

BUKHARA-KOKAN RELATIONS IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 18TH CENTURY - THE BEGINNING OF THE 19TH CENTURY

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ABSTRACT: At the beginning of the 18th century, the Min clan, representatives of the local population in the Fergana Valley, founded a new state - the Kokan Khanate. In the second half of the 18th century, during the rule of Erdanabiy (1751-1769) and Norbotabiy (1770-1798), Fergana managed to expand its territory and strengthen its independence. During the period of Khanate of Kokand Erdanabi (Abd al-Qayyumkhan), the country negotiated with the state of China and signed an agreement on the non-interference of China in the affairs of the Kokand Khanate and East Turkestan-Kashgar. Peace was established for a long time [1]. After long wars with Abdurahmanbi, Erdanabi managed to capture Isfara and Khojand. In June-July 1754, together with the ruler of Bukhara, Muhammad Rahimbiy, he marched on Fazilbiy, a representative of the Yuz clan, to Oratepa. They met each other in the Zomin region and joined the siege of Oratepa. However, after a few days, both of them return to their homeland by flying in the box of Muhammad Aminbi [2]. That is, due to the intervention of the ruler of Hisar, Muhammad Aminbi, this campaign ended in defeat for the Kokan people.

KEYWORDS: Bukhara army, Abdurahmanbi, Erdanabi, Norbotabi, response ambassador, Ferghana, Hakim Qushbegi.

INTRODUCTION

During the reign of Norbotabi (1770-1798), the Khanate of Kokan becomes an independent and powerful state. Even China recognizes it. Political stability during this period leads to the growth of the country's economy. He concludes a peace treaty with the governor of Oratepa Khudoyorbi. Soon Khudoyorbi died and Bobobek Devonbegi (Khudoyorbi's younger brother) was appointed in his place. This event is the impetus for Amir Shahmurad to march to Oratepa (considered a vassal of the Khudoyarbi Emirate). In turn, Norbotabi marched to Khojand and sent an ambassador to Amir Shahmurad asking him to stop marching to Oratepa and to keep the vassalage of Bukhara there [3].

Khudoyorkhonzoda interprets this event completely differently in his work "Anjum al-Tawarikh". He said that Amir Shahmurad realized that he would not be able to conquer Oratepa and sent Musa Khan Dahbedi as an ambassador to Ferghana [4]. Norbotabi welcomed the sheikh with respect, dressed him in expensive clothes, and a peace treaty was concluded between the two. A

mission led by Hakim Khan Khoja will be sent from Ferghana as a response ambassador. Amir Shahmurad also accepted the terms of peace and even returned Zamin around Oratepa [5].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

From the beginning of the 19th century, the Khanate of Kokan established active relations with neighboring countries and sent ambassadors to them. Information about the ambassadors sent by the Kokan Khanate to Bukhara has reached us through historical sources [6]. In the beginning of the 19th century, the Yuz clans, located in the west of the Kokan Khanate, became stronger. As a result, the territory of Bukhara and Kokan khanates begins to shrink geographically [7]. Between 1797 and 1803, they were twice attacked by Bukhara troops [8].

In 1805, after seven years of campaigns, Olim Khan conquered Khojand, and in 1806, Oratepa, and included them in his jurisdiction [9]. After the siege, the Bukhara army stationed there surrendered, and the governor of this region Mullah Ernazarbi and his son Pirnazarbi, Bekmurad the propeller, and Qabilbi Inaq, the brother of Hakim Qushbegi, were taken prisoner. Then the Kokans made an unsuccessful campaign to Jizzakh [10]. But soon, Oratepa gained independence and Mahmudhoja became the governor there. The activity of the Kokanites leads to their clash with the Bukharanites again. A great battle took place in Oratepa between Amir Haydar and his supporters of Tashkent and Olim Khan's forces allied with Kashgar and Sayram. As a result of the timely arrival of Amir Haydar's allies, the Kazakh sultans in Turkestan, the 10,000-strong Sayramites who were in ambush were defeated, and the Kokan troops fled [11].

CONCLUSION

Olimkhan defeated the Bukhara army and changed his policy. Now he decided to march to Tashkent and in 1809 occupied this region. From here, in the middle of winter, Olim Khan sends his army to Sayram and Shymkent, against the retreating Tashkent army. The chiefs of the army and the enemies of the Khan, who were fed up with the harsh weather, the cold winter, and the anger and oppression of Alim Khan, incited his brother Umar Khan against Alim Khan. Umar Khan left his brother with the army of conspirators, returned to Kokan and sat on the throne of the Khanate [12]. When Olimkhan was returning to Kokhan with his relatives who stayed in Tashkent, Umarchan and an official who received an assignment from the Tashkent nobles were chased by rascals and spies-guards, he was surrounded in the area called Olti Qush (a village around Dangara) and was killed by a bullet fired by an official named Kambar Mirza[13].

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