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## EMBASSY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE EMIRATE OF BUKHARA AND THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE DURING THE INVASION OF TURKESTAN: AN ANALYSIS OF THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE PERIOD OF INDEPENDENCE

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**ABSTRACT:** This article analyzes the level of study of the embassy relations during the time of the Russian Empire's invasion of the Bukhara Emirate and the ongoing military operations between the two countries. Also, the nature of negotiations during diplomatic relations and the approaches to it are highlighted.

**KEYWORDS:** Emirate of Bukhara, Russian Empire, N.G. Chernyaev, N.A. Krijanovsky, D.I. Romanovsky, K.P. Kaufman.

### INTRODUCTION

The invasion of Turkestan by the Russian Empire is a subject researched by many historians. At the same time, the exchange of embassies between the Bukhara Emirate and the Russian Empire during the military operations was also studied. There are ambiguities and inconsistencies in the coverage of the negotiations between the two countries during their mutual diplomatic relations, and it can be seen that this situation has been the cause of various scientific debates until now.

R.E. Kholikova, Sh.P. Toshova, A.B. Khalikulov and O.A. Information is provided in the studies of clichés. Including Sh.P. Toshova in the early period of military operations N.G. Sh.P., who analyzed Abdulazim Somi's work on the diplomatic relations between Chernyaev and Amir Muzaffar in terms of sources. Toshova cites some information from "Tuhfayi Shahi" in her research. According to him, General N.G. Chernyaev told the emir of Bukhara that he would inevitably start a war if he did not release the arrested Russian ambassadors, but military operations began even after the ambassadors were released, and Russian troops were defeated in this battle [1, 111-114]. Sh.P. Tosheva analyzed and revealed that the information provided by the historian Mirza Abdulazim Sami about the relations between the two countries failed to give an accurate assessment of the historical processes [1, 114].

R. Khalikova also in her research Russian military officials N.G. Chernyaev, N.A. Krijanovsky, D.I. Romanovsky, K.P. He states that between Kaufman and the emir of Bukhara there were unsuccessful negotiations on the issue of Tashkent and the prevention of war [3, 114-116]. Also R.E. Khalikova continued in her opinion, after Khojand was occupied by Russian troops, Orenburg Governor-General N.A. Kryjanovsky tells the emir of Bukhara that he has come to Tashkent and offers to send his representative to make peace. The emir of Bukhara accepted this proposal and his representatives arrived in Khojand on September 1, 1866. About the negotiations in the middle, "Amir, who agreed to all the terms of the peace, asked for relief in the matter of paying a

contribution of 100,000 gold, but N.A. Krijanovsky informed the ambassador of Bukhara that there will be no concessions and that if the tribute payments do not arrive within 10 days, the military operations will be resumed" [3, 101-102]. In describing these historical processes, the author does not dwell on the names and actions of the ambassadors from Bukhara. Also, in some places " Major General D.I. After Romanovsky was appointed as the governor-general of the Turkestan region, he negotiated with the emir of Bukhara in order to prevent the future war. However, these negotiations did not yield any results [2, 106] ", one can see cases where the contents of the negotiations were not disclosed. Instead, it should be emphasized that the content of these negotiations is important in studying the flow of political processes and the characteristics of diplomatic relations during the ongoing military operations.

Here A.B. It should be noted that in his research, Khalikulov described the content of the negotiations with the Russian Empire conducted by Musabek Mirokhor and Mirzo Shamsiddin as ambassadors in 1867-1868. In particular, in the spring of 1867 N.A. According to Krijanovsky's proposal, Musabek Mirokhor Khakimov's arrival in Orenburg, and the emir's proposals to return the conquered lands of Oratepa and Jizzakh to the emir, and to designate the Syrdarya as the border in the middle. N.A. Negotiations were held between Krijanovsky and ambassador Musabek Mirokhor, and it was noted that a peace treaty was signed with the Bukhara Emirate [4, 154]. Ambassador Musabek mirokhor to Tashkent K.P. Being sent to Kaufman was later stated that Kaufman sent Mirza Shamsiddin on the issues of the peace text [4, 155-156]. It should be noted that A.B. These facts brought out by Khalikulov R.E. It complements Kholikova's data, but it can be seen that even in this study, all embassies and negotiations of this period were not fully covered and systematically studied.

Information about the ambassadors sent by the emir of Bukhara to the territory of the Russian Empire in 1865-1868 O.A. Also presented in Klichev's study. As an important aspect of this work, it is possible to mention the names, positions of the ambassadors, as well as information about the ambassador's skills and experience [5, 155-168]. In particular, it became known that the emir's officials, such as Mulla Berdiqul Garovulbegi, Musobek Mirokhor, Abdullaboy, Mirzo Shamsiddin, Mulla Yakhyojoja and Muhammadnasir Mirokhor, were sent to clarify the terms of the peace agreement signed between the two sides, and to resolve issues related to their implementation [5, 157]. Some of the names mentioned in this case are new information in the development of historical knowledge on the subject. The researcher was satisfied with stating that the aim of the embassies was to "clarify the terms of the peace declaration, to resolve issues related to their implementation", and did not analyze their content and impact on the political situation.

O.A. Klichev also paid attention to information such as the appearance and biography of the ambassadors. For example, Musobek Mirokhor and Muhammadnasir Mirokhor cited the ideas of the works of Russian and Bukhara authors who gave information about such characteristics of ambassadors [5, 157-158]. Thus, detailing the activities of these ambassadors, showing their participation and influence in political processes, and analyzing the relations between the states on this basis have been neglected.

In conclusion, it can be said that in 1865-1868 Bukhara-Russia diplomatic relations and embassies were exchanged many times. It is observed that the main issues were the cessation of the war

between the two sides and the agreement on the terms of peace. But it can be seen that the activities of all embassies have not been studied and the changes in the terms of the agreement between the countries have not been systematically analyzed.

In general, from the historiographical analysis of the topic, it became clear that the Bukhara-Russian embassy relations of 1865-1868 have not yet been fully revealed in historical research. This situation is one of the weak points that should be focused on in new studies between the Emirate of Bukhara and the Russian Empire.

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