

# The Historiography Of The Relations Between Central Asian Khanates And Ottoman Empire In The 19<sup>th</sup> And At The Beginning Of The 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries

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**Abstract:** This paper is considered as first attempt to discuss the historiography of the relations between Central Asian Khanates and Ottoman empire in the 19<sup>th</sup> and at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The study analyzed by a historiography of history of political, social and cultural relations among Central Asian Khanates and Ottoman empire in the 19<sup>th</sup> and at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Additionally, on the paper widely used archive documents of the National Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The study can shed light to the historical relations between two nations in areas social, economic, and cultural tolerance.

**Keywords:** Central Asian Khanates, Ottoman empire, historiography, Russia, Istanbul, Bukhara, English Government, Tsar Russia, Bukhara National Soviet Republic.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Social, political, economical and cultural relationships between Central Asian Khanates and Ottoman Empire have a lengthy history. They always kept mutual contacts with each other consolidated their historical relationships. Therefore one of the actual and important tasks of today is considered to study those social, political and cultural relationships thoroughly convey it to the vast majority. The theme of social, political and cultural relationships between Central Asian Khanates and the Ottoman Empire is left with little attention nowadays. It's very crucial to research this above mentioned theme, to study its peculiarity, to analyze the recent published works closely to discover the untouched fields of Central Asia's history. This theme has not been under a complex research. Central Asian countries' social, political and cultural relationship with Russia, Iran and India is reflected in many scientific works. A social, political and cultural relationship between Central Asian Khanates and Ottoman Empire has been mentioned very little in the scientific researches till the independence of Uzbekistan. Instead, a great attention was spared to study social, military, political and cultural background of Ottoman Empire (Turkey). These studies are crucial because they contain some info regarding the theme being learned. The studies [7] of the scientists like V.Gordlevskiy, I.Berezin, V.Smirnov involve the history of the science and cultural life of the Ottoman Empire, namely the religion, literature, linguistics and ethnography of the different nationalities living there. Reforms conducted in the Ottoman empire, namely the ones done in the court of law were described in the researches [3] of M.O. Gasratyan, S.Oreshkova, Yu. Petrosyan, F. Shabanov

and A. Novichev.

## 2. 2.1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

One of the crucial source of the research is archive documents and they come from the fund's materials found in National archive of Uzbekistan. The documents about socio-political and culture-educational relationships of the sides at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century are founds in National Archive of Uzbekistan and under the following numbers as I-1, I-2, I-3, I-17, I-18, I-19, I-39, I-48, I-461, I-713, I-715 they are registered in fond's documents. The documents named I-1-«The cabinet of Turkestan's general-governor», (I)-2-«General-governor diplomatic people on high posts» are kept in the fonds and they contain info on the political issues between Central Asian Khanates and the Ottoman Empire at the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and also on confidential correspondence of Bukhara's ameer and Khiva's khan to the sultans of the Ottoman Empire. The fond I-3-«Russia's political agency in Bukhara», kept records about the Ottoman state's citizens who came to Bukhara with political purpose and that they were under a strict control by the political authority of the country. Moreover, such data can be seen in fund's as in I-18- «Management of Samarqand region» and in I-19-«Management of Fergana region ».

In the fonds of I-48-«Bukhara National Soviet Republic» and in I-17-«Management of Syrdarya region» there is a telegram of congratulation which was sent by the chairman of Bukhara National Soviet Republic's Committee of Directors Otahodjayev and Turkestan Autonomy Soviet Republic Central Executive committee's chairman I.Hidiraliev's to Turkey Great Nation Summit's chairman Mustafa Kamal (Oaturk) on Turkey's victory against English invasion in 1922. The data in most of the above mentioned archives were initially scientifically registered and thoroughly analyzed. Most of the archive documents containing the info referring our theme are kept in Turkey Cabinet of Ministers archive. Studying the following archive documents yields several novelty pieces of data. Furthermore, while writing this research work, manuscripts as Muhammad Yusuf Munshiy's " Tarihi Muqimhoni", Muhammad Hakimkhan's «Muntahab at-tavorih» [9], Mehmet Amin Afandi's «Travelling from Istanbul to Central

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Asia» [15], Muhammad Solihodja's «Tarihi jadidayi Toshkand» [18], Muhammad Ali Baljuvoni's «Tarihi nofeiy» [17], A.Vambery's «Travelling throughout Central Asia», «Bukhara's history» [34] were also used as the main source. Muhammad Yusuf Munshiy's work «Tarihi Muqimhoni» depicts the history of socio-political condition in Bukhara khanate in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The letter written to Bukhara's khan Subhonqulihon. The information on the adoption of the constitution in Ottoman Empire and the data on the reforms, particularly reforms in the court of law were described thoroughly in I. Goloborodko's work «Old and new Turkey» [5] written at the beginning of the 20th century. The author wrote that the decree of Tanzimat wasn't fully observed and that Abdulaziz (1861-1879) who took the throne after Sultan Abdumajid's death didn't continue the reforms. During Abdulaziz's reign a great attention was spared to Literature. The works of Shakespeare, Moliere, Sheller were translated into the Turkish language. A great deal of attention was paid to the history of Turkish literature in the researches of A. Krumskiy [12]. A. Kazimbek and I. Berezin researched [11] the history of Islam and Muslim's rights in the middle of the 19th century. A. Muhlinksiy [20] studied contemporary Turkey, its economic state, cultural life and religious matters in his researches. Russian Geographic and Russian Archeological societies made great contribution in studying Turkish history. The Orientalists society was founded in Pittsburgh in 1851 and began its function by studying Orient's history practically. This society began to issue its journal named «The world of Islam». The articles of A. Shmidt and V. Gordleyvskiy were published in that journal. «Domestic notes», «Russian bulletin» journals published scientific articles on the muslims' rights and cultural life in Turkey. Those articles also gave insight into info about the works of Ottoman empire's sultans Mahmud I (1808-1839), Abdumajid (1839-1861), Abdulaziz (1861-1876) and other authorized people's works. Ex military officers as V. Bronevskoy, P. Svinin, A. Krasnokutskiy, N. Ushakov, A. Dyumagel, N. Muravyev, G. Kazbek, I. Stebniukiy and M. Vronchenko gave a lot of information about contemporary Turkey in their books. Their memories were conveyed into essays and were published by Russian Empire society, Caucasus department on a regular basis. «Military bulletin», «Russian archive» journals were among those publishers. At the end of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century the researches of Russian authors held an important role in revealing the social-political and cultural life during Ottoman empire. The initial data on the political relationships between Central Asian Khanates and the Ottoman Empire was revealed in A. Semenov [25], I. Nizomiddinov and M. Yuldashev's scientific researches. For instance, I. Nizomiddinov wrote about the political relationships between Central Asian Khanates and the Ottoman Empire in XVII and about political events which had influenced these relations. M. Yuldashev in his turn wrote about the correspondence and ambassadorship between Bukhara's khan Subhonqulihon (1681-1702) and the sultan of Ottoman Empire Ahmad II (1691-1695). Azamat Ziyov's scientific articles [35] based on Mirzo Muhammad Salim's work «Silsilat as-solitin» plays an important role in describing political relationships between Central Asian Khanates and Ottoman Empire from the 16th till the first half of the 18th centuries. The work «Silsilat as-solitin» gives precious info on Bukhara khans Abdullakhon II (1583-1598), Abduluminkhon (1598-1599), Imomqulihon (1611-1642), Abdulazizkhon (1645-

1681), Subhonqulihon's (1681-1702) correspondence with the sultans of Ottoman Empire. Enver Hurshut analyzed Muhammad Hakimkhon's work «Muntahab at-tavorih» in his scientific articles. In his work Muhammad Hakimkhon gave key information on the political and cultural life of Ottoman empire along with the data on the history of Bukhara emirates. Moreover, A. Munirov, H. Gulomov, D. Valiyeva, B. Mannonov and G. Ostonov wrote about political and cultural relationships between Central Asian Khanates and the Ottoman Empire in their researches [21]. Based on the data given in Munis and Ogahiy's works «Gulshani davlat» and «Riyoz-ud-davla», in his research Munirov analyzed political and cultural relationships of Khiva khanate and gave an important piece of info about Khiva khan's Muhammad Aminkhan's (1845-1855) ambassador Shukrullo oga who was sent to Ottoman Empire. In her articles D. Valiyeva revealed info relating Bukhara's governor Amir Haydar's (1800-1826) ambassadors (1800-1826) Muhammad Yusuf and Muhammad Sharif who were sent to Ottoman Empire. In his researches B. Mannonov reminded about the ambassadors sent to Ottoman Empire by Bukhara's ameer Nasrullo (1826-1860) and Hhiva's khan Muhammad Aminkhon (1845-1855). N.A. Halfin, A. Ya. Sokolov and Ahmadjonov's researches [10] are devoted to reveal info about Ottoman Empire's and England's mutual effort against Russia in terms of Central Asia in the 19th centuries. For example, N.A. Halfin analyzing historical arguments in different sources he pinpointed that «England bourgeoisie» used Ottoman Empire to lessen Russia's influence in Central Asia. At the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century prefer ring to hold diplomatic policy with Russia Ottoman State recommended Central Asian Khanates not to be sharp with Russia. According to the pact signed between Russia and Ottoman State in 1792 Ottoman State had pledged not to attract Central Asia to the wars. So, in the letters written to Rulers of Central Asian Khanates the Empire didn't mention about an open alliance against Russia. After the death of Bukhara's Emir Shahmurad in 1800 Emir Khaydar (1800-1825) came to the throne. From the very beginning of his ruling he tried to set ambassadorial relations with Ottoman State and send his ambassadors to Istanbul to let them whom of his coming to the throne. The ambassador said: «I have come to let you know of His Majesty Emir Khaydar's coming to the throne» and gave the letter and gifts to them [24]. The sultan of Ottoman State always observed diplomatic events in Central Asia. Salim III (1789-1807) was also interested in the letter of the Emir of Bukhara. Like Emir Khaydar he was for the relations between the two countries as well. In 1812 the English Government turned her attention to set the relationship with Bukhara in Central Asia. For this purpose the East-India Company sent special specialists under the leader Mir Izzatulla to Central Asia. They were given tasks to reach good relations with Central Asia, particularly with Bukhara Emirate, to learn the ways to Bukhara through Afghanistan and also domestic political situation in the country. Just same year for this purpose one more Mukhammad Fozil khan's mission was sent to Central Asia by the East-India Company. Emir Khaydar sent his ambassador Mirza Mukhammad Yusuf to Ottoman's sultan Makhmut II (1808-1839) in 1815. In his letter Emir Khaydar wrote very polite words and praises expressed his aim: «We have sent our sincere ambassador Mirza Mukhammad Yusuf, the main guardsman, to visit Arabian holy places. That honorable man, intending to make a religious pilgrimage in Darussalam through Rome asked for permission to go through Russia in order to

reach the borders of Turkey” [32]. In the letter Emir Khaydar informed Ottoman Sultan about the establishing relations with East-India Company. The letter written to the Ottoman Sultan says: “The great demand in religious books here, that is, it is necessary to maintain strict discipline in here, there have been brought a number of books in the case with India but they are not able to satisfy” [33]. Before getting this letter a bit earlier Emir Khaydar sent Mirza Mukhammad Fozil to Istanbul. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> reply-letter to Amir Khaydar sent by Ottoman State there were no words about the strengthening of political government. It was said only 35 books had been sent as a gift. In the early May, 1820, Emir Khaydar sent Mukhammad Sharif to Istanbul as an ambassador [31]. The diplomatic mission of Mukhammad Sharif to Ottoman State was sent in cooperation with Khasan Chalaby. At that time, the khan sent his ambassador with ambassadors from neighboring countries. Emir Khaydar presented a big bowl, decorated with diamonds to the Ottoman Sultan. The letter to the K.V.Nesselrode, the Minister of Foreign affairs of Russia sent by, P.Essen, the general-governor of Orenburg, informed, that the Ottoman Sultan had sent 6 precious books to the Emir of Bukhara and in reply to this, Mukhammad Sharif, the ambassador of Emir, going through Iran, had a special letter and presents to the sultan [33]. Umarchan (1810-1822), the Emir of Kokand establishing ambassadorial relationship with Makhmut II (the Ottoman Sultan) sent several letters to Istanbul. In order to get ready in any political situation Umarchan had been expecting moral help from Ottoman State. Umarchan challenged them to hold activity against Russia together. But Ottoman State didn't give a positive answer to his letter and they informed him that they couldn't help him practically explaining that they had signed an agreement with Russia in 1799. Umarchan sent Makhmut II a collection titled “Mukhabbatnama”, beautifully ornamented and containing works by Lutfi, Navoi, and Bedil as a gift [2]. At the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Ottoman State had a difficult time. In 1939 Tanzimat Degree was announced to improve the situation in country [26]. Mustafa Reshit Poshsho, the Minister of Foreign affairs of Ottoman State, informed the English about the project of Tanzimat, that is “Gulhanayi-Khati Sharif” was being prepared as he wanted to draw their attention to Ottoman State [6]. In the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Khanates of Central Asia had uneasy, restless period. By this time the power of Kokand Khanate had been strong then, and the Emir of Bukhara had been holding wars with neighbors to increase its power, at the same time England and Russia were mutually rivalling to increase their influence to the region. The formed situation positively influenced to continue ambassadorial relations of Kokand, Khiva Khanates and Bukhara Emirates with Istanbul. Ottoman State was not able to observe Central Asia because of domestic political decline, as they had to settle their decline. In the middle of 19<sup>th</sup> century there were different conflicts not only among Khanates but among the officials inside the country as well. In 1853, Russia seizing an opportunity of internal conflicts in the Kokand Khanate invaded Akmachit Fort under the leadership V.Perovskiy [23]. The Khan of Khiva Allakulikhan noticing the danger of attacks of Russia sent his ambassadors to Istanbul and England asking for help. English officers Abbot and Shakespeare came to the Khan of Khiva who couldn't get any information from Ottoman State. The officers demanded the khan of Khiva to release Russian soldiers who were in the capital and these not to find any excuse for the future collision. In the result V.Perovskiy really

had to delay his acts seeing that there wasn't any danger Allakulikhan sent his ambassador called Qutbiddinkhoja to Istanbul warning the Turkish of the situation. In 1840 the English sent Connolly to Khiva and Kokand, Stoddard to Bukhara but the two English officers were arrested by the order of Emir of Bukhara. Having heard about their arrest the English government tried to liberate them with to help of Khiva Khanate. As there was no result they had to appeal to Ottoman State. The English special committee formed by name Stoddard and Connolly decided to send their people to Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand to find out about two officers faith. On behalf of this committee Joseph Wolf, known as a scientist, explorer and traveler was sent to Istanbul on November 3, 1844. The English ambassador S.Kening, who was working there to prepare all necessary documents for him for the trip to Bukhara. The letters to the Emir of Bukhara, Khans of Kokand and Khiva written by Ottoman State had to be used as the documents confirming that Wolf was in the Ottoman Sultan's care. Just the same document testified that Ottoman Empire in concordance with England intended to form the Union of Central Asia Khanates against Russian occupation at that time. Ottoman Government wrote two letters to the Emir of Bukhara expressing the necessity of releasing didn't coincide with international cases of right. Despite those two letters Emir Nasrullo executed Connolly and Stoddard. In the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century England founded non-official centre in Istanbul to carry out her plan concerning Central Asian's question. The leader of this centre was Stratford Cuning. He was the ambassador of England in Ottoman State. In cooperation with Ottoman State England attempted for several times to organize a military pact of the countries in Central Asia. Here they made use of Central Asian Peoples inclination to Ottoman State, particularly after the Crimean war (1853-1856) England sent their ambassadors to the Khanates of Central Asia, Afghanistan and Iran, in order to oppose them against Russia. During this period England and Ottoman State held active movements in the Kokand Khanate. Neither Ottoman State nor England could provide to form a Unity of Central Asian Khanates against Russian attacks. As dissensions among the Khanates were so strong ant their root was very deep. Despite this English Government didn't refrain from “difficulties” to carry out their aims in Central Asia. In the Middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Russia sent its representatives to Central Asian Khanates to intensify their influence there. One of those diplomatic missions was the diplomatic mission under the leadership N.Ignatiev sent in 1858. In September, 1858 he came to Bukhara after the negotiations held in Khiva. Besides economic questions N.Ignatiev had to talk toqsabo Mirzo Aziz about England's East policy in details. Having come from the battle. On October 11, 1858 Emir Nasrullo received the ambassador from Russia. Emir Nasrullo encouraged Russia's attitude towards England. He informed that he would receive English representatives. At that period English ambassadors were not received even by the toqsabo [8]. As the historian Bayoni wrote, Mukhammad Aminkhan (1845-1855) came to the throne after Rakhimkulikhon (1843-1846) and as a tradition he sent his ambassadors to the Ottoman Sultan to let him know about his coming to the throne [13]. Ottoman Sultan Abdulmajit met Shukrullo Oqo (1839-1861) with great respect. In the letter the Khan of Khiva had asked Ottoman State help them to settle Russian attacks against them. In the reply letter Abdulmajit wrote to the Khan of Khiva that it would do good to establish friendly relations with Russia and they

would help them with this question. The Sultan of Ottoman State advised the Khan of Khiva to establish friendly relations with Russia and he promised to do their best to help them. In the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Ottoman State held activities to prevent discords in Egypt and in other colonial regions. At that time Ottoman State also tried to establish friendly relations with Russia. Those relations were useful for the two countries. In April 30, 1846, Balte-Limane agreement was signed between Russia and Turkey. Just the similar agreement with England had been signed in the same place before. In June 20, 1848, Sultan Abdulmajit sent his ambassadors to Nikolay I. That is why Ottoman State did not want to change their attitude to Russia which was becoming good day by day. And so, they offered the Khan of Khiva to solve the problem with Russia in a diplomatic way. All, they suggested Bukhara and Kokand Khanates using all possibilities to be friendly with Russia. But Emir Nasrullo and some other Emirs even did not try to use existed possibilities. He attempted to establish close relations with Ottoman State during the last years of his reign. As it was written in sources Emir of Bukhara announced some countries about their arrival to the throne sending there their representatives. The Military of Russia were approaching more and more to the Khanates of Central Asia. In 1846 they could invade Kazalinsk Fort which had strategic importance [30]. In the second half of the 19 century Russia tried to influence not only to Central Asia but also to some other regions too. At that time Russia taking advantage of decadences in Turkey and tried to increase their position in Turkey tried to increase its position in Central Asia. Russia and England were rivaling to occupy bazaars in Iran and Central Asia. In 1832 Russia banned to transit European goods through the Caspian Sea and the Caucasus. But it didn't give any results which Russia had expected. There was open a new Trabzon road for western European productions including English goods. Trade productions were coming to Iran and Central Asia through Erzurum. This convenient and the shortest way profited European trade – merchants very well and developed very rapidly. One could see industrial goods produced in Europe, Chinese tea, sugar of India and also Iranian, Turkish and Indian merchants in Bukhara [4]. In 1883 Russia banned transiting goods to Central Asia and Northern regions of Iran through the Caucasus. In the middle of 19<sup>th</sup> century political relations between Khanates of Central Asia and Ottoman State did not always coincide with their interests. In spite of this the parties did not stop their ambassadorial relations.

### **3.3.1. THE INVASION OF TSAR RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA AND THE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF THE KHANATES WITH THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE**

In 1860, Russia broke out unannounced war against Kokand [23]. Khan Sultan Saidkhan (1863-1865) and military leader Alikulikhan tried to take some steps to provide conditions for peaceful coexistence. At the beginning of the years of 1865 Kokand Khan Sultan Saidkhan sent his representatives to Ottoman State, England, France asking for help in the fight against Russia's aggression. By the order of Sultan Abdulaziz (1861-1876) a letter was written to Kokand and Bukhara and the representatives were provided with travelling expenses. In the reply letter the Ottoman Sultan challenged Khans of Central Asia to the solidarity and he informed them to ask Russia to explain the existing situation. The invasion of Tashkent by Russia caused international disagreement.

Seeing sharp dissatisfaction expressed by England, Ottoman State, Iran China and other countries General Chernayev took cunning steps. Russia had to justify before the international society. That is why general Chernayev prepared forged documents (written contract) telling as if Tashkent voluntarily submitted Russian army. Then General Chernayev called Abdusaid Ishan and Khodikhodja and told them before making a religious pilgrimage to take that document to Petersburg and them to go to Istanbul after that to Kaaba. He promised that all travelling expenses would be paid by the Tsar of Russia. The representatives of Kokand Khan were witnesses of the copies of that document that hang in every street, markets in palaces in Istanbul. In January, 1866, General Chernayev, who was assigned as a military governor of Turkestan Region broke out a war to obey Bukhara Emirate. When the army of Russia was advancing to Bukhara the ruler of Bukhara Emir Muzaffar (1860-1885) sent Khoja Mukhammad Porso, the mufti of Bukhara, to Istanbul, the capital of Ottoman State and India asking them for help. Khoja Mukhammad Porso came to India through Afghanistan. The Emir of Bukhara wrote a letter to John Laurence, the representative of England in India and to the queen of England. He made complains against Russia informing that Russia broke international laws and asked for help in the fight against Russia. Also in the letter written to the queen he said that the leads of Russia put Bukhara in a difficulty, the representatives were arrested on the way. Besides it was untraditional attempts and he added that he was gathering soldiers to defend his country. Also he informed that he sent his peoples to Ottoman State for help. During the talks them John Laurence asked Khoja Mukhammad Porso why he hadn't had any obstacles against executing English colonel Stoddard and Connolly by the Emir of Bukhara in 1842, the representative of Bukhara replied: "I am very sorry of what had happened, but I was too young and as I wasn't serious person. I could not interfere in that case and the Emir who is ruling now was a young prince who couldn't do anything" [24]. The government of England couldn't forbid the executing of the ambassadors in Bukhara, so through John Laurence who was in India, later through Henry Elliot who was in Istanbul refused to help them telling that the distance was too far and wished them good luck in the fight against invaders. Khoja Mukhammad Porso could feel the negative answer of John Laurence when he sent that letter to Bukhara with confidential peoples. He also knew that when representatives from Kokand came asking for help and they could not get a positive answer. After England's negative answer the ambassador left India and in September 1867 came to the capital of Ottoman State. They received him with great respect. In September 22, The Sultan of Ottoman State received the ambassador. Khoja Mukhammad Porso who informed the Sultan about political situation in Central Asia and he handed Emir's letter and gifts to him. The letter to the Sultan written by Emir Muzaffar said that the Emir had tried to let him know about his firstly the inner situation, such as the rebellion of Kenegases in Shakhrisabz and then Russia's attacks to Central Asia prevented him to do it. After handing the letter Khoja Mukhammad Porso according to some information left for London but the Government or England never helped Bukhara. they were sure that Russia wouldn't do any harm in the case of India. At the end of the year of 1867, Khoja Mukhammad Porso returned to Istanbul from London and set out making a religious pilgrimage, by the order of the Sultan he was provided with 50 thousand crush for traveling

expenses. As Russia had modern military arms the force of Emir Muzaffar wasn't equal with Russia and could not resist Russian army. He sent a representative to Fon Kauffman, the governor-general of Turkestan, offering him to conclude a truce. But as Kauffman laid down very difficult conditions to the Emir of Bukhara the truce was not signed. In the result, Emir Muzaffar used one of the last opportunities, he sent representatives to Ottoman State for the second time asking them for an urgent help. In April, Khoja Mukhammad Porso, who was coming with the pilgrimage from Istanbul by chance got two letters: the one vase from Emir Muzaffar describing the latest events in Central Asia and the second one was from kushbegi Mukhammadshokh. He handed the Persian letter to Ottoman State written on February 7, 1868, and signed by 14 people. The Sultan gave the order to learn this letter at "Majlisi-makhsus" (special meeting). In the letter the Emir emphasized how Russia invaded Jizzakh and Khojand and a lot of scientists and soldiers were killed and the survivors needed the Sultan's help. At the end of the letter he asked the Sultan that he should encourage Muslims and he informed that other matters would be told by Khoja Mukhammad Porso. In the 60 s of 19 century Ottoman State had a difficult period particularly the situation in Balkan was very complicated. This period was the time when peoples in Balkan were fighting for their independence and increasing of Russian influences in Balkan peninsula was menacing to Ottoman State. By the invitation of French Emperor Napoleon III Sultan Abdulaziz came to France in 1867 in order to visit the exhibition opened in Paris (but it was not a real reason of his coming here). On the way home he met with Victoria, the queen of England, Leopold II, the king of Belgium, William I, the Emperor of Austria and king of Hungary, Karl I, the prince of Romania and found it necessary to discuss the letter of the Emir of Bukhara. The last appeal written by the Emir of Bukhara asking for help was taken under consideration at "Majlisi-makhsus" in May, 1868. But by this time war had already been broken out between Bukhara and Russia and defeated Emir Muzaffar had to conclude a truce with Russia. The news about it was already spread in Istanbul. They answered him that they couldn't help him practically because there were situated some other countries between the two states and they challenged to establish good relations among Central Asian Khanates. Khoja Mukhammad Porso assuring that he should be back to Bukhara on January 21, 1869, asked for permission to go back and to take Sheikh Suleiman Effendi, whose origin was from Bukhara with him as a representative. Khoja Mukhammad Porso's request was taken under consideration at "Majlisi- makhsus" and presented to the Sultan. It is said like this: "Khoja Mukhammad Porso Efendi wants his country to be returned, he wants us to provide his country with a specialist who could teach military tactics, a gun and about 20-30 people who could work with it and also originated from Bukhara Suleiman Efendi should go with him as an ambassador. But we cannot openly sent the people who could teach military tactics, because Russia may produce discord. And this can cause a negative result, but sending of Suleiman Efendi can not cause any negative results. The letter and some gifts are being sent to the Emir of Bukhara The Sultan of Ottoman State Abdulaziz was pleased with the conclusion made by "Majlisi-makhsus". Khoja Mukhammad Porso and Shayx Sulayman Efendi left Istanbul for Bukhara. On arriving in Bukhara Sheikh Suleiman Efendi handed the Sultan's letter. The letter informed that the two states were a long way from

each other and also there were situated some other countries between the two countries and there was no opportunity to help them in a military way. Further the letter said the Sultan of Ottoman State was pleased to receive the representatives sent by the Emir of Bukhara and as an evidence of it he was sending his ambassadors. According to the archaic documents being in Bukhara in February, 1871 the officials of Ottoman State and their companions (20 people) were paid a particular attention by Emir Muzaffar. In April, 1871 the Emir of Bukhara sent the scholar, Said Mir Abdulakhan to Istanbul as an ambassador together with Sheikh Suleiman Efendi. Having arrived in Istanbul Said Mir Abdulhay presented gifts to the Sultan of Ottoman State. The letter also informed that Emir Muzaffar had signed truce with Kauffman (June 23, 1868). Also, the letter assured that it was necessary to bring about reforms, the state needed specialists to enliven administration, military, medical affairs and it was asked to spend specialists working with guns to Bukhara. By this time the leaders of Russia turned the governorship of Turkestan into carry out their military plans and their further aim was to invade fully. The Khan of Khiva Muhammed Rakhimxon II sent (1865-1910) his representatives to governor of India and Ottoman State asking them for khan of Khiva was expecting more from England. As the foreign policy of Ottoman State was in a difficult position it was impossible to get a military help from them. In consequence the ambassador of the Khan of Khiva Aminbay Mukhammedoglu held negotiations with the governor of India Lord Northbrook in Calcutta. Though England wished Khiva to keep its independence, she didn't want to have open conflicts with Russia That is why the governor of India stated to the ambassador of Khiva to improve the relations with Russia and form a union of neighboring Muslim countries and in case of danger with Russia, they should not expect any help from England. As the ambassadorial relations led to no results the period of stagnation commenced between the relations of Khanates of Central Asia and Ottoman State. In consequence of existing political situation Ottoman State was not able to help the Khanates of Central Asia practically. Just before Russia invaded Central Asia Ottoman State had a peculiar political situation. In 1861, Sultan Abdulaziz (1861-1876) came to the throne of Ottoman State. At that time the slaves rose rebellion demanding several political, economical requirements. The conflict formed among Muslims and Christians in the case of Bolkonand Selenic events caused European Countries to interfere in domestic affairs of Ottoman State. In the situation like this Ottoman State could not help Khanates of Central Asia in the open diplomatic way. That's why they kept on sending their representatives regularly to Central Asia. On January 26, 1854, V.Perovsky wrote a letter to Senyavin, the manager of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He mentioned that Turkey had been trying actively in Bukhara and Khiva to increase their confidence against the English, also three gun masters came to Khiva from Istanbul and two third one was an Englishman. As N.Khalfin wrote at the end of 1868, the government of England sent to Bukhara Suavi Efendi, the scholar of Ottoman State to learn the situation in there. In the letter written on January 15, 1869, to A.Garchakov, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, N.Ignatev wrote that Syavi effendi had to fulfil two tasks. Sheikh Suleiman, the representative of Ottoman Sultan followed Suavi Efendi to Bukhara through Kabul. N.Ignatev informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with this, "Sheikh Suleiman was sent by the

willing of England to oppose their force against our acts in Central Asia" [10]. In 1869, Security service of Russia exposed a letter from Khojas who were returning to Turkestan and stopped in Istanbul, the letter was written to the Khan of Khiva by the Sultan of Ottoman State. The letter challenged the Khan of Khiva to form a unity with other Turkish nations under the case of Ottoman State and also to fight against Tsar Russia. Feeling apprehension that Ottoman State and England could begin to influence to Central Asia. Tsar Russia gave a strict order governor general of Orenburg to control the situation in Central Asia and not to let Ottoman State interfere with the case of Central Asia. Any person who came from Ottoman State and England would be carefully watched in the governorship of Turkestan. As the newspapers of that time in Turkey informed Ottoman State had always been visited by ambassadors from different Muslim states. On June 1, 1873, the newspaper "Levate Gerald" wrote that ambassador to the Capital of Ottoman State kept on coming from Bukhara, Kokand and Yarkent. By the 70 s of the 19 century Ottoman State started leading activities. According to the information of the governor-general of Turkestan sent to Milyutin, the Military Minister of Russia, Abdulmalik Tora, a son of Emir Muzaffar would send his reliable people from Istanbul. 10 days later they would leave for Istanbul. Also Kauffman would inform, that a representative of Ottoman State came to Karshi and they were receivable by the Emir of Bukhara [1]. In August, 1876 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs warned Kauffman that several Kashgar dervishes (Muslim, holy men, often associated with a religious order) and madrasa students had left Istanbul with the letter called "about enlivening religious works in Central Asia" which had been prepared by senior representatives of religion in Istanbul. In 1876, the citizen of Ottoman State Mukhammed Ali Imam Efendi came to Ettisuv through Kashgar and gathered nearly 1000 roubles to build a mosque in Madina. After that when he was just about to go to Fergana Valley he was arrested and prisoned in Tashkent. But local representatives asked the military of Russia to release him. By this time in Istanbul Abdulaziz was overthrown and Murod V came to the throne, but the situation inside the country was so difficult, that the new sulton's health got worse and Abdulkhamit II (1876-1909) took the throne. In the correspondences of Kauffman to the Minister of Foreign affairs of Russia written in 1877 we can see that during the period of his reign the activities of Ottoman State had strengthened in Central Asia. In 1877, Abdulkhamit II sent representatives to Bukhara and Kabul. As a reliable person "I advise you not break the relations with the English. We'll fight together against Russia", he said in his letter.

As Tsar Russia established it's full rule in Turkestan region the officials of the government prevented Turkestan nations from strengthening relations with their eternal fraternity and kept on controlling over them. But the number of people without documents who came from Ottoman State was rising. There were rumors among people that the Sultan of Ottoman State Abdulkhamit II sent Mukhammad Ali his robe and the order that challenged to announce a rebellion against Russia. In the archival documents we can see that citizens from Ottoman State took part in the rebellion in Andijan. In 1898, the security service of Russia registered that nations of Turkestan encouraged Ottoman State's victory over Greece. Also, there were spread the books published in Istanbul praising Ottoman State's victories. The conceptual influences that came to Central Asia from Turkey at the end of the 19 century could be widely

spread among the intelligent people by the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century. In 1889, the student of Military medical college in Turkey founded an organization called "Ittihat and taraqqiy". In 1893 the activity of "Ittihat and taraqqiy" was banned by the government. The policy of the government could not put an end the activity of the organization "Young Turks. It spread not only in the whole country but also could influence to Central Asia. One could see a number of its members in Central Asia at that time. Some of them remained to live permanently in Central Asia. At the time when Tsar Russia was invading Central Asia the relations between Ottoman State and Khanats of Central Asia was not more that exchanging representatives. The un proportionality of domestic policy in Turkey could not turn ambassadorial relations into practical cooperation. By the second half of the 19 century the ambassadorial relations became weak. We can interpret its reason as following:

- firstly, Ottoman State couldn't help the Khanates of Central Asia practically in the fight against Russian invasion, they only could limit to give advice in words. At this time Ottoman State acted according to the agreement signed with Russia in Paris (1856) and the most important thing was that they did not want to have conflicts with Russia because of Central Asia. The relations between Central Asia Ottoman State kept on being weak.

- secondly, the Bukhara Emirate, the Khanates of Kokand and Khiva were defeated by Tsar Russia as Russia its influence inside the country and so they lost their political freedom. When Tsar Russia fully established its rule in Central Asia, the government officials tried not to give opportunity to the social-political relations with Ottoman State. In consequence by the end of the 19 century Ottoman State in cooperation with England tried to enliven its activity in Central Asia, Russia led a military activity, but England ideological activity in the case of Central Asia. Here their political and economic interests together.

In her research L.M. Epifanova studied Ameer Muzaffar's letter to Ottoman Empire's sultan Abdulaziz (1861-1876) which shaded light on the history of political relationships between Bukhara Amirate and Ottoman Empire at the end of the 19th century. There is new info on the cultural relationships held between Central Asian khanates with Ottoman Empire in R. Jalilova's article. Having studied Ottoman Empire's policy in Transcaucasia on the eve of World War I, E.K. Sarkisyan came to the conclusion that the main reason of Russian-Turkish war was in their interest in Central Asia and Caucasus. According to the researches done by A. Bobohodjayev Turkey was assisted by Bukhara and Khorezm when it financially collapsed in the result of the intervention organized by the Entente countries. The researches of D. Alimova and R. Abdullayev about the formation of the "Jadid movement" in Turkestan, its circle of influence and importance also can give some relevant info on our topic. Particularly, in her article D. Alimova pointed the impact of Turkish and Iranian revolutionists on "Jadid movement" in Central Asia. D. Razzoqov and H. Bekmuratov's scientific researches also partly covers this topic. For example, in order to define Uzbekistan's cultural and economical relationships with Turkey during independence, H. Bekmuratov tried partially research historical roots of these relationships. Furthermore, in the first and second books «New history of Uzbekistan» there is data on political and cultural relationships between Central Asian Khanates and Ottoman Empire. Besides, several historical publications

released during Independence also present some relevant info to this research work. The topic we are learning is as well reflected in the researches of several literature scholars. For instance, B. Qosimov and T. Qahhor wrote about cultural relationship between two friendly nations and about "Young Turks" (formed at the beginning of the previous century) movement's favorable influence on the intelligent class of Central Asia. The political history of Central Asian Khanates and Ottoman Empire is as well reflected in the researches done by foreign countries and Turkey itself. They particularly give a lot of info on the political condition and counter action formed in Central Asia at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> and at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. In Turkish historians' M. Budak, A. Gundopdu, B. Kutukopli, R. Qilich, M. Saray, U. Mert works some matters of ambassadorial relationships between Central Asian Khanates and the Ottoman Empire in the middle of the XVIII-XIX were mentioned. Mehmet Saray wrote this article with the help of the source taken from the archive, from Central Asian governors' and Ottoman state's sultans' correspondence and from other historical sources. Mehmet Saray's researches were written in popular science style and it gives a general view of the political events taken place in Central Asia. More to that, a Turkish scientist Erar Tekin and a Japanese scientist Ya. Yamauhi's researches keep info about a political condition in Central at the beginning of the previous century and about Anvar Poshsho's works in the country. The researches done by such scientists as M. Mayor, S. Oreshkova, E. Urazova and M. Krivosheyev published in Russia in 2002-2003, hold some data on the work being studied. For instance, in her research E. Urazova wrote about "Young Turks" scope of the influence in Central Asia. In his research called "Russia and Central Asia" M. Krivosheyev wrote that political relationships of Central Asian Khanates and Ottoman Empire was attentively observed by Russia in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The analysis of the above mentioned works indicates that the socio-political and cultural relationships of Central Asian Khanates and Ottoman Empire at the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century and at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries hadn't been studied by historian scientist as a specialized field. Being as one of the main sources of the research, archive documents were taken from Uzbek State Republic Central Archive, from Russia State Central Archive and from Turkey's Cabinet of Ministers' Archive. While writing this research, the manuscripts of the Institute of Oriental Languages were as well used.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that the socio-political, economic and cultural ties between the Central Asian khanates and the Ottoman Empire have a long history, and the careful study and dissemination of these historical ties in the framework of socio-political and cultural relations between states is one of the most important tasks modernity. The historiography of socio-political and cultural relations between the Central Asian khanates and the Ottoman state is still largely ignored by historians and has not yet been comprehensively investigated. The studies of Russian historians until 1917 focused most on the history of the cultural life of the Ottoman Empire, especially on religion, literature, linguistics and ethnography of the peoples who lived in this country. During the Soviet period, much attention was paid to the study of socio-political and economic relations of the Central Asian khanates with Iran and India, and were reflected

in many scientific researches. Historiographic analysis of historical researches shows that there is no comprehensive study on the history of economic and diplomatic relations between the Central Asian khanates and the Ottoman Empire. These topics are only partially mentioned in the scientific works of our time.

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