

Conflict Of Interests Of Major Empires In Central Asia In The Middle Of The Xix Century

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Abstract: As is known, Central Asia has been recognized as a strategically important region since ancient times. On the one hand, if this is explained by the fact that the region is geographically located in the center of the continent of Eurasia, is geographically rich in natural resources, on the other hand, through the region of Central Asia, it is possible to exert political and economic influence on other important regions and countries of the world – the Middle East, Southeast Asia. In this article, the geopolitical situation in Central Asia in the middle of the XIX century, the political and diplomatic struggle conducted by the world's major developed countries for the territory are analyzed from the historical point of view.

Key words: Turkestan country, geopolitical tension, strategic area, Asia Minor, "Russian threat", Governor(Governor)

I. INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of the XIX century, international relations became more strained in world history. Having colonies among the major empires of the world, establishing control over huge raw materials reserves and further strengthening their positions in strategically important regions became the main task. The Turkestan country, which is considered such a territory, also did not stay away from these struggles. There were a number of reasons for the conflict of political interests in this region. First of all, favorable geographical conditions, secondly, the existence of a large number of economic resources, and third, it was explained by the fact that they are of strategic importance for further actions. At the beginning of the XIX century, three independent states (Khanate) were behind other states in terms of development in the country. At the same time, the struggle for the throne, mutual military clashes, the existence of a natural farm were one of the important factors that determined the weakness of the khanates. Nevertheless, the predominance of geopolitical goals did not diminish the interest of large empires in the issue of Turkestan. Of course, in these struggles the Great Britain and the Russian Empire took the lead, and these actions are called in World historiography by such names as "big game" politics or "Grand game". However, in addition to these two countries in the period under which it was noted that the Tsarist empire in China, Iran, the Ottoman Turks also have their own interests in this or that aspect in the region and have not been left out of political efforts. Geopolitical tension, which began at the beginning of the century, continued until the beginning of the XX century. From this point of view, it is desirable to separately study the political activity of each country in this historical process in terms of the will of the Turkistan people

II. MAIN PART

In the Russian Empire, which has a huge territory and great economic potential, the krepostnoy system reigns at the beginning of the XIX century, which was a major obstacle to

the development of commodity and monetary relations and industry in the country. Nevertheless, samoderjavie was looking forward to not lagging behind in conquering new lands with his competitors, firmly entrenched on the throne. The Russian-Turkish War at the beginning of the century, the aggravation of Russian - French relations and the March of Napoleon to Russia somewhat distracted the attention of Russian ruling circles from Central Asia. When Nicholas I (1825 - 1855) came to the throne, the situation changed[1,41]. Having further strengthened its position in the Caucasus, the Empire government was in an attempt to undermine its position in Central Asia. Now the ruling classes began to demand the inclusion of khanates in their sphere of influence in trade relations. Indeed, since at that time many articles were published in the current press about the benefits that England received from India, it was not surprising that the Russian bourgeoisie also chose the territory of the khanates as such a place. In this regard, in 1819, under the control of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, military and finance, the Asian region will be established. This organization is entrusted with the task of improving trade relations with Central Asia, taking into account public interests [2,14]. Only by improving trade relations, the non-governmental government has been in an effort to include the regions bordering the region in its sphere of influence as well. In particular, by the construction of military fortifications in the Kazakh steppes adjacent to the Kokand Khanate and the restoration of such fortifications from the Orenburg side, Khiva Khanate was approaching[3,82]. Trade relations between the Russian Empire and the khanates of Central Asia, conducted until 1840 year, were not bad. And England at this time practically did not conduct any trade relations with the khanates. However, the active efforts of Great Britain in the Middle East and the rapid growth of its industry give impetus to the acceleration of its colonial activities. Such a process did not satisfy Russia at all, and therefore in 1839 year General military expedition was organized under the leadership of Perovsky[4,56]. Historical sources testify that V.Perovsky described the purpose of the expedition as follows: "our main goal is to destroy the hostile mood of the Khiva Khanate in the commercial and political sphere that is upon us."Of course, after the failure of this military expedition, the Tsarist Russia was forced to push back its plans for a certain time. Again 1841 year captain Nikiforov and 1842 year Danilevsky visits the Khiva Khanate by the order of the Tsar. Included G.Danilevsky was entrusted with the task of persuading the Khan of Russia's unselfish friendship with Khiva [5,56].

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Once the existing plans for the Khiva Khanate are withdrawn, the ruling circles of the Russian Empire propose to conquer the main military fortresses belonging to the Kokand Khanate at first. In April 1852, an attack on the akmachite fortress of strategic importance began. However, The Defenders, led by his army, Yakubbek, will force the Tsar's troops to retreat to Orenburg. Nevertheless, after thorough preparation, in 1853 year the fortress was occupied and renamed the "Perovsky Fort". Military actions of the Russian Empire to Central Asia cease due to the Crimean War, which took place in 1853-1856 years. The defeat of Russia in this war provoked the ruling circles to take the main attention not to Europe, but to a large part of Asia. In the 50-ies of the XIX century, the geopolitical situation in the Asian region became more acute. In 1856-1857, there was a war between England and Iran. This war calls on London's ruling circles not to allow Iran's influence in the Herotian Oasis. Also, due to the rising national-liberation movement in India, the UK will further fawn its actions in Central Asia, which are afraid of the potential "Russian threat". In East Turkestan, too, the situation was aggravated and the Muslim population in Qashgarda protested against the Tsarist empire. With the support of the Kokand Khanate in 1856 year, the trade relations with this region will cease due to the fact that Valihon Thor ruled East Turkestan for a certain time. On the second hand, this territory was of strategic importance in the competition with England. In such conditions, the Tsarist Russia decides to start more active actions in the current situation[6,56] In turn, there will also be changes in the system of government. In Particular, The Ministry Of Foreign Affairs A.M.Gorchakov, as well as Asia, E.P.Kovalevsky became the ruler. It is worth noting that these two persons were considered a master diploma of their time and worked diligently for the interests of the Empire. Taking into account the interests of the metropolis and the active actions of the future, in 1858, Iran, the khanates of Central Asia and Koshgar N.V.Xanikov, N.P.Three Russian embassies headed by Ignatev, Ch.ch.Valikhanov are sent[7,35] Each ambassador was assigned certain duties..The mission, headed by Khanikov, was not only to study the political situation in Herat, but also to collect relevant information on the situation of Russian trade there. As noted above, since the situation in Qashgar was acute, the Russians had to make efforts to restore the previous trade. However, an important problem in the foreign policy of the Empire was not in Herat and Qashgar, but rather in Central Asia. N.Y.P.Ignatev is awarded a special certificate approved by the tsar in April 1858 year. It had the following tasks:

- 1) A complete analysis of the current situation prevailing in Central Asia;
- 2) To create favorable conditions for trade with the Russians in the midst of the Russian influence on the Bukhara and Khiva khanates;
- 3) It consisted in removing the influence of the British, who were intending to penetrate into Central Asia and turn to their side [8,68]

Also, these embassies are subject to the permission of Russian commercial ships to sail freely in the Amudarya. It can be said that in the Khiva Khanate the mission was not able to achieve the tasks set before it. Said Muhammadhan refused to fulfill the requirements that the Russians offered.

In particular, Amudaryo insists on clear boundaries between the two countries, where Russian ships are not allowed to swim freely. After xiva failed, N.Ignatev goes to Bukhara. The Emir of Bukhara, at that time, is in a hostile mood with the Kokand Khanate and accepts a proposal with the Russian ambassadors on the basis of the conditions they said, as the risk of England through Afghanistan is increasing. As a result of this embassy, the Russian Empire was able to achieve its goal. First of all, the political situation in the khanates and the subtle aspects of the territory were thoroughly studied. Most importantly, amirida in Bukhara was able to form a mood against the British. Later N.Ignatev's leadership in Asia allowed the Russian Empire to pursue a decisive policy on the issue of Central Asia. An in-depth study of the political and economic situation in the khanates was ultimately initiated by active military actions. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the struggle for colonialism began to escalate, mutual struggles between the Russian Empire and England arose, and their interests collided among themselves in several regions. The struggles for Iran at the beginning of the century, the disputes on the issue of India, Afghanistan and Central Asia in the 30-50 years of the XIX century lead to the aggravation of the geopolitical situation in these regions[9,174]. Of course, the main reason for this competition was the expansion of its sphere of influence in the vast regions, with the addition of having new raw materials reserves and markets. In fact, this struggle lasted for a century. Afghanistan has played a strategic role if it is selected as the Iranian and Central Asian market for the booming UK industry. It should be noted that the two countries also saw work from the point of view of their interests. English monopolists offer to launch ships along the Indian River in the 20 - ies of the XIX century. With this, it was envisaged to deliver their goods cheaply, as well as to squeeze out Russian from the markets of Central Asia. On the second hand, further strengthening of its positions in the north-west of India, Iran and Afghanistan has also not been ignored[10,66]. In addition, the British-Indian government began to send its spies under the guise of merchants to the territories of the Afghans and khanates. Between 1810 and 1833, several English spies entered Afghanistan and the Central Asian territories through Amudarya. Among them Mukraft, Stirling, I.Wolf, A.Connoli, A.Byorns, Messon, milling and others were[11,135] In particular, in 1819 - 1825 years Mukraft came to Bukhara through northern India. 1831 - 1833 years leytenant Alexander Byorns Great Britain accepted the departure from India by the order of the government, the Association of travelers from Bukhara and the northern part of Iran[12,430]. Upon returning from the trip, he writes a report entitled "trip to Steam", which consists of three parts. The report included maps with geographic location names, state administration, along with the political situation of the country, and a lot of valuable information on the economic opportunities and military situation of the state. In particular, he cited the following information about the emirate of Bukhara: "Bukhara is a huge shopping center...His political and military situation is very important to us. He puts himself above the other Uzbek Khans next to him... Uzbeks are simple and open in circulation. They gave detailed information about everything without knowing who I was, namely their rulers and politics, as well as the situation in

the market[13,420] During this period, the political situation in Afghanistan is aggravated. After a long struggle to the top of the Afghan state in 1836 year comes a friend-Muhammadkhon. From the very first day Amir began to fight against the synchs, which drew the Eastern territories of his state. Under such circumstances, the situation in England became more severe. Because Afghanistan was supported by the government of Russia and Iran. But under the talabi of the English ruling circles, England began to wage war on Afghanistan. The war between the two entered history as the first English-Afghan war, which took place in 1838-1842 years. The defeat of Great Britain at the end of the war will force it to change its existing plans for Central Asia. Now it was necessary to quickly take over the khanates ' markets and squeeze out Russian tavars from here. On the second hand, spies with great experience were also sent to the region. In this respect, it can be said that in the middle of the XIX century the main emphasis in the "Grand Game "was placed on Central Asia. 1839 year V. Perovsky the time of sending a military expedition to Khiva by, the British government sent Captain Abbat to the Khanate. To him, Khiva had to personally contact the Khan and call for a struggle in the Union against the Russians. The Russians, who have found the news that came to Khiva, evaluate this act as an intervention in the internal affairs of the Khanate and demand from England to quickly call his spy. London's ruling circles, without borders with the Khiva Khanate, in 1842 year sends to Bukhara Stoddard and Kokand the next spies in the captain-headed Channel. In the Kokand Khanate of Konolli, at first they meet well, but when suspected of espionage, an asirga is obtained. After his release from prison, he goes back to Steam. The British spies operating in Bukhara engaged in putting high-ranking officials of the Emir through this, the Emir against Russia by bending over to their sides. It was reported that the Emir of Bukhara Nasrullo first threw them into prison and then executed them. Amir also executed the minister Hakimbek, who took the spy side[14,26]. Of course, such a situation made England uncomfortable. The special committee, established in the country under the name of Stoddard and Konolli, sent its people to Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand to determine the fate of the two officers. On behalf of this committee, on November 3, 1844, I. was known as a researcher and traveler. Wolf came to Istanbul. The ambassador of England here S.Kening gave him the necessary documents for his trip to Bukhara. The letters of the Turkish sultan to the Emir of Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand Khans were supposed to serve as documents confirming that Wolff was under the patronage of the Turkish sultan. Arriving in Bukhara, Wolf began to hire people in a benevolent mood, along with collecting information about the internal state of the country and its military situation. Later, the spy found a message from Nasrullo's plans to attack Kokand through his people who he hired while he was walking in the emirate in his work, which he wrote down, and delivered him to the Kokand room. However, soon his activities will be under strict control. The reason Wolff's life was in danger was because, at the request of the British government, the King of Iran sent a letter to the Emir of Bukhara asking him to release him. It should be noted that the active "games" of the London ruling circles in foreign policy conducted in the middle of the nineteenth century caused a very sharp

political situation in the Middle East and Central Asia. In particular, Iran was driven to Bukhara and Afghanistan. The Ottoman Sultan tried to put three khanates with his hands against Russia. Of course, in these political processes, the Tsarist Russia did not even play the role of a simple spectator. According to the archive documents, the Russians were aware of every move the British made in Turkistan. In particular, the Russian military noted that" at the end of 1854 year, an English representative came to the Amir of Bukhara and asked him to allow the British troops standing in Afghanistan to transfer to the borders of the north - Russian state through the emirate. When Amir did not allow, he indicated the decree of the Turkish sultan in his hand."However, no matter how united England and Turkey acted together, the three khanates were not divided, which managed to unite against Russia[15,341] Because the emirate of Bukhara, which was considered strong among the khanates, established trade relations with Russia well and was interested in it. In addition, the British did not like Bukhara, which also supported the policy of Uzbek and Tajik Princes on the Left Bank of Amudarya, which was considered an enemy of the emirate. N.Y.A.According to khalfin, even the Emir of Bukhara was worried about the British movement and asked for help from the Russian Empire. Such conduct of the emirate of Bukhara in relation to the British did not affect the policies carried out by other khanates either. It should be noted that the government of Great Britain pursued an active strategic policy in the region in the 50 - ies of the XIX century, despite a certain setback in Central Asia. Now they have again continued their policy of transforming the Afghan territories into their military Plast, with which it became necessary to strengthen their positions in the Middle East, in particular, against Iran. They take advantage of the fertile effort of the Afghan Khan friend-Mohammed to reunite the country, who cares about a positive solution to the issue of Belarus. As a result, the request of the Afghan emir was satisfied, but in 1855 year a peace treaty was concluded between the two countries, and England will further strengthen its position here. In the end, Afghanistan becomes an ally of England, which opposes Russia and Iran. Secondly, thanks to the agreement, active interference in the Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan began. As a result, Amudarya, which is under the auspices of the Afghan Emir Bukhara, begins to encroach on the tiny principalities of the Left Bank. In 1858-1862 years, the Afghan embassies came to Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand khanates on several occasions under the instructions of the British. Together with the study of the political and economic situation in the khanates, they were in an effort to bring into being the Afghan and khanates ' Union under the leadership of England. Even one of the ambassadors was against Bukhara and demanded to give the cities of Karki. Another ambassador expressed the need for the Afghans to be given livestock and cattle. Because if the cattle were pulled, it would have allowed not only Bukhara, but also Khiva Khanate to actively interfere in their internal affairs. Therefore, if necessary, the Russian ambassador who came to Bukhara in 1858 year n.Ignatev was well received by Amir. At the end of the 50 - ies of the XIX century, the British tried to put pressure on Steam through the Afghan Emir. N.Y.Even after ignatev's visit to Bukhara, there will be a military confrontation with the Balkh ruler on the border.

Unfortunately, the military status of the troops of the emirate of Bukhara at this time was not at the required level. On the second hand, the fighting between the local princes and the Kokand Khans will allow the political situation in the country to become more complicated. Such a policy, which led London's ruling circles in relation to the khanates, did not leave the Russian Empire indifferent. From the 60 -ies of the nineteenth century, taking into account the willpower of the upper class, now the Tsarist Russia sends its invasion March to the lands of Central Asia.

III. ANALYSES

As noted above, although the struggles for Turkistan took place mainly between England and the Russian Empire, other countries, including the Ottoman Empire, had their own geopolitical interests in relation to the territory. It can be seen that there was some kind of interdependence in the middle, with Turkey claiming its position as the leader of the whole Islamic world. Since the XVI century, in the process of developing relations in the middle, both economic and political, there is a tendency of the two sides to be close to each other. However, the Ottomans, who lost their previous power in the world at the beginning of the XIX century and were subject to heavy feudal relations, could not serve as a sponsor for the middle Asian khanates. Nevertheless, the danger of external dushmanlar at the beginning of the century gives impetus to the acceleration of mutual relations between them. Among the khanates, the emirate of Bukhara had the intention to establish permanent embassy relations with the Ottomans in order to improve their relations. During the reign of Amir Haydar (1800-1826 yy), several ambassadors were sent to the Istanbul from 1801 year, where Amir himself, as a whole, was loyal to the Sultan as the Ruler of the Turan, repeatedly stressed. In particular, in March 1816, the next ambassadors of Amir Haydar, headed by Muhammad Yusuf, went. The name handed over to the Sultan was quoted as saying that since Central Asia was its property, until recently, it was ruled by the noibs imposed from Bukhara. But Fergana and Khorezm parted and did not obey him. In this respect, the Sultan sends a decree higher and asks that the two regions be confirmed that they belong to him. He also asks that religious books be sent. But only 32 books were given, that's all. In 1819 year, the next ambassador was sent under the leadership of Khoja Mahmoud Sharif. In it, along with more religious books, Buhari asks for the status of the vassal ally, that is, the syuzere of the Ottoman Empire. Of course, this was a surprise for turkey, Please. Therefore, before the Sultan, an advisory council was held, in which this issue will be discussed in every possible way. In IT, representatives of the ruling circles of the Istanbul, who do not want relations with Russia to deteriorate, give a refusal. Amir Nasrullu also tried not to break diplomatic relations with the Sultan of the Ottomans. For example, in 1837 year, ambassadors headed by Baltakulibek were in the Istanbul. Amir Movarounnahr, who stated his loyalty to the Sultan in the letter he received from the ambassador, and asks for his support in suppressing the uprisings raised against him in the Balkh. The Sultan also stressed the need to punish the insurgents who opposed the state, but the lands between the Kokand Khanate were disputed. By the way, the ambassadors will also go to the hotel by the Kokand Khan. In 1839 year 30 janvar, Sayid Muhammed Zohid

Khoja leads the Khan's letter as the Ambassador of Kokand. According to the words of the master zokhid, the Kokand Khan asks Muhammad Alihon Sultan to provide two highly qualified officers to help him in military affairs, if this is not possible, send a certificate (book) on military affairs and a sword and a medal to the Khan. In this way, Khan wanted to inform the Sultan of his subordination. It should be noted that in the 30 - ies of the XIX century, an alliance is formed between England and Turkey. From this union, England made fertile use of the khanates in their own sphere of influence and in the fight against the Russians. Soon diplomatic correspondence with the emirate of Bukhara will begin by the Ottoman Empire. The reason for this was that, as noted above, two British officers were taken to the asirga. A total of 8 letters were sent by the Turks in 1841-1843 years. In it, along with the release of the officers talabi, it is repeatedly noted that there are no hostile interests of England. Amir did not answer any letters and the spies were executed. Again in 1848 year, another letter is sent to Amir Nasrullo on behalf of the Sultan. It states that it is necessary to stop mutual fights with Kokand and that Muslims live together in unity. Because in that year the Kokand ambassadors were in the presence of the Sultan and complained over the Emir of Bukhara. According to the archive, on 17 April 1849, the Sultan allowed the Kokand Prince Sodik, who was in Istanbul, to watch the ports in the city at his request. On 30 April 1861, the Kokand ambassador Khoja Sudur asked the Ottoman government to negotiate with the Tsarist Russia and to stop the attack on the territory of the Kokand Khanate by influencing the Russians. It seems that Turkey maintained a good relationship with the Kokand Khanate, but did not provide any assistance in practice. On the eve of the Crimean War, many emissaries of the British and Turks visit the lands of the khanates. They were supposed to form the khanates ' Union and lead them to the war against Russia. For example, the ambassadors of the Khiva Khanate, who in 1852 year went to the governor of Orenburg Gen. Or, at the end of 1853 year, Turkish emissaries spread rumors among people in the Kokand Khanate and Kazakh lands that soon the Turkish sultan will come with a large army. Khivans, hoping for their help, will also send their ambassadors to the hotel several times. On June 25, 1854, Khiva Khan, who visited Turkey, asks the Sultan for help in the expulsion of the Russian military, which occupied a large part of the lands belonging to the Khanate. Of course, these ambassadors are also given gift greetings and dry promises, but practically no action has been taken. In fact, even at that time, the prestige of the Ottoman Turks not only in the khanates, but also in the army East Turkestan and Afghanistan was very great. In particular, in 1849, the governor of Herat sent a petition to the Sultan of the Ottomans, the Ruler of Yormukhammadkhan and the Afghan, asking him to help remove the manure from the sinkhans who carried out the riots by stating that he was loyal to the Sultan. They also state that if the Sultan allows, he will be able to collect about a million military men from the surrounding territories, thereby facilitating the transfer of Indian lands to the Sultan's possession.

IV.CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in the first half of the XIX century, the territory of the khanates of Central Asia is mentioned as a place where the interests of the major empires of the world collide and become strategically important for further actions. Not only did the region become a geopolitical area, but geo-economic interests were also dominant here. In this respect, each of the above-mentioned States conducted policies within the framework of their interests. It should be noted that the interests of not a single Uzbek Khanate were not taken into account in this process. Mutual diplomatic clashes ultimately turned into active military actions. The Tsarist Russia, which was alienated from other countries, eventually became the owner of a huge territory. But with this, the struggle of large empires in Turkistan becomes more acute at the end of the century.

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