

 Research Article

STRUGGLE FOR THE NEWLY FORMED ORENBURG-TASHKENT CARAVAN TRADE ROUTE OF THE BUKHARA EMIRATE AND THE KOKHAN KHANATE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 19TH CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the fact that the conflicting relations between the Bukhara Emirate and the Kokhan Khanate will become more complicated with the formation of the Orenburg-Tashkent trade caravan route.

It has been analyzed that the complete decentralization of the Bukhara Emirate and the inability to subjugate the independent O'ratepa hokimiyat hindered the Orenburg-Tashkent trade route.

It is explained that the continuous military raids of the Kokhan Khanate on the O'ratepa hokimiyat are aimed at ensuring the safety of the Orenburg-Tashkent trade route.

KEYWORDS

Geopolitics, great geographical discoveries, Ocean, caravan trade routes, migration, transit, on the Orenburg caravan route, the clan of the face, peace, kalmaks, governor, bek, naqib, amir, Okmachit-Kyzil Orda, Saint Father-Jambul, mining, ecology, agriculture, aridization.



INTRODUCTION

Adjacent areas of Bukhara and Kokhan Khanate have been important since ancient times as the place where the important branches of the caravan route passed. The ethnic history of the Uzbek people is directly related to the history of this region. Despite the existence of political borders, the population of the two countries has been in constant ethnic, economic and cultural relations.

In the history of statehood, the ownership and control of trade caravan routes became important. Although the importance of the Great Silk Road in Central Asia is much less due to the Great geographical discoveries and the development of transoceanic trade, it is known that the traditional trade relations of the Uzbek khanates with neighboring countries continued to develop during the 60s of the 16th and 19th centuries. [1.96-99] Existing and new struggle for the emerging caravan trade routes in the foreign policy of the Emirate of Bukhara and the Khanate of Kokhan manifested in detail and left a significant mark on the ethno-political and migration processes.

The Emirate of Bukhara, which fought for its territorial integrity, occupied an important place in the trade relations of Central Asia and Iran during the Middle Ages and in the XVIII century. He lost the city of Marv in 1855[2.282] to Khivaliks after long disputes.

Northern Afghanistan (Turkistan Afghanistan), which gained importance in trade relations with South Asia and was rich in livestock and grain, became part of Afghanistan in 1860 after the defeat of the Bukharas. [3.142-143]

In the current situation, Chorju became an important transit point for trade and cultural relations with Eastern countries, and the struggle of Bukhara Emirate and Khiva Khanate for Chorju continued until the invasion of the Russian Empire.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The trade and cultural relations of Central Asia with Eastern Europe have a long past history and were further developed in the 16th and 17th centuries. With the founding of the city of Orenburg in the 30s of the 18th century, a new era began in the trade relations between Russian and Central Asian khanates. Until that time, the position of the city of Astrakhan, which had gained importance in the relations with Eastern Europe and Russia, declined considerably. The city of Tashkent played a major role in trade relations with Russia through Orenburg. Not only Uzbek khanates, but also trade caravans from Southeast Asia, especially Afghanistan, India, traveled on the Tashkent-Orenburg caravan route, and the status of Tashkent increased... Merchants from Kashgar and Badakhshan also came to Orenburg. The struggle between the Bukhara Empire and the Kokhan Khanate intensified for the conquest of the independent city of Tashkent and the acquisition of the Tashkent-Orenburg trade route.

The neighboring territories between the Bukhara principality and the Koqan khanates - Khojand, Jizzakh and Hisar - were independently governed by the hundred Uzbek clans. This period has been studied somewhat by historians.[4.]

In the middle of the 17th century, the territories of Oratepa governorate included Khojabakirgansay (Kyrgyzstan), Khojand and nearby Mahram fortresses in the east. Starting from Bekobad in the northeast, including the territory of the left bank of the Syrdarya and Mirzachol, the city of Jizzakh in the west, bordered with Samarkand through the Amir Temur Gate, the border went southwest through the mountain ranges of Turkestan. Its southern border formed the territories of Matchoh, Falgar and Panjikent in the Zarafshan oasis, passing through the Zarafshan



mountain ranges in the direction of the Turkestan and Molguzar mountain ranges. The increasing role and influence of the Yuz clan in the local administration in Oratepa Hokimity can be seen in the following examples:

In 1745 (1760 in A. Mukhtorov) the Kalmyks attacked the Fergana region, captured the cities of Osh, Andijan, Margilon and besieged Kokan. Abdukarimbiy asks for help from the mayor of Oratepa, Fozilbek. With the help of the troops of the Oratepa administration, the Fergana valley was liberated from the enemy, and in 1749 a peace was concluded with the Kalmyks in favor of the Kokan Khanate.[5]

In 1749, Oratepa's troops under the leadership of Fozilbek marched against Karshi in cooperation with Hisar, Nurota, Kishtut and Urgut and defeated them.[6] In 1758, he marched to the Emirate of Bukhara, captured Samarkand, Kattakurgan, Payshanba, Khatirchi and returned from the threshold of the city of Karmana.

In Oratepa, rulers from the hundred clans of Uzbeks ruled, and they were called "hokim" by the Arabic term. Management power was decided on the basis of succession. This order was violated only when the governorship was occupied by the neighboring region. However, in many cases, the candidate recommended to replace the new governor was appointed only after the leaders of the Yuz clan expressed their interests. Also, those who were able to receive this position were called biy, bek, ataliq, qushbegi and other terms of positions according to the decision of the rulers of Bukhara or Kokand parties in different periods. For example, Amir Haydar gave the title of father to Muhammad Rahim before conquering Oratepa. In the 1940s, Emir Nasrullo appointed Berdiyars Toksaba as the governor of Oratepa and gave him the title of doorkeeper.

The rights of governors appointed by emirs and khans were not limited, and this situation was explained, firstly, by the distance of Oratepa from Kokan and Bukhara, and secondly, by the aspiration of the appointed governor to manage independently. During the period of independent hokimality in Oratepa, the hokim made decisions and laws himself, and heralds announced on city streets, bazaars and villages. The mayor determined the type and amount of taxes and duties based on the specifics of his local administration. Hokims were also responsible for appointing or releasing officials for local administration. Even solving the issues of war and peace, making peace and agreements with other rulers also came under their authority.

The terms "bek" or "biy" were added to the names of the mayors of Oratepa. For this reason, in some research and analysis, it is also called Oratepa Beki. In our opinion, the word "bek" in the Qarluq dialect is used with the term "biy" in the Kipchak dialect, and means "leader of the clan" [7], ruler, leader, commander, gentleman, etc. used in meanings. Essentially, the ancient Turks saw the strongest and most intelligent person in charge of their clansmen, in the form of their rulers.[8] Mahmud Koshgari used the word "bek" in the sense of a ruler.[9] In the ancient Turkic states, "bek" ("biy") was sometimes the second, third or fourth state official after the khan (khan).

It was during the formation of the Uzbek khanate that the term "bek" or "biy" was added to the name of the state ruler. We can see this in the example of the history of the Kokhan Khanate, which can be seen in the names of rulers such as Shahrukhbiy, Abdurahimbiy, Abdukarimbiy, the heads of the first independent states. By adding the term "bek" or "biy" to the names of the governors of Oratepa, the meaning of the formation of a new territorial state is expressed.



These ideas will be more vividly reflected in the powers of the governor of Oratepa.

The governor of Oratepa is also considered the supreme commander of the military forces, and his brothers and children are appointed to the positions of assistants and commanders of the forces. There is also the post of bek, who, according to the rules of administration of the Bukharas, performed the task of supplying the army. In wartime, the governor of Oratepa could send 15,000-16,000 Uzbek cavalry into battle. This situation certainly indicates that there was a mercenary army of cattle herders in the area. Also, a special unit consisting of 3-4 thousand troops was considered the advanced part of the army. At this point, it should be said that there is also a third type of army in wars, which are gathered from the surrounding rural areas in necessary cases.[18]

In the second half of the 18th century, such military forces were necessary for the economic and political system of the Bukhara and Kokhan khanates, for the peace and development of the Oratepa hokimiyat.

The years 1800-1866 were the most difficult period in the political history of the Oratepa governorate (between the cities of Khojand and Samarkand), and it became a battleground between the Bukhara Emirate and the Kokhan Khanate. During the years 1800-1816, the Kokhan Khanate and the Bukhara Emirate marched to Oratepa governorship nine times, and it passed from hand to hand every one and a half to two years.[10] However, despite this, the Oratepa administration continued its struggle for independence and continued to move towards independence.

In the first half of the 19th century, the Bukhara Emirate and the Kokhan Khanate organized about 50 marches to the Oratepa hokimiyat and changed the hokim 17 times. If we add Bekmuradbi's 2 times and

Abdugaforbek's 4 times to the throne, we can see that 23 governors have changed.[11]

At the end of 1799, in the early 1800s, when he learned about the death of Khudoyar, the governor of Oratepa, Amir Shahmurad (1785-1800) marched to the governorship and occupied his towns and villages.[12] The properties of the city of Jizzakh and Panjikent will be transferred to the Bukhara Emirate. Aware of the weakening of the border region, Khan of Kokhan Olimkhan (1798-1810) captured the city of Khojand in 1805.[13] Although it lost two large cities, Oratepa hokimiyat maintained its independence until the invasion of the Russian Empire. In our opinion, since the Bukhara Emirate could not destroy the Oratepa Hokimiyat, it could not enter the Orenburg trade route through Tashkent.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Kokhan khanate strengthened its independence and expanded its borders in the period up to the beginning of the 19th century, and the process of centralization in the khanate intensified. Olimkhan (1798-1810) first managed to unite Fergana, then Angren, Tashkent, Shymkent, Turkestan, Sayram. During the time of Omar Khan (1810-1822). Lands up to Issyk-kol, Ili valley and Kazakh steppes at the foot of Syrdarya were also subordinated to Kokhan Khanate. In 1817, the Okmachit (now Red Horde) fortress was built in the territory connecting Bukhara, Khiva and Tashkent, Astrakhan and Orenburg by trade route. In the 20s of the 19th century, the fortress-city of Avliya Ota (now Jambul) was founded, and later Beshkek fortress...

During the reign of Muhammedal Khan (1822-1842), the Kokhan Khanate tried to overthrow the power of the Chinese Sins in Kashgar in 1826 and 1830. Although this plan did not materialize, it gained a number of



economic trade privileges in Eastern Turkestan, an important trade route with China.[14]

By 1834, Kokan's neighbors occupied Karategin, Kolob and Darvaz, rich in rare underground minerals. In a word, according to Mirzaolim Mushrif, by the time of Umar Khan, "China paid taxes to the Koqan Khanate. Dashti Kipchak was subordinate to him. He received greetings from Badakhshan and Kabul. Karategin also looked at him." [15]

In our opinion, the campaigns of the Kokan khanate to the Oratepa hokimiyat did not lead to complete success until the invasion of the Russian Empire. In the situation of the current ecological situation, abnormal climate, and the intensification of the process of aridization, in many cases, the military campaigns of the Kokhan Khanate were manifested in the form of looting. Due to the security of the Orenburg trade route, the Khanate of Kokan was constantly in military conflict with the Hokimiyat of Oratepa.

CONCLUSION

The following conclusions can be drawn from the above points:

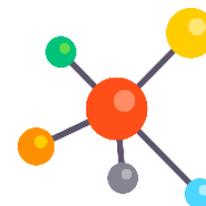
- During the 17th century, partly in the 18th century, the central state administration faced a crisis in the current ecological, socio-political processes, and the Uzbek clans gained independence in the management of local clans. From the beginning of the 19th century to the invasion of the Russian Empire, the struggle for the centralization of the state in the Uzbek khanates, the struggle to suppress popular uprisings of economic and social importance, left a significant mark on the migration processes.
- From the second half of the 18th century, the period of general growth in the economic life of the khans began. Gold coins were minted and put into circulation in Uzbek khanates. Trade relations

of the Khans with China expanded through Eastern Europe, Russia, Iran, Afghanistan, India, and Kashgar.

- From the 18th century, a struggle began between the independent Oratepa khanate and the economically dependent Matcho, Falgar, Kokan khanate and Bukhara emirate for Fan. At the beginning of the 19th century, with the establishment of the Tashkent-Orenburg caravan route, raids to occupy this important strategic territory intensified. As a result, Turkestan, Molguzar mountain ranges, Nurota mountain ranges and the adjacent Mirzachol oasis between the cities of Jizzakh and Khojand became a strong ethnomigration area.
- Due to the lack of centralization of the Bukhara Emirate and the inability to subjugate the independent Oratepa Hokimiyat in the fight for the newly formed Tashkent-Orenburg caravan trade route of the Bukhara Emirate and the Kokhan Khanate at the beginning of the 19th century, they did not gain full ownership of the Orenburg-Tashkent trade route.

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