



Who Was Seid Abdul Ahad Khodja From Manghit Dynasty

Rajabova Dilnoza Yarashovna

Phd Student of Faculty of History and cultural inheritance of
Bukhara State University, Bukhara, Uzbekistan.

ABSTRACT

An insight provided at the article reviews of some profound investigation on the scientific basis the last years of the Emir of Bukhara Emir Nasrullah in the middle of the XIX century, the will of his successor, the internal struggle for the throne after his death and the political situation with the coming to the throne of Seid Muzaffar Khan, as well as, the views of local historians.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 20 April 2021

Received in revised form

25 April 2021

Accepted 29 April 2021

Available online 30 April 2021

Keywords: dynasty, family tree, mangits, sayids, joybor sheikhs, emirate, independence, principality, truce, rebellion, governor, commander, officer.

The Emirate of Bukhara was ruled in the 19th century by emirs from the Manghit dynasty of the Turks, especially during the reign of Amir Nasrullah Khan (1827-1860), who had the longest reign in his family tree. His reforms in the administration of the emirate, the historical events of the last years of his reign, the fate of his tragic death, and the accession to the throne of the next heir are both controversial in his time and to this day. Local historians of that period Mirzo Abdulazim Somi [1], Mirzo Salimbek [2], Muhamed Ali Baljuvani [3], Ahmad Donish [4], Sadridin Aini [5], Abdurauf Fitrat [6], Sadri Ziyoy [7], Sayyid Mansur Olimi [8] have left valuable information in their works. They have some argumentative views on the emirate's governance policy, the socio-political situation, the cultural lifestyle of the local population and the abdication of Amir Nasrullah, and about the accession of his son Sayyid Muzaffarkhan to the throne. So the situation requires a detailed scientific study based on archival documents.

During the less than thirty-six years of his rule, Amir Nasrullah carried out administrative-

political, military and cultural reforms in the country. He pursued a strong domestic and foreign policy. He initially changed his open diplomatic relations with Russia and Britain when he later realized their purpose. As a politician who tried to unite the Khiva and Kokand khanates around Bukhara, Nasrullah Khan played an important role in the history of Turkestan. [9-41] It is said that he had one son, Sayid Muzaffar Khan, and one daughter, and many grandchildren. Local historians give different accounts of his death, with Abdurauf Fitrat, one of the Jadids, writing that Amir Nasrullah Khan was poisoned by mercury in his ear by his wife Kenagas Khanum and died within a few days. [6-9] Other local historians, Somi, Salimbek, and Sayyid Mansur Olimi also cite it in a more abstract way.

At this point, the issue of his successor was also serious. Because Amir Nasrullah was still at the age of fifty-five (sixty-three in some sources), this tragedy occurred unexpectedly at the height of his reign. During his lifetime, Muzaffariddin was proclaimed heir and sent to Karmana as governor. But he later chose a successor from Nasrullah's grandchildren for his undesirable aspects to his father, who was not typical of the throne. In the last days of his illness he told his closest ministers about it.

Among the documents kept in the fund of the H-1 Turkestan Governor-General's Office of the National Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a biography of Amir Muzaffarkhan's nephew, Seid Abdul Ahad Khodja (Sayid Abdulahadkhoja), who enlisted in the Russian army on November 24, 1871. He told his advisers that he was going to make his grandson, Sayid Abdullah Khaja, the crown prince, and that he would be transferred to the throne after his death. [10-10]

Seid Abdul Ahad Khodja was the grandson of Amir Nasrullah Khan, that is, the eldest grandson of his daughter, who was passed on to Abu Sayid Khodjai Joybari. This daughter was two years older than Muzaffariddin and was the wife of Sayid Muhammad Boqi-khodja, the son of Sayid Atoullah, one of the Bukhara nomads from joybars. [2-20] He said: "My mother's father was Amir Nasrullah Bahodurkhan and his mother was the daughter of Mir Dostim Mirza. Mir Dostim Mirzo is the younger brother of Amir Shah-Murad, the youngest son of Amir Doniyolbi. My father, Said Muhammad Boqi, the son of Sayid Atoullah, and his mother, Said Haydar, the daughter of emir Said Nasrullah, will be the owners." [10-5] He continued with those words that he had other brothers and all of them had been raised by grandfather Nasrullah.

The struggle for the throne ends with the last will and testament not being announced after the death of Amir Nasrullah and the arrival of Sayid Muzaffar from Karmana (who was 41 at the time) on the throne. Among the commanders claiming the accession to the throne of Muzaffar's nephew, Seid Abdul Ahad Khodja, ministers such as Ibrahim Parvanachi, the governor of Samarkand, Shahrukhbi Inoq, Mirzo Turgun Tuqsabo and Abdulazizbi were killed, and other ministers of them Charibi and Shukurbi were left alone. [10-10]

Historian Ahmad Donish narrates the same events in his masterpiece "Risola" (Treatise). He also said that the so-called "heir" escaped execution by leaving Bukhara as a result of the destruction of the testator's supporters. [4-35] However, the name of this person was not mentioned.

The name of Seid Abdul Ahad Khodja is almost non-existent in the sources of his time, which may be due to fear of the political interpretation of the work. Only Mirza Salimbek, the minister (divanbegi) of the emirate, spoke briefly about him in his work "Tarihi Salimi".

Amir Muzaffar, who came to the throne, was strict, but tried to reconcile with his cousin Abdullah Khan, who had taken refuge in the Kenagas clan. Considering that the external enemy could take advantage of this situation in the Bukhara Emirate, he promised him the governorship of the Yakkabag and Chirakchi principalities and asked him to return to the emirate on behalf of Yahya Khoja. [10-10] However, when Abdullah Khan refused, his property was confiscated and his relatives killed.

The Russians also tried to take advantage of this opportunity. Their secret agent contacted Abdulahadhoja in writing and offered his help. However, he kept close to the views of the Shahrizabz and Kitab principalities, who were sending letters of invitation, and received support from the Shahrizabz kenagas.

June 23, 1868 Amir Muzaffar's troops were defeated by the Russians near Samarkand and settled in Zirabulak. Taking advantage of the Amir's defeat, the principalities of Kitab and Shakhrisabz revolted under the leadership of the emir's eldest son, Abdumalik Katta-tora (1848-1909). His cousin Abdul Ahad Khodja also joins him in this independence movement. In late 1868, the Governor-General of Turkestan, von Kaufmann, sent General Abramov with an army to quell this revolt. After the defeat of Abdumalik Tora, he fled to the Khiva khanate with his ally Sultan Sadiq. [11 -125] His allies, Bobobek, the governor of Shakhrisabz, and Jurabek, the governor of Kitab, appointed Abdulahadkhoja as the leader of the scattered "rebellions." [2-21]

Historian A. Odilov writes in his dissertation: "When Kaufman conquered Samarkand, he wanted to establish a separate administrative unit or khanate subordinate to the Russians, and even to establish relations with the emir's nephew Said-Abdulla (Sayid Abdulahadhoja is said). But Said Abdullah's move to the side of the patriotic forces made it clear that the move was futile." [12-84]

These efforts of the independence lasted until mid-August 1870, when they were suppressed by Muzaffarkhan with the help of a special detachment called "Shahrizabz" from the Zarafshan district under the command of Major-General Abramov [11-129] and the leaders sought refuge in the Kokand Khanate by mountain roads. Kokand khan Khudoyorkhan (1845-1875) did not want to break relations with Russia and sent Bobobek, Jurabek and Sayid Abdulahadkhoja, who were with him, to Tashkent at the request of von Kaufmann. The fate of the "rebels" continued with the transition to service in the Russian army, receiving several military titles for their services (the rank of Colonel Bobobek and Lieutenant Colonel Jurabek). However, Sayyid Abdulahadkhoja was killed in Tashkent after a certain period of time, despite the fact that he was paid a special salary and kept in the ranks of Russian commanders. [2-21]

There is very little information about Seid Abdul Ahad Khodja in the sources, and his birth and death are less clear. Nevertheless, they show that this person was of political importance. The "rebellion" of Abdumalik Tora, Seid Abdul Ahad Khodja and their allies in the Bukhara Emirate posed a serious threat to Russian military officers. Although defeated, sources testify that there were great losses and tragic battles on both sides.

In short, after the death of the Emir of Bukhara Nasrullah Khan, political turmoil began in the country. His efforts to build an independent strong state waned, including the re-emergence of the

Shahrisabz principality, which he had conquered thirty-two times in twenty years. During the reign of Sayid Muzaffarkhan, who tried to continue the policy of his father, the attack of the Russian Empire began.

Seid Abdul Ahad Khan, the son of Amir Nasrullah Khan's daughter and the heir to the throne according to his last will, could not find a reason to unite with his cousin Amir Muzaffar Khan in the face of such a great goal as the liberation of the country. Opposition forces have made him an ally in their military operations.

Historical information about Sayid Abdulahadhoja has not been fully studied. Therefore, the study of the period of the khanates and the socio-political events that took place in them should be continued on the basis of an objective scientific approach.

Reference:

1. Mirza Abdul Azim Sami. History salatin-i mangitiya (History of the Manghit sovereigns). Edition of the text, prediction, translation by Epifanova L. - M. Moscow, 1962
2. Mirza Salimbek. Tarix-i Salimi. Translation with Persian N. K. Norkulova. Tashkent: Akademiya, 2009. 307 pages; this author. Kashkoli Salimiy.Tavorixi muttaqadimin and muttaakhirin. Bukhara: Bukhara Publishing House, 2003.
3. Muhamed Ali ibn Muhamed Seid Baljuvani. History Nofey. Translation from Tajik, foreword and comments by Sh.Vakhidov, Z.Choriev. Tashkent: Academy, 2001.
4. Donish A. A Risola or brief history of the Manghit dynasty. Yuldashev Q. translation. State Scientific Publishing House "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan". Tashkent, 2014.
5. S. Ayni. History of the Emir of Bukhara. Tashkent, 1925.
6. A. Fitrat. The reign of Amir Alimkhan, Tashkent, 1992.
7. Sadri Ziyov. Navodiri Ziyaiya. Dushanbe, 1991.
8. Seid Mansur Olimi. Bukhara-Turkestan cradle / Translation from Persian, foreword by the translator and author of some comments H.Turaev. Buxoro, 2004.
9. K.Rajabov.Amir Nasrullah Bahodurkhan or "Khoni Shahid", scientific journal of Bukhara waves.No3.2006.
10. NARUZ, Fund 1, List 34, Case 125.
11. Turkestan during the colonial period of Tsarist Russia.- 1 volume, T.: "Sharq", 2000.
12. Odilov A. A. History of the national liberation movement in the Emirate of Bukhara (on the example of the people's liberation movement led by Abdulmalik Tora). Dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Historical Sciences. - Tashkent, 2003.
13. Rajabova D. Y. In the Bukhara emirate in the early XX century about diseases // Наука и образование сегодня. – 2021. – №. 1. – С. 35-37.
14. Yarashovna R. D. In the Bukhara emirate in the early XX century about diseases // Наука и образование сегодня. – 2021. – №. 1 (60).

15. Yarashovna R. D. Some foreign sources about the history of the Bukhara Emirate // Вестник науки и образования. – 2020. – №. 24-3 (102).
16. Yarashovna R. D. The description of administrative system in the emirate of Bukhara during the reign of Said Abdulahadkhan in foreign sources //International Journal on Integrated Education. – 2020. – Т. 3. – №. 4. – С. 32-35.
17. Yarashovna R. D. The phenomenon of Amir Sayyid Abdulahadkhan and his role in the history of Turkestan // Ўтмишга назар журнали. – 2019. – Т. 26. – №. 2.
18. Rajabova D. Y. Socio-philosophical views of local historians on the period of Sayyid Abdulahadkhan the emir of Bukhara // International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation. – 2020. – Т. 24. – №. 10. – С. 234-243.