



Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ajsshr>

Copyright: Original
content from this work
may be used under the
terms of the creative
commons attributes
4.0 licence.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS DURING THE KOKAND KHAN UMAR KHAN PERIOD (1810-1822)

Submission Date: March 21, 2023, Accepted Date: March 26, 2023,

Published Date: March 31, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajsshr/Volume03Issue03-14>

Erkaev Ergashali

Andijan State University, Associate Professor Of "History Of Uzbekistan" V. B. Candidate Of Historical Sciences, Uzbekistan

Ashurov Olimjon

Andijan State University, Faculty Of History, 3rd-Level Student Of History, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the foreign, political and diplomatic relations of Khan Umar Khan of Kokand with Russia, China, Khiva Khanate and Bukhara Emirate.

KEYWORDS

Khan, ambassador, onon, khani khanon, Amir Haydar, Muhammad Rahimkhan, Russia, China, Afghanistan. Manchurians, East Turkestan.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that there is a need to study the history of the Uzbek people and their statehood, to research the mutual relations during the Khanate period based on clear and scientific facts and convey it to the general public.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev "Hoqandi Latif, who has two thousand years of glorious history, peaceful nature, and has witnessed many great events, is a bright symbol of the development of national statehood, science and craft, art and literature. ", he noted (1,1). A number of issues

related to the history of the Kokan Khanate (1709-1876), which has its place in the history of our national statehood, are being fully resolved in the following years. . During the reigns of Olim Khan (1798-1810), Umar Khan (1810-1822), and Muhammadali Khan (1822-1842), the khanate territories expanded, from the north through the Kazakh lands to Russia, from the west to the Bukhara Emirate, through the desert regions to the Khiva Khanate, and from the east to the Kashgar lands. It bordered with the southern regions of the Pamir Mountains. Along with strengthening the political position of the Khanate in Central Asia, it also advanced economically and expanded diplomatic and trade relations with neighboring countries. One of the important tasks is to study foreign policy relations during the time of Umar Khan (1810-1822), who elevated the khanate. Along with the centralization and development of the khanate, Amir Umar Khan followed the path of strengthening the diplomatic relations during the time of his grandfather Erdanabi, father Norbotabek and brother Olim Khan. Like his brother Olim Khan (1798-1810), he sought to strengthen relations with Russia. The first diplomatic relations during Umar Khan's time were sent to Russia and were connected with the arrival of the Russian translator Mamadiyrov in 1811. .

In 1810, ambassadors from Petersburg came to Kokhan and were received by Omar Khan. . The first diplomatic relations between the Khanate and Russia during the time of Umar Khan were established in 1810. (2, 69). In 1810, the head of the Siberian line (line) Lieutenant General Glaznep appealed to the Kokan khanate about establishing trade relations, and in 1811, Russian representatives came to Kokan via Tashkent with such an offer. Information is coming out and soon Kokan Khan Amir Umar Khan will send ambassadors to St. Petersburg, the capital of Russia, under the leadership of Father Shakurbek. These ambassadors

will be given the task of granting permission for the free trade of Kokan merchants in the territory of the Russian Empire and ensuring the safety of the Khanate merchants in the territory of the Russian Empire. When the ambassadors were returning to Kokan in 1813, they were accompanied by Russian ambassadors. These ambassadors are headed by Filip Nazarov. The ambassadors will come to Kokan via Tashkent. (3.48-49) During Umar Khan's time, diplomatic relations between the two countries continued intensively. The security of trade transit routes and the development of trade with Russia were raised on the agenda, these issues were positively resolved. The relations between the three rulers who came to the throne in the early 19th century - Amir Haydar, Muhammad Rahim Khan and Umar Khan - are covered in different ways in local sources. . For example, information has been preserved that Amir Haydar Kokhan Khan congratulated Omar Khan on his accession to the throne by sending gifts and showing friendship. According to the information, Sayyid Eshonkhoja Tora Mahdumi Azami, whom Umar Khan sent as an ambassador to Bukhara, was warmly welcomed by Amir Haydar (5.129). In addition, in another source, details are also given that Ohund Domla Mir Baqi from Kokan was sent to compete with the scholars of Bukhara, and the emir of Bukhara recognized the knowledge of the scholar from Kokan and accompanied him with gifts (4.27). However, friendly relations between the two rulers did not last long. The main reasons for this were the first breakdown of relations between the governor of Oratepa in Bukhara, Mahmudkhoja, who went to the service of Umar Khan, and Toqi, who was ruling in Turkestan, took help from the Bukhara emir, plundered the territories of the Kokhan Khanate and robbed caravans. was the beginning. The ruler of Bukhara, Amir Haidar, who learned about this, sent an army to Oratepa (June 1810). Umar Khan's several military campaigns in 1810-

1820 to Jizzakh and its surroundings on the border of the emirate, and constant wars for Oratepa, and in the spring of 1812, the north-east of Tashkent territories, and in 1815, sending an army to Turkestan under the leadership of Rajab Devan Begi completely destroyed the relations between the two countries. fought between.

There are also a number of conflicts in the issue of relations between Kokand-Khiva. It is known that relations between Kokand-Khiva were much better during the time of Khan of Khiva Muhammad Rahimkhan. In 1819, the ambassadors sent by Umar Khan to the Turkish Sultan Mahmud were led by Haji Mir Qurban. When the ambassadors were returning, Khan of Khorezm visited Muhammad Rahim Khan I. Khan of Khiva sent two ambassadors to the Kokan ambassadors to ensure the safety of the ambassadors. The ambassadors who came to the palace of Kokand ruler Umarmkhan Khiva Khan Muhammad Rahimkhan with an official letter and its consequences are mentioned in the work "Tarihi jakhannamoyi" by Awaz Muhammad Attari, written on the history of Kokand (4,26). according to information. Umar Khan sent the ambassadors of Khiva with gifts and greetings accompanied by Abdul Khaliq's guard (4,30). This situation signaled the formation of an official Kokhan-Khiva military alliance against Bukhara. There were several reasons for establishing diplomatic relations with the Khanate of Khiva. Because first of all, it was difficult to find an ally who could help Muhammad Rahim Khan against Bukhara other than Umar Khan. Secondly, the territory of the Khiva khanate directly became a border state with the Kokan Khanate after the subjugation of Dashti Kipchak, and the issue of guaranteeing peaceful neighborly relations in the future was also a concern of the Khiva palace. In the summer of 1821, Umar Khan became the governor of Andijan with 12,000 troops. His son Muhammad

Alikhan, Torakorgan governor Amirza Sultan Mahmudkhan, and Khojand governor Shahibek set out together. He captured the bird and sent it to Umar Khan. Umar Khan was happy about this and awarded Odinaqul devobegi and Ma'murboy the pilot, who came to ask for help on behalf of the Chinese-Kipchaks, and appointed Isoak devonbegi as their leader (4,31). In the spring of 1822, he brought the gifts sent by the Turkish sultan Sutan Mahmud Khan (1808-1839) for Umar Khan and other valuable gifts (the second embassy sent to the Turkish sultan was led by Haji Mir Qurban). The gifts brought a decorated sword, two pistols, two high-quality watches, two binoculars, a bundle of clothes made of Turkish satin, and an important label, the title of "khani-khanoh" given to Umar Khan (3,26-27). Amir Umar Khan, who ascended the throne in 1810, tried to strengthen the foundations of statehood in the country. During his time, a Manchurian ambassador lived permanently in the khanate. When Umar Khan sent his ambassadors to China, he called himself "Khan" in letters covered with golden water. In 1814, he sent a judge supervising the procedure. This qazi was entrusted with the following tasks: protection of Sharia law, coordination of relations between city governors in East Turkestan, local Muslim population and merchants of Kokan, settlement of tax collection from Muslim population in East Turkestan in favor of Umar Khan, and solving problems in the customs system. tasks were assigned. But these issues have not been resolved positively. The deputy of East Turkestan, where the two governments could not come to an agreement, blindly rejected this issue (6, 41). Umar Khan asked for the appointment of two Kokan elders to supervise the Kokan merchant. The injustices of East Turkestan against Kokan merchants and other issues will be put on the agenda. He conducted negotiations and appealed several times to eliminate these accumulated issues. The Manchu government was forced to start negotiations in 1820

when Umar Khan learned that Jahangirkhoja, who was against the Manchus, was summoned from Bukhara. As a result of these negotiations, the Kokan side undertakes to keep Jahangirkhoja in the territory of the khanate, and the Manchu government undertakes to pay Kokan 200 silver yonbi annually (6,42).

During the period of Kokand Khan Umar Khan, the khanate developed in internal and external relations, and during his time the territory of the khanate expanded several times. Umar Khan's father, Abdul Qayyumbek (Norbotakhon), like his brother Olimbek (khan), tried to expand the territory of the khanate.

REFERENCES

1. Mirziyoev Sh.M. Speech at the opening ceremony of the International Crafts Festival.// People's word. September 14, 2019.
2. Valikul Ishquvatov Kokan Russian relations Tashkent 2009. 69b.
3. Babadzhanov B.M. Kakandskoe khanate: vlast, politics, religion. Tokyo-Tashkent. 2010. 139 p.
4. F. Otahonov. The military alliance between Kokan and Khiva Khanate in 1821 and its consequences. / History of Uzbekistan 2012, No. 2, p. 27.
5. Ikramjon Kuzikov History of Kokan Khanate. Namangan 2014, 48-49b.
6. Sherali Koldoshev. Kokan Khanate and Eastern Turkestan: political, economic and cultural relations. Tashkent. <Academic publication>, 2021. 41.42 p.