I soon after the conquest of the Kokand Khanate by emir Nasrullah in the spring of 1842. The emperor, knowing full well that the main cause of this unjust war between the two khanates was emir Nasrullah, expressed his satisfaction with the victory of the emir in Kokand. As if showing him a compliment, he wrote: "It is necessary to eliminate the struggle for the throne in Kokand. After that, the lands from Turkestan and Tashkent to the banks of the Syrdarya, from Jizzakh to the border of Oratepa, Khojand, Kokand, Margilan and Kashgar will be in the hands of Your Highness. , we want you to rule." However, only three months before this letter, on February 25, 1842, in a letter addressed to Muhammad Ali Khan through the ambassador of the Kokand Khanate, Muhammad Halil Sahibzada, Nicholas I himself said: "Your powerful Russian state is regularly friendly. It was very nice for us to know your desire to be in contact. We accept your good intentions with full respect. We believe that your sincere concern for the establishment of friendly neighborly relations will lead to successful results in the future. We wish you all the best."

³ Мирзоолим Мушриф. Қўқон хонлиги тарихи. Ансоб ус-салотин ва таворих ул-хавоқин. –Тошкент: Ғофур Ғулом нашриёти, 1995. – Б. 20 – 21.

So, on April 26, 1842, emir Nasrullah added a large part of the territory of the Kokand Khanate to the Bukhara Emirate. The fact that emir Nasrullah Khan appointed Ibrahim Parvanachi Mangit (Kokan historians refer to him as Ibrahim Miyam), who was working as the governor (governor) of Samarkand, to Kokan as his deputy had negative consequences. The viceroy oppressed the local population and increased taxes. Regarding the activities of Ibrahim Dodhok in Kokand, there are conflicting information in the sources⁴. Muhammad Aziz Margiloni's work "History of Azizi" states that Ibrahim conducts politics with fair judgments, while Mulla Olim Makhdum Haji's "History of Turkestan" explains that on the contrary, he worsened the situation of the population⁵. At this point, it should be acknowledged that Muhammad Aziz wrote what he heard from his father in his work, and the work "History of Turkestan" was adapted to the censorship of the Russian Empire.

As a result, Kokand will soon lose his hand. In the summer of 1842, only 3 months later, the Kokand people revolted, defeated the army of Bukharas standing in the city with the help of Kipchaks, and put Sheralikhon on the throne of the Kokand Khanate. In the words of a local historian, "at that time, white appeared on emir Nasrullah's beard, and the people used to say that he was making Kokand old."

Conflicts between the Khanate of Khiva and the Emirate of Bukhara intensified during this period. In 1842-1843, the Khiva people took advantage of emir Nasrullah's presence in the Kokand campaign and attacked the territory of Bukhara. The fact that Khiva Khan encouraged the Marv Turkmen to attack the lands of the Bukhara Emirate characterizes the relations between these two countries.

At this time, both Uzbek states mainly sought to include Marv in their territory. In the end, Nasrullah Khan won this battle, and Marv again became a part of the territory of the Bukhara Emirate, as it was during the time of emir Shahmurad. In 1843, emir Nasrullah who had an active foreign policy, subjugated Marv.

During the reign of Khiva khan Allokuli Khan (1825-1842) and his successor Rahimqulikhan (1842-1845), Khiva people made military campaigns to Bukhara lands several times. In response, Emir Nasrullah marched on Khiva Khanate and besieged Hazorasp in 1843. However, the ideas of Emir Nasrullah to unite the lands of Khiva Khanate to the Bukhara state were not realized.

According to the information, "the emir gathered all the living souls, almost a hundred thousand black soldiers, against the Khiva, but the defeat and the taking of thousands of people as prisoners left him mentally disabled. Bukhara's black army retaliated against Khiva and was completely defeated near Hazorasp, and the emir barely escaped with his life, leaving terrible complications in his later life... they say that it lasts about four years after the Khiva Khan's looting. During these years, no one saw or knew that Emir Nasrullah once laughed or spoke openly with his followers"⁶.

During the period when Emir Nasrullah took power in Bukhara, under the leadership of Shahrisabz Daniyal father, it became a very strong country, not only able to defend itself, but also able to exert a significant influence on the political life of the emirate. In 1836, after the death of

⁴ Shamsutdinov R., Karimov Sh., Ubaydulayev O'. Vatan tarixi. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2010. – №2. – B. 108.

⁵ Мухаммад Азиз Марғилоний. Тарихи Азизий / Нашрга тайёрловчилар Ш. Воҳидов, Д. Сангирова. – Тошкент: Маънавият, 1999. – Б. 27.

⁶ Равшанов П. Малика Кенагас ойим ёхуд Амир Насруллонинг ўлими қиссаси. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2000. – Б. 149 – 150.

Daniyal, according to his will, his eldest son Khojaqulbi was appointed to Shahrisabz, and his younger son Bobobek to Kitab. Soon, the struggle between the brothers to strengthen their influence in Shahrisabz begins. In 1846, Khojaqulbi died after ruling Shahrisabz for 10 years. After his death, Shahrisabz's son Ashirkulibi, and Kitab's brother Iskandarbi (Daniyal's paternal son) became governors. Soon, Iskandarbi will take Shahrisabz out of Ashirkulibi's hands. Like his father, Iskandarbi conducts a policy of disobedience to the Bukhara emir⁷. This policy of his is supported by governors of Kenagas, some palace officials and Khanates of Kokand and Khiva. Moreover, the tendencies of disobedience to the central authority in Shahrisabz and Kitab had spread to Hisar and Balkh regions of the emirate.

The years of Iskandar's reign are characterized by the continuation of many campaigns of emir Nasrullah on Shahrisabz. According to historian Mirza Abdulazim Sami, emir Nasrullah made 32 military campaigns on Shahrisabz during 20 years and finally captured Shahrisabz in 1856. emir Nasrullah won by relying on the spiritual support of his elder Sheikh Muhammad Husayn Alavi Bukhari in capturing Shahrisabz. Another historian, scientist and writer Sadridin Ayniy (1878-1954) mentioned in his work "Materials for the History of Bukhara Revolution" that emir Nasrullah organized 32 military trips to Shahrisabz in 30 years. The campaigns of 1827, 1844, and 1856 stand out among the military campaigns to Shahrisabz. As a result of these campaigns, Shahrisabz was subjugated to Bukhara in 1856. Exactly 100 years after the official rule of the Mangit dynasty of Bukhara Emirate, Shahrisabz oasis became an integral part of the territory of the Emirate⁸.

Narullah Khan also repeats an unpleasant mistake made by many Mangit amirs. Despite the fact that the Mangits are an Uzbek people, they often appointed Iranians (Persians) and not Uzbeks to the position of koshbegi (prime minister). As such koshbegis, whose origins go back to Iranian slaves and who believed in the Shia sect of Islam, usually did not have relatives and close friends in Bukhara, they thought that they would serve the emir loyally. However, after the Iranian Koshbegi regained their position, they humiliated and despised the Turkic peoples, especially the Uzbeks, who are the main indigenous population of the emirate. This situation later caused various disputes in Bukhara Emirate.

The British government, aware through intelligence materials, that the deadline for the implementation of the Russian Empire's plan to conquer the Central Asian khanates is getting closer, falls into the position of preventing this invasion, which is against its interests. In 1838, the British government first sent Colonel Stoddart to Bukhara on a special mission to realize this intention. The amir, who received Stoddart twice and knew about the intentions of the British government through him, did not respond to the ambassador's proposal. After a while, Emir Nasrullah, who heard that the ambassador passed through Registan on a horse, threw Stoddart into prison without thinking. Worried about the absence of the ambassador, the British government found out about Stoddart's condition through various channels and asked the Russian government to mediate and get the ambassador out of Bukhara and transferred to Afghanistan, which was ruled by England at that time. At the same time, the Russian government spoke to the emir about Stodadrt, who was sent to Bukhara on another mission, but who was tortured for two years in prison and then released, but was kept and prevented from leaving Bukhara. The English government will give instructions on helping to fulfill the request. At this time, emir was leaving to conquer the Khanate of Kokand, and he

⁷ Якубов Я. Шахрисабз ва Китоб тарихидан (XVIII – XIX асрлар биринчи ярмидаги ижтимоий-сиёсий ҳаёти). – Қарши: Насаф, 1996. – Б. 34 – 36.

⁸ Зиёев Ҳ. Туркистонда Россия тажовузи ва ҳукмронлигига қарши кураш. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2001. – Б. 15.

"received" the Russian ambassador Butakov sitting on a horse in Registan. In such a situation, it is self-evident that Butakov's request regarding Stoddart was not fulfilled. So, the emir, who did not want to solve the Stoddart issue, left for the Kokand march. When emir Nasrullah was staying in his residence in Kokand, or rather in Mahram, Captain Connolly, who had been sent by England on a mission to Khiva and Kokand khanates, like Stoddart's, had gone to Khiva before and asked Alloquli Khan about the proposals of the British government. and then he came to Kokan by detours and persuaded Muhammad Alikhan in Kokand based on these suggestions. However, before Connolly had managed to organize his work in Kokand, Emir Nasrullah and his army occupied the territories of the Khanate, and he settled in Mahram and called Connolly to his presence. Now Connolly had two options, the first option was to secretly escape from Kokand, and the second option was to go to emir Nasrullah's residence without fear of death and explain his purpose to him. The Kokand representatives, who were sympathetic to Connolly, advised him to secretly leave the territory of the khanate. However, Connolly decides to go to Emir Nasrullah and talk to him. At the first meeting with emir, her work goes from bad to worse. Emir Nasrullah, who was aware of the ambassador's intention, immediately sent him to Bukhara under the guard of soldiers, to the prison where his compatriot and colleague Stoddart was thrown. He stayed in Kogan for ten days and soaked the city in blood, executed hundreds of innocent men, women, old people and young people, seized the treasury and the wealth of private individuals, and sent about three hundred beautiful women to his country as slaves. Russian representative brought a special congratulatory letter from Emperor Nicholas I to the late Emir Nasrullah. Sources say that Stoddart and Connolly were executed for spying for the British.

Even the ardent fans of emir Nasrullah had to admit that he is a tough and skillful politician and a famous statesman. For example, on January 10, 1861, Adjutant-General Bezak, the commander of the Orenburg corps, sent the following comments about emir Nasrullo to the Minister of Military Affairs of the Russian Empire: During the 34 years that Nasrullah ruled in Bukhara, he had a special attractive power over all the peoples of Turkestan.

Emir Nasrullah tragically died on September 21, 1860 at the age of 55 in the city of Bukhara. Representatives of the Bukhara school of historiography will give brief information on the details of the death of the emir.

The untimely death of Emir Nasrullah later led to many negative consequences. The reforms carried out in the emirate stopped during the time of his successors. The military actions of the Russian Empire against the three khanates in Turkestan, the failure of the Bukhara Emirate to seriously resist the Russian aggression, and the fact that it was defeated and lost a large part of the country's territory are the main consequences of this.

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