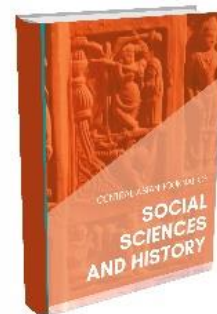




CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY

Journal homepage: <https://cajssh.centralasianstudies.org>



Political-Financial Analysis of the Issues of Science of the Kokand Khanate in the Work of Khudoyorkhonzade “Anjum At-Tavorikh”

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Abstract:

The article deals with the issue of coverage of embassy relations in the work "Anjam at-tavoriks" by Khudoyorkhonzoda, which is one of the important sources in the study of the history of the Kokand Khanate.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 21- Aug -22

Received in revised form 24- Aug -22

Accepted 16- Sep -22

Available online 19-Oct-2022

Key word: Kokand, ambassador, friendshi', cons'iracy, goal.

INTRODUCTION.

Although the issue of the history of the embassy of the Kokan Khanate has not been comprehensively studied, A. Orinboev, R.N. Nabiev, A. Juvonmardiev, H. Ziyoev, H. Bobobekov are among the scholars who have studied some issues of the history of the Kokan Khanate. T.Q. Beysembiev, SH. Vahidov, V. Ishqovov, Z. Ilhomov, O'. Sultanov, SH. Makhmudov, B. Tursunov, SH. Koldoshev, T. Khudoykulov, B. Babadjanov, M. Akhmedova and others to the Khan's embassy relations also stopped [1.1.]. The coverage of the history of diplomatic relations of the Kokan Khanate in manuscript sources is being analyzed for the first time. There are about 40 manuscripts created by local historians that are important in studying the history of the Kokand Khanate. This article describes the diplomatic relations of the Kokand Khanate in Khudoyor Khanzoda's work "Anjum al-Tawarikh" [2.1.] the issue was investigated.

The only author's copy of "Anjam al-tavorikh" was presented to R. N. Nabiev in the 1940s by T. Mirgiyosov. In 1958, at the request of R. Nabiev, "Anjum al-Tawarikh" was copied from this autograph copy by the senior researcher of the Institute of Charismology named after Abu Raykhan Beruni, candidate of historical sciences, calligrapher Abdulkadir Muradov. The name of the author of "Anjam al-Tawarikh" remains abstract because it is not mentioned anywhere in the work. According to the estimates of Kokan historians, R. Nabiev, H. Bobobekov, SH. Vahidov, this work may belong to one of the five sons of Khudoyar Khan, Muhammadamine or Ibn Yamin. That is why the calligrapher A. Murodov, who copied this work, noted the author of the work as Khudoyorkhonzoda [p. 3.1.3]. The work was translated from the Persian-Tajik language into Uzbek by a well-known Orientalist, an accomplished scholar SH. Vahidov, who brought many sources important for the study of the history of the Kokhan Khanate into scientific circulation [5-9].

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS: (MAIN PART).

Khudoyorkhonzoda's work "Anjam al-Tawarikh" contains information on about thirty diplomatic relations, in which the diplomatic relations of the Kokan Khans with countries such as Bukhara, Khiva, Turkish Sultanate, China, Kashgar are recorded. In the work, there are also diplomatic relations that are not related to the history of the Kokhan Khanate. For example, the diplomatic relations during the reign of Mirza Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur and the diplomatic relations between the emir of Bukhara and Afghanistan are among them. [3.2.99-p; p. 266].

It is appropriate to analyze the diplomatic relations of the Kokan khanate mentioned in this work by dividing them into five types:

- high status, friendly embassy relations;
- embassy relations that started with enmity and ended with a wedding;
- embassy relations ended in deceit, conspiracy; This type of diplomatic relations is visible in the history of all countries and often ends with a devastating war. There were many examples of this in the political life of the Kokan Khanate.
- embassy relations that started with enmity and ended with friendship or reconciliation (or truces with Kokan Khan's upper hand);
- constitutes diplomatic relations that begin with friendship and end with war [10-13].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS.

When we study the work "Anjum al-Tawarikh", we come across diplomatic relations of high status, the result of which was friendship, the intended goal was achieved. This can be cited as an example of the first group of ambassadorial relations. In fact, this embassy was sent by the emir of Bukhara in order to turn the Sino-Kipchak rebellion into a reconciliation truce. Khudoyor Khanzo did not mention the date when the ambassadors were sent. The ambassador's relationship is given as follows: Ismatillo dadkhoh comes from Bukhara as an ambassador with valuable gifts. On the 3rd day, the ambassador received permission to kiss the threshold, fulfilled the ambassador's etiquette with maturity, presented gifts to the chemist khan, and was blessed with kindness and compliments. After staying as a guest for a few more days, he was allowed to leave. They gave gifts and gifts worthy of the emir of Bukhara and sent them to the ambassador with Azimboy Dadkhoh [3.3. p. 254]. When they reached the grave of Nurato, the emir of Kabir was informed of their arrival and sent the mayor of Nurato to meet them. He

invited them to the Yangi-Kurgan fortress and showed great pleasure. Then they advised to pacify the Chinese, Kipchak, and Karakalpak groups. After Azimboy dadkhoh said that they were all safe, they all returned to their destination. Azimboy took Dadkhoh to Bukhara and allowed him to return, happy and satisfied with the many blessings and compliments [14-16]. Ismatullah came back to Kokan with valuable gifts and a horse. After living in the capital with hospitality for a while, the ambassador was sent to Bukhara together with Sultankhojayi Ato (pseudonym). Embassy relations between Bukhara and Fergana states were established several times, and as a result of this friendship, the corruption of the Karakalpaks and the Chinese-Kipchaks was calmed down, and the enemies and destroyers of both properties were repelled in the corner of Humdon. The friends of the two estates were at peace at the address of Kamran [p. 3.4.25].

It can be learned from Khudoyorkhonzoda's work that there were diplomatic relations in the history of the Kokan Khanate that started with hostility and ended with a wedding. After Abdurahimbi captured Samarkand, scholars and high-ranking people from Bukhara Khan visited him as ambassadors, and the emirs of both sides started peace negotiations. According to him, Samarkand and Kattakorgan will be transferred to Abdurrahim Fergani. They will not be harmed by the Khan of Bukhara. The ruler of Fergana was satisfied with this and admitted that he would not move a step further from Kattakorgan and decorated the sealed agreement. Ambassadors of Bukhara happily returned to their country with gifts and gifts. And Kokan Khan started a campaign to conquer Shahrissabz. After hearing that the governor of Shahrissabz Khakimbek Mangit had made peace with the Bukharans, he sent his ambassadors to Kokan with many prayers and blessings. In his blessing, it was said that he was obedient to Koqan Khan and that he was loyal to him. The ambassadors perform the rituals with weakness and submission. The kindness of the Khan was so great that he gave them a lot of praise. Through them, Khakimbek presents a sword decorated with jewels to Mangit. Abdujabbar sent Toksoba with the ambassadors to marry the daughter of Ibrohimbek, Khakimbek's brother. Hakimbek treats feasts and hospitality with great respect. As long as she is strong enough, she sends her daughter-in-law Aychuchukoyim bint Ibrahimbek to Abdurrahim Khan's presence in Samarkand with valuable fabrics, jewels, and many gifts. Enmity and enmity end with such kinship due to diplomatic relations[3.5.98.]. The ambassadors who brought this great girl were shown great respect and returned to Khakimbek with countless gifts. Although not related to embassy relations, let's mention the following events. In 1146/1733, when Abdurahimbi set out to conquer Tashkent and Turkestan, he died of an illness at the age of 36 in Khojand region. He has two wives, the first one is Mrs. Erdonabek from Sharafniso, Mrs. Khurshid, Mrs. Zebuniso, and the second one is Mrs. Oyjon from Aychuchukoyim [17-21].

In the work "Anjum al-Tawarikh" there are a lot of diplomatic relations that used trickery, conspiracy and did not reach the goal. When Kokan Khan clashed with Tashkent governor Yunuskhoja, Oratepa governor Bobek was killed by his nephew Bekmurod and took over the governorship. He sent a letter to Haider, the emir of Bukhara, fearing the wrath of Koqan Khan for what he had done. The main content of his letter was to express his submission to him. Of course, Amir Haidar will be very happy about this, because he would find political and economic benefit from it. After Bekmurad sent his trusted person as an ambassador to the ambassador he had sent, he himself set off after them [p. 3.6.170]. When Bekmurad emir came to Haidar with a gift and greetings, when the leader came to him, he handed him over to Bobek's son to get his father's food, and Oratepa returned to his capital, leaving his trusted man Ernazarbi Manggit as ruler. The purpose of the embassy in this example was to try to save his life by cunning, to hide his betrayal of his loved ones, and as a result, he did not achieve his intended purpose [22-24].

In the work of Khudoyorkhonzoda, there is another interesting diplomatic relationship related to the conspiracy. When Olim Khan besieged the Jizzakh fortress, Sultankhoja came from Tashkent and surrounded Shahidan. When Olim Khan arrives, he retreats, saying that it is more important to destroy Sultankhoja. Then Alim Khan sent his brother Umar Khan after him. When Umar Khan arrived at Toytepa, an ambassador came to him on behalf of Sultankhoja and told him that he would come to kiss Sultankhoja Khan's hand tomorrow with the appearance of a victorious soldier on the shore of the Chirchik river. This ambassador was received with honor (for bringing good news) and was sent along with his ambassadors at the time of his departure. Khan also begins to come to the Chirchik River. (Umarkhan) But then it became known that Sultankhoja was preparing for war in the territory of Childukhtaran, and that the ambassadors sent to him were arrested [3.7.177-p.].

It is clear as day that the above embassy relationship is a conspiracy. We emphasize that the result of the embassy's relationship mixed with fraud, lies, and bad intentions can end in destruction and massacre, but we remind you that the events that followed took a dangerous turn. After the enraged Umar Khan laid siege to Tashkent, the ulama of the city, who had no water, came to him bowing their heads and apologized, and they released the ambassador [p. 3.8.178]. Umar Khan also captures the fortress of Niyozbek.

In Khudoyorkhonzoda Anjum al-Tawarikh, the governor of Tashkent, Yunuskhoda, after his defeat by Kokan Khan, sent his ambassador with valuable gifts to the presence of the Bukhara emir [3.9. p. 173]. In this case, because the ambassadors achieved their goals, it ended well, or it was carried out for the ambassadorial relationship that ended. The governor of Tashkent asks the emir of Bukhara to send cannon and tofan makers at the same time. The emir of Bukhara welcomes the ambassadors with honor. He sent several Afghan and Iranian gunsmiths to the presence of the governor of Tashkent. So, the two sides, the Tashkent Hokimat and the Bukhara Emirate, who considered the Kokan Khanate as a common enemy, tried to unite towards a common goal. Because both of them were hopeful and interested in the weakening of the Kokhan Khanate or a war against it.

In the history of the Kokan Khanate, there were diplomatic relations that started with enmity and ended with friendship or reconciliation. When Khudoyorbek, governor of Oratepa, died, his brother Bobobek was appointed governor of Fergana Khan. Then Khan of Bukhara Shokhmurad starts marching to Oratepa. Hearing this, Khan Kokhan immediately arrived with a large army. Khan of Bukhara, who lived in Koshtagirman, sent Musahoda Dahbedi as an ambassador to the presence of Kokan Khan. The ambassador arrived in Khojand, and three days later he was admitted to the presence of the khan. "Eloquent and sweet words, with good manners and image, he freezes the mission of the ambassador, brings evidence and documents for peace from verses and hadiths, and brings the khan and his followers to gentleness with pleasant words" [3.10.153 -p.]. After the high feast, the Sayyid (ambassador) is allowed to return with rich clothes and gifts. In addition to him, Kokhan Khan sent Sayyid Hokimkhoda and three trusted men to the presence of Bukhara Khan as his ambassador. These ambassadors participated in the peace negotiations of the two countries. As a result of the truce, the fortress of Zamin, which had already been captured by Bukhara, was returned to Oratepa province. It can be seen that Kokhan Khan had the upper hand in this truce.

In the history of the Kokan Khanate, diplomatic relations reached the peak of cultural development during the reign of Umar Khan. In 1225/1810, in connection with the accession of Umar Khan to the throne, the khans of the neighboring regions sent ambassadors of congratulations and friendship [p.

3.11.206]. Khudoyorkhonzoda's work mentions the ambassadors who went to Istanbul from Kokan Khanate. At that time (after Yahni Umar Khan went to the regions of Khojand and Oratepa and returned after meeting with the local people and dignitaries) by the decree of his highness, the honorable muhin uddin al-Islam, the caliph of the Messenger of Allah, Ahla Hazrat In the name of Sultan Mahmud Khan Jannatmakon, he wrote a letter expressing the sincerity of the eloquent munshis and sent it to Istanbul, the center of the caliphate, through the ambassador Khagan Mir Qurban [p. 3.12.212]. At the moment, Sh. Makhmudov is studying the diplomatic relations between the Kokan Khanate and this country [p. 4.1.132-136]. It is worthy of recognition that the scientist publishes accurate factual information in his scientific articles on the basis of documents on the diplomatic relations of the Kokand Khanate kept in the "Ottoman Archive" fund in Turkey.

In this work of Khudoyorkhonzoda, we also come across cases of ineffective diplomatic relations in the history of the Kokan Khanate, and cases where the diplomatic relations that offered friendship intensified enmity. For example, the following incident can be cited: Turkestan (by the troops of the Khan of Koqan), the governor of the fortress, Tokai, together with the Cossack army and the Sipohis from Bukhara, who were left there, got up from their sleeping positions due to confusion and anguish, abandoned the defense work and fled to the fortress of Suzok and hid. [p. 3.13.216]. Rajab Zoshunbegi threatened the inhabitants of this blessed city to obey. He sent one of the scholars of Turkestan as an ambassador to Tokai Tora, who was hiding in Suzak, and told him that if he obeyed, everything would be as before. But it didn't work. The embassy's attitude was ineffective. When Kushunbegi approached the fortress, reinforcements arrived from Bukhara. Tokay, who gained spiritual strength from this, executes the Tora ambassador along with his companions. Then the army became angry and intensified the military campaign. This is an example of how the embassy, which offered friendship, turned hostile. As a result, Tokay fled to Samarkand, and his family members were executed. After Turkestan subjugated Dashti Kipchak to the khanate, the army returned to Tashkent [25-26].

Information about the implementation of diplomatic relations that reached the desired goal in the Kokan Khanate is also recorded in the work "Anjum al-Tavarih". For example, one of them is that Adiltora sent his son as an ambassador to the presence of Ko'kan Khan. Adiltora, a descendant of Abulhair Khan, lived with his nomadic tribes in China and Russia. He asks him to send his son to the presence of Khan of Koqan and to predict that he will live in this Islamic territory, so that this year the emir will pay all the religious duties (taxes) to the Islamic treasury year after year, without quarrels and without delay. This request was accepted and the ambassador-child was rewarded with a great blessing and returned happily [p. 3.14.217-218]. This incident led to the formation of friendly relations between the two sides.

According to the details of the events mentioned by Khudoyor Khanza, we can be sure that the political and economic relations of the Kokan khanate and the Khiva khanate were strong. Because the diplomatic relations between the two countries have not had any negative results. Khudoyorkhonzade: "Muhammad Rahimkhan Khorezmi sent an ambassador to Shavkat Panoh Palace, congratulating him on the conquest of Turkestan and Dashti Kipchak regions, offering an alliance and unification with generous gifts and gifts, as well as a letter full of love. After staying in Khukand for a few days, receiving permission to leave after being treated with honor and hospitality, Abdul Khaliq sent his guard (head of the guards) with him to Khorezm with gifts and a letter" [p. 3.1.218], it is noted. there is a confirmation of the above opinion.

In the work "Anjum al-Tawarikh" there are also examples of the completion of the diplomatic relations of the Kokan Khanate with one country and the implementation of diplomatic relations with another

country: Khoji Mir Qurban went to Istanbul as an ambassador, Sultan Mahmud of the Turks became the emir of Ferghana. He brought the Sultan's favor to al-Muslimin. Having achieved his goal, he will be in the presence of Khan Khiva in Khorezm on the way. He arrived in Kokan together with an ambassador of Khan. The Khiva khan's ambassador was well received, stayed as a guest for several days, and then returned to Khiva with the khan's permission [p. 3.16.229].

In the work, the cause of the conspiracy, the ruler of Shakhrisabz, Daniyol Parvanachi, went to the presence of the Auliya Yasovulbashi as an ambassador to the Khan of Kokan, Umar Khan sent Zuhur Devonbegi to China (China) as an ambassador, although it is not related to the history of the Khanate of Kokan, 1254 /In 1838, the ruler of Afghanistan, Amir Dost Muhammad, with his relatives and loyal commanders, was a guest in the presence of Bukhara Emir Nasrullah, and a statement was also made about the negative appearance of this event [].

Khudoyor Khanzoda said that Sultan Mahmudbek, one of Umar Khan's sons, was exiled to Shakhrisabz for his participation in the rebellion, and there he married the governor's daughter [3.16. p. 275]. In 1254/1838-1839, Sultan Mahmud received a letter from some officials in Kok. He was encouraged to fight with his brother. His father-in-law Danyolbi was very happy to read this letter and sent an ambassador with gifts and a letter to Amir Nsrullo. As a result of the letters written several times in the diplomatic relations, next year, Amir Nasrullah will attack Kogan and transfer Sultan Mahmud Khan to the throne of Khan. Sultan Mahmud swears in front of witnesses that he agrees to these conditions, when the name of Emir Nasrudloni is recited before the sermon, the military soldiers increase their expenses for several years, and they participate in the war against the enemies of Bukhara. But the development of historical events did not take place according to their plan. Because for some reasons, Umar Khan's sons reconciled. Khudoyor Khanza recorded this event in the following context: "Muhammadali Khan sent Muhammad Aminbek, Mirza Muhammadayub Munshi, Mahmud Shigavul to the presence of Amir Nasrullah as ambassadors to Khojand. After the ambassadorial ceremonies, the Bukhara Emir sent an ambassador to Muhammadali Khan along with the governor of Jizzakh, Ostanauqul Eshikog. He demands that the Khan give him Tashkent and Turkestan along with all their territories. In this regard, several ambassadors visited. , Bukhara emir Nasrullah was angry about this, and the next year, that is, in 1258/1842, Bukhara emir Kokan began to attack [27-28].

In order to carry out a strategic measure against his attack, Muhammadalikhan sent his sons Muhammadaminbek and Beklarbeg, together with two scholars, as ambassadors to Nasrullah, who was resting in the Beshariq region after conquering Khojand [3.18.124-p.] . But the emir captures them. The above interrelated political events testify to the purposeful implementation of embassy relations, and in some cases they ended without results.

According to the tradition of the embassy, if an ambassador comes from a country and has to go to his country before his ambassadorial duties are completed, then this country should also send its ambassador to him. This custom continued until the end of the ambassador's mission. For example, Khan of Bukhara Rakhimbi sent an ambassador to Kokhan with gifts and honors, Khan of Kokhan also sent his sister's son Khanhoja Yusufalihoja as an ambassador to Bukhara. The Khan of Bukhara sent Yovkhachtibi as an ambassador to join Khankhoja when he returned to his country [p. 3.19.290]. When he was about to return to Bukhara after fulfilling his duties as an ambassador in Kokan, Erdanabi wanted to send a high-ranking official to join him. Then Khankhoja said that he wanted to go to Bukhara and study there. Khankhoja returned to Bukhara together with Yovkhatibi as the khan's

ambassador. When they went to Bukhara, Rakhimbi created all the conditions for Khankhoja's education and assigned him a monthly salary. Khanhoja will stay in Bukhara for a long time [28-29].

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, the following can be mentioned:

- Khudayorkhonzade's work "Anjum al-Tawarikh" another important source for studying the history of the Khanate of Qo'an also witnessed the relationship of the embassy presented in the work "Ansab al-Salatin wa Tawarikh al Khawaqin". It is written that the ambassador of Bukhara came to Kokhan, he was well received, but Sherali Khan sent him away without saying a word.
- The Khans of Kokhan welcomed the ambassadors who came to their presence with honor in three situations: 1) If the ambassador came with good news; 2) if the ambassador is polite, eloquent, intelligent; 3) comes with many expensive gifts;
- The ambassadors who visited the Koqan Khanate could return to their country only if they received permission from the Khan.
- Another of the rules adopted according to the diplomatic relations in the Kokan khanate is that the khan should take away the gifts of the ambassadors and return them with good gifts.

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