

## SPECIAL INFORMATION ABOUT FOREIGN TRADE AND DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS IN THE 18TH CENTURY

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### ABSTRACT

This article provides some information on the foreign diplomatic and trade relations of the Bukhara khanate. In particular, important aspects of the khanate's trade relations with Russia are highlighted. It also analyzes the memoirs of Russian ambassadors about khanates.

**Keywords:** Bukhara khanate, Indian ambassadors, A. Jenkinson, Erketi city, Jungars, Cherkassky expedition, Herat and Isfahan, Amir Haydar, Tibet, Kashgar, Kukan khanate.

### INTRODUCTION

The scientific study of the history of the Uzbek statehood, its fair assessment and the creative use of the accumulated experience are important in the socio-political and cultural development of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan. Therefore, by the end of the twentieth century, a comprehensive study of the history of Uzbekistan, in particular the history of Uzbek statehood, which is an integral part of world civilization, has reached the level of state policy. That is why, in recent years, a clear and true historical approach to the study of a number of pressing issues in the history of Uzbekistan has become an important issue. It is noteworthy that the Bukhara khanate, one of the Uzbek khanates, is a state that has left a significant mark on the history of Central Asia, its social, economic, cultural life and international relations.

#### The main part

Russian sources also play an important role in the study of some information about the khanate (including the relations of Central Asia with neighboring countries of the eighteenth century). They include detailed analysis of economic and political relations, efforts to explore trade routes, and detailed information about the country of origin. Russian sources include reports of Russian embassies and embassies, survey data from ambassadors and traders in Bukhara, Khiva and India. It also provides information on gifts and gifts of rulers and khans. In particular, Mr. Jenkinson talks about the activities of Indian traders in the markets of Bukhara.... I have found that the export of these goods in India is carried by the Portuguese because the Portuguese is under the control of these goods." [3]

The researchers also suggest that there are three different ways of trading between Central Asia and Moscow. Including:

1. A common trade, called "Povalnaya", was carried out by freelance traders.
  2. Trade in the goods of horns and khans, and through the embassy of the horns and khans. The goods of horns and khans were not taxed.
  3. "Lubitelski Pominki", a duty-free trade between horns and khans of both countries [1].
- In the eighteenth century, during the reign of Peter I, Russia's interest in Central Asia intensified. Central Asia attracted Russia with the trade and economic center of the East, one of the main routes from Russia to India. In 1714, Peter S I, the Governor of Siberia, learned about the existence of gold sands in Erketi (Yorkshire). Erketi is said to have been subordinate

to the Jungar Khan during this period. Gagarin recommended Peter I to invade this city and build a castle on Lake Yamyshev on Yorkland Road [2]. This is also reflected in the diary of Evgraf Kaydalov [3]. He believed that Russia's efforts to promote trade to India and the expedition to find gold sands were the great antidote to Peter I.

Peter I sent a letter to Gagarin, informing him to build a city on Lake Yamyshev and, if possible, a ship, where the ships could go, and then go on to Yorkland.

The Khiva ambassador to St. Petersburg also confirmed Gagarin's claims that gold would be extracted from the Amudarya. The ambassador assured them that if the Russian government sends its men to Khiva, the Khiva Khan helped them find gold. Then Peter I knew the news and sent an expedition to check both places. Thus, Peter II was able to open the way for India and earn a great deal of gold in trade, even if both expeditions failed. Central Asia had become the intermediary country for Russia to go to India.

In 1717, Petr I sent the Boskov - Cherkassky expedition to Central Asia to find a way to India through the Amu Darya. The Russian tsar said in his expedition that "taking a ship from Khiva khan would send a merchant Kojina to India through the Amu Darya and sail to the point where the ship could go, then continue to write down rivers, lakes, water and land, especially waterways. this way, if he hears a better route from India to the Caspian Sea, he should come and record it" [5].

In the early eighteenth century political situation in Bukhara was very difficult. The power of the Khan remained unchanged. The expedition of Florio Beneveni to Central Asia from 1721 to 1725 was an example of this political situation. The expedition was sent in response to a request by the Bukhara khan to send an ambassador to the Russian tsar. The main purpose of the embassy was to make a detailed study of the internal state of the Bukhara Khanate in the Instruction on July 13, 1718.

In addition, the task of the Bukhara khanate was to study trade relations with neighboring countries and to find opportunities to develop Russian-Bukhara trade relations.

F. Benvenham in his research on Bukhara's relations with Iran, he said that many trade caravans were sent from Mashhad to Bukhara, Herat and Isfahan in 1722, but all of them were sacked by the Turkmen or Afghans, and the trade stopped through Balkh, the fourth year. It says that caravans did not travel to Indian cities. Benevin sends his servant Miner to Balkh and Badakhshan as a trader to find and locate the gold and silver mines. According to him, more Bukhara goods were sold there and traders received gold and silver ingots from residents of Badakhshan. Mr. Benin's servant was impressed with the Russian goods in the markets of Balkh and Badakhshan: they were needles, windows, scissors, beads, thyme, beaver, salmon fur, and green, red and orange. According to him, caravans loaded with gold and silver from Badakhshan to Balkh traveled 2, 3 and even 4 times a year. In Khurasan, these were converted into gold and silver coins, and Iranian goods for Central Asia were purchased [7].

In the first half of the eighteenth century, Russia's trade with Central Asia was expanding. The Russian trade will begin with the construction of the city of Orenburg to further control the goods of Central Asian khanates, and later to control Turkestan and Kazakh Dashti. A special company will be set up to facilitate trade with India under the leadership of NI Neplyuev, PI Rychkov and KM Tevkelev [2]. The head of the Orenburg Expedition, the famous Russian

geographer I. Kirilov highly estimated the importance of Bukhara as a trade center of Asia and emphasized its role in relations with the neighboring countries of the East [8].

At the request of Kirilov in 1735, Maravgi Baraev, an Indian merchant, was invited from Astrakhan to Ufa. The trader provided information on the route from India to Astrakhan through the Central Asian khanates. He said that up to 200 traders came to Russia through Iran and Bukhara until recently. However, due to recent tensions in Iran and the destruction of trade caravans on the Bukhara route, the number of traders has declined by 80. Baraev predicted that if there were no traffic hazards, the number of traders from India to Russia through Bukhara could reach 600. [9]

The famous Russian geographer P. I. Rychkov emphasizes the importance of Orenburg in Bukhara's trade relations with India. He argued that the peoples of the whole East India could buy Russian and other Western goods only at such a large and low cost only through Orenburg and Bukhara [10].

The launch of the new Orenburg route has allowed Russia to develop trade with the Central Asian khanates and to establish direct Russian-Indian trade. Achievement was achieved in the first decade of trade caravans through Orenburg. Irnazar Maksyutov, a Bukhara trader from Russia who has been performing diplomatic missions in Russia, has transported parts of Central Asia and India, precious stones and other goods to Orenburg. The Russian government has repeatedly rewarded the trader Maksyutov for the fact that he brought these goods to Orenburg, attracted Bukhara and Indian traders to Orenburg. [11]

Thus, the activities of the Russian ambassadors in the study of diplomatic and trade relations with Central Asian countries, the construction of Orenburg, and its purpose soon began to bear fruit. Evidence obtained as a result of these efforts has also had a positive impact on future academic writing. Indeed, during the Soviet period, the ambassadors' data were collected and published in a "Collection of Documents". These collections have been instrumental in the study of trade relations in Central Asia and India.

In the second half of the eighteenth century in Russia much information was collected about the Central Asian khans, including the Bukhara khanate. Russian soldier F. Efremov writes in his book *Devyatiletnee stranstvovanie* that he has spent nine years traveling to Bukhara, Iran, Khorezm, Ferghana, Karshi, Tibet and India, touring South Africa and visiting England and Russia.

Efremov is interested in cotton production in the Bukhara khanate. He paid much attention to the sheep breeding sector, which is related to the export of karakul skins of the khanate. "It is well known," writes Efremov, "Bukhara is famous for the export of karakul skins and generates considerable revenue for the Khan's treasury."

The author states that Bukhara is the largest mall in Asia. He reminded that Bukhoro is actively involved in domestic trade, with numerous trade outlets and caravans. Efremov's impressions help to determine the level of development of foreign trade of the Bukhara khanate.

Efremov's work on the future of Bukhara, which is rich in information, is of great importance for European science of the eighteenth century.

Important information on the issue of our interest can be found in the work of Russian traveler and officer TS Burnashev. He was in Bukhara in 1794 on the instructions of the Russian government. While he was in Bukhara, he saw people from different nations coming from Afghanistan, Iran, India and other countries to trade there. Burnashev has written about markets in Bukhara. If during Efremov's trip there were 4 brick caravans in Bukhara, there were nine in Burnashev's time. If we look at the increasing number of caravans, we can see the growing foreign economic relations of Bukhara.

According to Burnashev, Bukhara is home to gold, silver and Indian oil from India and Iran. Bukhara has exported to Karakul skins and other goods to Iran. Burnashev mentions that forty-one percent of foreign goods imported into Bukhara are subject to customs duties. Russian traders paid about twenty-one taxes on their own funds [13].

In the 19th century, the next ruler of the history of Bukhara statehood was the reign of Amir Haidar (1800-1825). In many respects to other merchants of his dynasty, he left a significant mark on the history of the Uzbek national statehood, and achieved a number of successes in the strengthening of the Mangite kingdom and in the fight against internal and external opponents. This was especially evident in his foreign policy in his ability to properly navigate the most difficult international relations of his day. Tours providing accurate and new information on some aspects of foreign policy diplomatic activity carried out by Bukhara during the first ten years of Amir Haydar's rule will allow us to study the history of statehood more deeply today. In 1805, under the direction of Prince Adam Charteriysky, the head of the Russian Foreign Ministry, a special caravan was sent from Orenburg to Bukhara by one of the Russian confessors, Habibulla Abdulov (who had previously come here on a secret mission). He is currently negotiating extradition of Russian citizens to Bukhara, where he was officially charged with forgery and fled to Bukhara. At the same time, he was tasked with "collecting confidential information about the extent of the Bukhoro relationship with Khiva and Iran, and to determine whether other European states interfered in these activities." In 1809 another confession was sent from Russia to Bukhara secretly [14] by the Peruvian Adilnosir Subkhankulov. This "representative" who came with the caravan also collected detailed information about the internal and external state of Bukhara, its military power, and this information was regulated and sent to Peterborough by the governor of Orenburg. In 1812, the East India Company sent from Peshawar through Afghanistan to Bukhara as its ambassador to the United States, Amir Haidar, as ambassador. In the same year he arrived in Bukhara and was received by his ruler and handed over letters to the Emir on behalf of the company management and the chief ambassador to Bukhara, sent by the British through Kashmir, Mir Izzatullah. Hafiz Fozilkhan wrote his impressions in the Persian book "History of Bukhara Addresses". The same year, the East India Company will send its key ambassadors to Bukhara after Hafez Fozil Khan. The embassy is headed by Said Mir Izzatullah. They cross Kashmir and enter the territory of the Emirate of Bukhara from the eastern border. After visiting the Emir of Bukhara, Izzatullah will also visit other cities in Central Asia. He, like Fozil Khan, will complete all of his impressions as a special report to the leaders of the East Indies. However, unlike Said Fazil Khan's "History of Bukhara Addresses", his travel memoirs are briefly translated into French and then in English as a book.

The experience of these tourists who came to the emirate of Bukhara during the first ten years of the last century shows that the Uzbek khanate has been connected with important international problems not only in the Middle East, but also around the world.

Prior to the invasion of Tsarist Russia, khanates in Central Asia, particularly the Bukhara Emirate, were one of the richest and most powerful states in Central Asia, and its state-building and diplomacy had a great influence on neighboring state policies. Therefore, one of our main tasks today is to study the history of diplomatic relations and rare manuscripts on embassy visits.

From the unread pages of our history we can see that: In 1860, with the appointment of Amir Muzaffar to the throne of Bukhara, the international relations of the Emirate rose to a new level. Because during this period the threat of Russian aggression against Turkestan borders increased. It was in 1860 that Akmachit (now the Red Horde), Pishpek (Bishkek), Saint Father (Dzhambul) and Turkestan under the control of the Kokand Khanate began to invade. In this critical situation, Amir Muzaffarhan established open and confidential diplomatic relations with powerful states such as England, France, Italy and the Sultanate of Turkey to protect the centralized Bukhara state and the entire Turkestan region from its enemies. Through the ambassadors, the emirate sent diplomatic letters to representatives of England in India and the Turkish Sultanate, as well as France and Italy, with proposals to establish military and political ties. This is stated in detail in the work of historian Hamid bin Baqo Khoja (preserved in the manuscript fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan) titled *Tanzan al-Amsol's Ideas ul-ahl*. The author writes of the emir's diplomatic rhetoric in conjunction with the Kokand Khanate to defend the homeland: "We have never seen or will not show enmity towards you because of the high level of friendship between you and us." According to a letter written by us today, the interior of the Sayhun River is ours, the outside is your property ... " "Amir Muzaffar also raised the issue of establishing trade between the two countries" [15]. Of course, it is clear that behind these actions, we have the goal of finding a reliable political and military ally among Western countries with a strong military technical potential. With these efforts the Amir managed to secure Khojand. As is known, good diplomatic relations were established between Bukhara and England. For example, the annual volume of trade between the two countries amounted to £ 17,000, which in turn developed from year to year. That is why Amir Muzaffar appeals to his economic and political partner, Sir John Lawrence, the Governor-General of England in India, for military assistance. Ambassador Mohammed arrives in Calcutta through Porskhoja and asks Bukhara's commitment to England to ask the British for military support - weapons, balls, financial support and, if possible, troops. The governor-general did not answer, and sent the ambassador back. Let's talk about Muhammad Porskhoja. He is the son of Inoyatullo Khoja, who served as a judge (chief judge) in Bukhara, and was given the title of "Mufti Army" during the reign of Muzaffar. With great potential in law, medicine, and other sciences, the ambassador also wrote poems that were more meaningful.

In Bukhara, foreign diplomats and trade relations were also well developed during the reign of Emir Abdul Ahad (1885-1910). In particular, we can see from diplomatic sources that diplomatic relations with Russia were more intense during this period. The report of the Bukhara governor's visits to Peterborough contains two architectural works entitled "The Journey of Fitr," written in the language of the Emir of Bukhara Abdul Ahad, which is the diary of his visit to Petersburg in 1892-1893. It can be considered as a source on the history of Russian-Bukhara relations. The second work is entitled "The Newsletter of the Newsletter ... and Fiturburh" and contains details of the visit of Amir Abdul Ahad to Petersburg in 1906.

## CONCLUSION

The Emirate of Bukhara has established trade and economic relations with Central Asian khanates, China, including East Turkestan, India, Iran, Turkey, Russia and other countries. The

Emirate of Bukhara especially has close trade relations with China, including Kashgar. In addition to direct trade with Kashgar, Bukhara also served as an intermediary in China's trade with Central Asian khanates, India, Iran and Russia. The caravanserai of Bukhara collected goods from India, Tibet, Kashgar, Kukan and Khiva khanates, Afghanistan and Russia. In the trade relations played a special role in the foreign trade of Bukhara, its neighbors Merv and Herat. It is worth noting that Bukhara traders brought various Russian goods to Merv.

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