

Covering the Embassy Issues of the Kokand Khanate in Historical Source "Anjum At-Tavorix"

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Abstract: *The article deals with the issue of coverage of embassy relations in the work "Anjam at-tavorix" by Khudoyorkhonzoda, one of the important sources in the study of the history of the Kokand Khanate.*

Keywords: *Kokand, ambassador, friendship, conspiracy, purpose*

INTRODUCTION.

Although the history of the embassy of the Kokand khanate has not been studied in a comprehensive way, some scholars who have studied the history of the Kokand khanate A.Urinbaev, R.N.Nabiev, A.Juvonmardiev, H.Ziyoev, H.Bobobekov, T.Q.Beysembiev, Sh.Vohidov, V.Ishquvvatov, Z.Ilkhomov, O.Sultonov, Sh.Mahmudov, B.Tursunov, Sh.Kuldashev, T.Khudoykulov, B.Babadjanov, M.Akhmedova and others also touched on khanate embassy relations [1.1.]. For the first time, the history of embassy relations in the Kokand Khanate is analyzed in manuscript sources. There are about 40 manuscripts created by local historians in the study of the history of the Kokand khanate.

The only author's copy of "Anjam at-tavorix" is R. N. It was presented to Nabiev in about 1940 by T. Mirgiyosov. In 1958, R. At Nabiev's request, Anjum at-Tavorix was copied from this manuscript by a senior researcher at the Abu Rayhan Beruni Institute of Oriental Studies, Candidate of Historical Sciences, calligrapher Abdulkadir Murodov. The name of the author of "Anjam at-tavorix" remains unclear because it is not mentioned anywhere in the work. According to Kokand historians R.Nabiev, H.Bobobekov, Sh.Vakhidov, this work may belong to the pen of Muhammadamin or Ibn Yamin, one of the five sons of Khudoyorkhan. Therefore, the calligrapher A. Murodov, who copied this work, noted that the author of the work was Khudoyorkhonzoda [p. 3.1.3]. The work was translated from Persian-Tajik into Uzbek by a well-known orientalist,

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS: MAIN PART (MAIN PART). Khudoyorkhonzoda's work "Anjam at-tavorix" contains information about about thirty diplomatic relations, including the diplomatic relations of the Kokand khans with Bukhara, Khiva, the Turkish Sultanate, China and Kashgar. The play also includes embassy relations that are not related to the history of the Kokand Khanate. For example, the diplomatic relations between the reign of Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur and the diplomatic relations between Bukhara and the Emir of Afghanistan were mentioned. [3.2.99-b; 266-b.].

It is expedient to analyze the embassy relations of the Kokand khanate mentioned in this play in five types:

- high-level, friendly embassy relations;

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- embassy relations, which began with hostility and ended with a wedding;
- preparation, embassy relations, which ended in a conspiracy; this type of embassy relationship is also evident in the history of all states, and often results in a genocidal war. There were many examples of this in the political life of the Kokand khanate.
- embassy relations, beginning with enmity and ending with friendship or reconciliation (or armies of the Kokand khan);
- Embassy relations begin with friendship and end with war.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

While studying the work "Anjum at-tavorix", we come across the embassy relations, the result of which ended in friendship, the desired goal was achieved. This can be exemplified by the first group of embassy relations. In fact, the embassy was sent to Kokand by the Emir of Bukhara to turn the Sino-Kipchak uprising into a truce. Khudoyorkhonzoda did not specify the date of sending the ambassadors. The attitude of the embassy is as follows: Ismatillo Dadkhoh from Bukhara comes as an ambassador with valuable gifts. On the 3rd day, the ambassador was allowed to kiss on the doorstep, perform the embassy etiquette with maturity, pass the gifts through the eyes of the chemist, and be blessed with benevolent kindness and compliments. He stayed as a guest for a few more days and was allowed to leave. They gave worthy gifts and presents to the Emir of Bukhara and sent them to the ambassador with Azimboy Dadkhoh [3.3. 254-b.]. When they reached Nurato's tomb, the Emir of the tomb, aware of their arrival, sent them to meet the governor of Nurato. He invited them to the fortress of Yangikurgan and showed them a lot of respect. Then they exhorted the pand to calm the Chinese, Kipchak, Karakalpak categories. After Azimboy said that all of them had been saved, they all returned to their homes. Azimboy took his grandfather to Bukhara and allowed him to return, rejoicing in the royal blessings and compliments. Ismatullo Dadkhoh came to Kokand again with valuable gifts and a horse. After living in the capital for a while, the ambassador was sent to Bukhara with Sultanhojayi Ato (pseudonym) with large gifts. Embassy relations between Bukhara and Fergana have been established several times, and as a result of this solidarity, the Karakalpak and Chinese-Kipchak factions have calmed down, and the enemies and destroyers of both properties have been repulsed. The friends of the two estates, on the other hand, were at peace at the address of Kamron [p. 3.4.25].

It is known from the work of Khudoyorkhonzoda that in the history of the Kokand khanate there were embassy relations, which began with hostility and ended with a wedding. After the capture of Samarkand by Abdurahimbi, scholars and high-ranking people from the Bukhara khan visited him as ambassadors, and the emirs of the two sides began peace talks. According to him, Samarkand and Kattakurgan will pass to Abdurahim Fergani. They will not be sued by the Bukhara khan. The ruler of Fergana was satisfied with this, acknowledging that he would not take a single step forward from Kattakurgan, and embellished the sealed treaty. The ambassadors of Bukhara returned home happy with donations and gifts. The Kokand khan began to occupy Shakhrisabz. The governor of Shahrissabz, Hakimbek Mangit, sent his ambassadors to Kokand with many greetings and congratulations after hearing that the people of Bukhara and Kokand had made peace. In his congratulatory message, he said that he was obedient to the Kokand khan and had a hand in it. The ambassadors perform the rituals with weakness and obedience. The khan's compassion inspires them and gives them many gifts. Through them, Hakimbek presents Mangyt with a sword decorated with jewels. Abdujabbor,

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together with the ambassadors, sends a gift to the daughter of Hakimbek's brother Ibrahimbek. Hakimbek conducts the banquet and hospitality with great respect. Oychuchukoyim bint Ibrokhimbek sent Valina to Samarkand to Abdurahimkhan with valuable fabrics, jewels and many gifts. Hostility and hostility end in such kinship because of embassy relations [3.5.98.]. The ambassadors who brought this great girl were honored and returned to Hakimbek with innumerable gifts. Although not related to embassy relations, let us cite the following incidents. In 1146/1733, when Abdurahimbi set out to conquer Tashkent and Turkestan, he died of a disease in Khojand at the age of 36. He has two wives, 1 Erdonabek from Sharafniso, Mrs. Khurshid, Mrs. Zebuniso, and 2 Mrs. Oyjon from Oychuchukoyim. He died of the disease at the age of 36 in Khojand. He has two wives, 1 Erdonabek from Sharafniso, Mrs. Khurshid, Mrs. Zebuniso, and 2 Mrs. Oyjon from Oychuchukoyim. He died of the disease at the age of 36 in Khojand. He has two wives, 1 Erdonabek from Sharafniso, Mrs. Khurshid, Mrs. Zebuniso, and 2 Mrs. Oyjon from Oychuchukoyim.

In the work "Anjum at-tavorix" there are a lot of conspiracies, conspiracies and unintentional embassy relations. While the Kokand khan was fighting with the governor of Tashkent Yunuskhodja, the governor of Uratepa Bobek was killed by his nephew Bekmurod and took over the governorship. Fearing the wrath of the Kokand khan for this, he sent a letter to the Emir of Bukhara, Haidar. The main content of his letter was to state that he was subordinate to him. Of course, Amir Haidar would be very happy about this, because he would benefit from it politically and economically. After Bekmurod sent his trusted envoy to the envoy, he himself followed them [p. 3.6.170]. When Bekmurod was pleased to receive Amir Haydar's greetings, he handed him over to Bobek's son to take his father's blood. The purpose of the embassy in this example was to try to save his life by deceit, to hide his betrayal of his relatives, and as a result he did not achieve his goal.

Khudoyorkhanzoda's work has another interesting embassy approach to the conspiracy, the mention of which serves to study the history of the Kokand Khanate in depth. When Olimkhan besieged the Jizzakh fortress, Sultankhoja came from Tashkent and surrounded Shahidon. When Olimkhan Sultanhoja's destruction came to him as more important, he retreated. Then Alimkhan sent his brother Umarkhan after him. When Umarkhan arrived in Toytepa, an envoy on behalf of Sultankhodja came to him and told him that tomorrow he would come to kiss the hand of Sultankhodja khan, who was seen on the bank of the Chirchik river, the crescent of the victorious army. This ambassador is received with honor (because he brought the gospel), and at the time of his departure he is sent with his envoys. The khan also begins to come along the Chirchik River.

It is obvious that the above embassy attitude is a conspiracy. We would like to remind you that the subsequent events have been dangerous, noting that the result of the embassy relationship, which is a combination of fraud, deceit, and malicious intent, may end in destruction. After the siege of Tashkent by the enraged Umarkhan, the city scholars, who were left without water, bowed to him and apologized, and released the ambassador [p. 3.8.178]. Umarkhan also captured Niyazbek fortress.

Khudoyorkhanzoda Anjum at-tavorix reported that after the defeat of the governor of Tashkent Yunuskhodja Kokand khan, he sent his ambassador with valuable gifts to the Emir of Bukhara to reconcile with him [3.9.173-p.]. In doing so, the ambassadors may have done well in an embassy relationship that ended well, or ended because they had achieved their goals. The governor of Tashkent asked the Emir of Bukhara to send at the same time masters

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of making cannons and rifles. The Emir of Bukhara greets the ambassadors with respect. He also sent some of the Afghan and Iranian masters of artillery and weapons to the governor of Tashkent. Thus, the two sides, which considered the Kokand khanate as a common enemy, the Tashkent khokimiyat and the Bukhara emirate, tried to unite for a common goal.

The following situation is mentioned in the work "Anjum at-tavorix" in the history of the Kokand khanate, which began with enmity and ended with friendship or reconciliation. When Khudoyorbek, the governor of Uratapa, died, his brother Bobobek was appointed governor of Fergana. Then the khan of Bukhara Shokhmurod began to march to Uratapa. Upon hearing this, the Kokand khan immediately arrived with a large army. Bukhara khan Musahoja Dahbediy, who settled in a place called Koshtegirmon, was sent as an ambassador to Kokand khan. The ambassador arrived in Khojand and was admitted to the khan's presence three days later. "Eloquence, with its eloquent and sweet words, good manners and rituals, freezes the embassy, brings evidence and documents from the verses and hadiths for peace, and softens the khan and his courtiers with pleasant words" [p. 3.10.153]. After the banquet, the sayyid (ambassador) is allowed to return with the owner's clothes and royal donations. In addition, the Kokand khan sent Sayyid Khokimkhoja and three trustees as his ambassadors to the Bukhara khan. These ambassadors took part in peace talks between the two countries. As a result of the truce, the fortress of Zaamin, which had already been occupied by Bukhara, was returned to Uratapa. Apparently, the hand of the Kokand khan was raised in this truce.

In the history of the Kokand khanate, embassy relations reached the peak of cultural development during the reign of Umarkhan. In 1225/1810, on the occasion of the enthronement of Umarkhan, the khans of the neighboring regions sent ambassadors of congratulations and friendship [p. 3.11.206]. Khudoyorkhonzoda's work mentions ambassadors from the Kokand khanate to Istanbul. At that time (after Umarkhan Khojand went to Uratapa and met with the locals and dignitaries) by the order of the khan, the honorable mu'in uddin al-islam, the caliph's messenger anom, the eloquent numismatic monk in the name of the great sultan Mahmudkhan jannatmakon After writing a letter, the ambassador was sent to Istanbul, the center of the caliphate, through Mir Qurban [p. 3.12.212]. At present, Sh. Mahmudov is studying the diplomatic relations of the Kokand khanate with this state [4.1. 132-136-p.]. It is noteworthy that the scientist publishes factual information in his scientific articles on the basis of documents on diplomatic relations of the Kokand Khanate, which are kept in the "Ottoman Archive" in Turkey.

In this work of Khudoyorkhonzoda, we also see cases in the history of the Kokand khanate when embassy relations were ineffective, and the embassy attitude, which offered friendship, intensified hostility. For example, the following incident took place in Turkestan (by the armies of the Kokand Khan). . Rajab's army called on the people of this holy city to obey. But it did not help. The embassy's attitude was in vain. As Kushunbegi approached the fortress, support forces arrived from Bukhara. Encouraged, Tukay killed the ambassador and his companions. Then the neighbor becomes angry and intensifies the military march. This can be an example of an embassy relationship that invites friendship to intensify hostility. As a result, Tukay fled to Samarkand, and his family members were executed. After Turkestan subjugated Dashti Kipchak to the khanate, his neighbor returned to Tashkent.

Information about the implementation of embassy relations in the Kokand khanate is also mentioned in the work "Anjum at-tavorih". For example, one of them is that Odiltora sent his son to Kokand khan as an ambassador. Odiltora, a descendant of Abulhairkhan, lived with his nomadic tribes in China and Russia. He sent his son to the Khan of Kokand and asked him to

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ensure that he lived in this Islamic territory, so that this year the Emir would pay all the divan marsumat (taxes) to the Islamic treasury year after year, without quarreling and without delay. This request is accepted and the ambassador-child is rewarded with royal blessings and happily returns [pp. 3.14.217-218]. This incident also led to the formation of friendly relations between the two sides.

According to the details of the events mentioned in Khudoyorkhonzoda, we are convinced that the political and economic ties between the Kokand Khanate and the Khiva Khanate were strong. This is because the embassy relations between the two countries do not have any negative consequences. Khudoyorkhonzoda: "Muhammad Rahimkhan, an ambassador from Khorezmi, came to the palace of honor to congratulate Turkestan and Dashti Kipchak on their conquest, inviting them to alliance and unification with royal gifts and presents, as well as a letter full of love. After staying in Huqand for a few days, Izzat received permission to leave after hospitality and hospitality, and sent Abdul Khaliq's guard (chief of guards) with him to Khorezm with gifts and letters "[p. 3.1.218]. .

Anjum at-Tavorix also contains examples of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Kokand khanate and another state: Haji Mir Qurban, who was ambassador to Istanbul, presented the sultan's favor to Sultan Mahmud of Fergana, the Turkish sultan. He achieved his goal and on the way will be in Khorezm in the presence of Khiva khan. He arrived in Kokand with an envoy of the khan. The ambassador of the Khiva khan was well received, stayed for a few days, and then returned to Khiva with the khan's permission [p. 3.16.229].

In the play, the ruler of Shakhrisabz, Daniel Parvanachi, on behalf of the saint Yasovulboshi, sent an envoy to Kokand khan, Umarmkhan Chin (China) as an ambassador of Zuhur devonbegi, although not related to the history of Kokand khanate. It was also reported that he and his commanders were visiting the Emir of Bukhara Nasrullo and that the incident took a negative turn.

According to Khudoyorkhonzoda, one of Umarmkhan's sons, Sultan Mahmudbek, was kidnapped in Shakhrisabz for taking part in the uprising and married the governor's daughter there [3.16. 275-b.]. In 1254 / 1838-1839, Sultan Mahmud received letters from some officials in Kokand. He was encouraged to fight his brother. His father-in-law Danielbi was very happy to read this letter and sent ambassadors with gifts and a letter to Amir Nasrullo. As a result of several letters written in embassy relations, the following year Amir Nasrullo decided to attack Kokand and transfer Sultan Mahmudkhan to the khan's throne. Before the sermon, when the name of Amir Nasrudlo was read, the military was required to pay for several years, and to take part in the war against the enemies of Bukhara, Sultan Mahmud swore in front of witnesses that he agreed to these conditions. But the course of historical events did not go according to their plan. Because for some reason Umarmkhan's sons reconcile. Khudoyorkhonzoda recorded this event as follows: "Muhammadalikhan sent Muhammadaminbek, Mirzo Muhammadayub munshi, Mahmud Shigovul to Khojand as ambassadors to Amir Nasrullo. Khan demands that Tashkent and Turkestan, along with all its territories, be given to him. In this regard, ambassadors visited several times. (At that time, Nasrullokhan was preoccupied with the situation in Khorezm. Muhammadalikhan handed over control of Tashkent and Turkestan to his brother Sultan Mahmud, and the two became friends. [2.17.288 p.] Emir Nasrullo is angry,

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In order to take strategic measures against his attack, Muhammadalikhan sent his sons Muhammadaminbek and Beklarbegi, along with two scholars, as ambassadors to Nasrullo, who was occupying Khojand and resting in the Besharik area [p. 3.18.124]. But the emir takes them captive. In the above interrelated political events, it is divided into witnesses that the embassy relations were purposefully carried out and in some cases they ended ineffectively.

According to the tradition of the embassy, if an ambassador came from a country and he had to return to his country before his embassy term was completed, then the country had to send an ambassador to it. This custom continued until the ambassador's mission was over. For example, the khan of Bukhara Rakhimbi sent an ambassador to Kokand with gifts and letters, and the khan of Kokand sent his sister's son Khankhoja Yusufalikhoja as an ambassador to Bukhara. On his return to his homeland, the khan of Bukhara sent Yovqochtibiy with him as an ambassador [3.19.290 p.]. When he returned to Bukhara after completing his embassy duties in Kokand, Erdonabi tried to send a high-ranking official to join him. Then Khankhodja said that he wanted to go to Bukhara and study there. Yovqochtibiy and Khankhoja return to Bukhara together 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. Khankhoja will stay in Bukhara for a long time.

CONCLUSION. In conclusion, the following can be referred to:

- In Khudoyorkhonzoda's work "Anjum at-tavorix" another important source in the study of the history of the Qoqan khanate was witnessed the attitude of the embassy in the work "Ansob as-salotin and tavorix al havoqin". It is written that the ambassador of Bukhara came to Kokand and was well received, but Sheralikhan drove him away without saying a word.
- The ambassadors who came to Kokand khans were greeted with respect in three cases: 1) If the ambassador came with good news; 2) the ambassador is polite, eloquent, intelligent; 3) comes with many valuable gifts;
- Ambassadors visiting the Kokand khanate could return to their homeland only with the permission of the khan.
- Another rule of embassy relations in the Kokand khanate is that the khan should take the gifts of the ambassadors and return them with good gifts, if he gives the gift he brought, it is an insult to the ambassador or the sender.

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