

THE RISE TO POWER OF EMIR MUZAFFAR IN THE EMIRATE OF BUKHARA

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Abstract: In this article, we will look at the rise of Emir Muzaffar to power in the Emirate of Bukhara and what paths were used along the way. In this book, we will directly trace the political situation in the Bukhara Emirate in the 60s of the 19th century, the mutual internal contradictions in it and the political changes brought by the new ruler who came to power outside the struggle for the throne. It was during this period that we can see that as a result of mistakes made during the personnel changes made by Emir Muzaffar, the foundation was laid for the defeat that occurred during the invasion of the Russian Empire in 1866-1868. When writing this article, we directly used the works of historical scientists who lived and worked in that era, and the memories of foreign ambassadors and travelers. Thus, we have tried to give an objective assessment of this period.

Key words: Bukhara Emirate, Emir Nasrullah, Emir Haidar, kushbegi, mangit, Kokand, Karshi, Shakhrisabz

Nasrullah's successor was Emir Muzaffar (1860-1885). Contemporaries characterized Muzaffar as stupid and narrow-minded[1]. Emir Nasrullah himself, realizing that his only son was unworthy to be the ruler of the state, bequeathed the throne to his grandson. However, after his death, Muzaffar's supporters prevailed and he was enthroned. Ahmad Donish gives a fairly clear description of Muzaffar's policy and his personal qualities: "Having gained a foothold on the throne, Emir Muzaffar brutally dealt with those who advocated the fulfillment of the will. And the grandson, who according to the will was supposed to inherit Nasrullo, also ran away and disappeared from Bukhara. The Emir destroyed all his sons and grandchildren and none of them were able to escape in any area. Very soon, he dismissed the vazirs and other senior officials appointed by his father, confiscated their property and appointed his loyal people in their places. The army and the people were dissatisfied with these actions of the emir." For example, he dismissed and executed the khokim of Samarkand, mangyt Ibrahim parvanachi, who was distantly related to the ruling dynasty. The reason was personal hostility between them and Ibrahim's dissatisfaction with Muzaffar's policy of supporting the Shiite Persians at court [2].

The followers of the emir who came from Carmina were all low people, for the reason that Emir Nasrullo exiled all those he disliked to Carmina for correction and said at the same time: "Let them serve their son, then they will know the value of me." Muzaffar, in the first 2-3 years, with the funds that remained from his father, made trips to Hissar, Kokand, conquered some lands by force of arms and mercilessly dealt with the inhabitants there. But soon all these lands revolted. The emir, when he won several easy victories, was overcome by the pride of the Pharaoh, he no longer recognized anyone in the world except himself, and made decisions

on Sharia issues as he pleased. He executed with confiscation of property most of the military leaders who served his father, and put scoundrels with a slavish soul over the people. During the conquest of Transoxiana by Russia, the army was offended by the emir, and at its head were low, ignorant and uninitiative people, and therefore it fled, considering it a disgrace to serve slaves; so that all regions were under the rule of Russia. And all this happened because the salary of one warrior was divided into four parts and given to four warriors, and the tankho of one chief was given to two.

Emir Muzaffar did not like the officials of Shakhrisabz like his father, which caused discontent, especially of two noble families - Tarakli led by Jurabiy and Achamaili led by Hakim biy. There was an uprising, as a result of which the emir beks from the Mangits were overthrown, and Muzaffar could not take Shakhrisabz in 38 days and was forced to make peace.

During the reign of Muzaffar, the rulers of Samarkand were mangyt Ibrahim parvanachi, then Allayar divanbegi, in 1865 Shirali biy inak, who came from Iranians, took over this post. In May 1868, Shirali biy inak died in the defense of the city.

Part of the tribal aristocracy was dissatisfied with Muzaffar's policy towards prominent Uzbek tribes. Moreover, among them were the mangyts of Kashkadarya, who supported the speech of Muzaffar's eldest son, Abdumalik, against his father [4]. Abdumalik's rebellion was supported by such Uzbek tribes as Kenagasy, Kungrats, and Sarai[5].

The population of the former Uzbek kingdoms of Andkhoy, Akhcha, Sarypul, Shibergan expressed a desire to separate from Afghanistan, but Muzaffar responded with restraint, encouraging with advice to wait until a convenient time.

A Persian by birth, Kushbegi Mullah Muhammad biy (1811-1889), enjoyed great influence during the reign of Muzaffar. As a ten-year-old boy, he was sold by Turkmens to the Bukhara court back in the time of Emir Haidar. At first he was a simple servant of Haidar, and then Muzaffar. Gradually he rose to the high position of kushbegi. Having unlimited influence over Muzaffar, he managed to bring other members of his family to senior positions. His son Muhammad Sharif divanbegi served as the chief of Bukhara zakatchi. After his tragic death in 1888, his young son Astanakul inak (1860-1923), who at that time held the position of bek in Charju, was appointed chief zakatchiy, where his brother Haidarkul-biy dadha was appointed shortly after[6].

Muzaffar had 14 sons: Sayyid Mir Abdumalik Khan Tura (1848-1909), Sayyid Nuraddin Khan Tura (1851-1870s), Sayyid Mir Abdumumin Khan Tura (1852-1894), Sayyid Mir Akram Khan Tura, Sayyid Emir Abdulahad, Sayyid Mir Abdulfattoh khon Tura (1857-1869), Sayyid Mir Abdusamathon tura, Sayyid Mir Siddiq khon tura, Sayyid Mir Nosir khon tura, Sayyid Mir Abdulaziz khon tura, Sayyid Mir Sodiq khon tura, Sayyid Mir Azim khon tura, Sayyid Mir Mansur tura (1863-1918). In addition, Muzaffar had 10 other daughters[7]

As a result of the defeat of the Bukhara troops in 1868, the Bukhara Khanate became a vassal state of tsarist Russia. The subsequent relations between Bukhara and tsarist Russia were determined by two treaties: the first, the preliminary, dated May 1868, after the end of hostilities, and the second, the Shaar, dated September 28, 1873. In the future, agreements between Bukhara and Tsarist Petersburg were concluded only on certain departmental issues and were always, in essence, based on the treaties of 1863 and 1873.

Due to the incorporation of Bukhara into the Russian Empire, the country, which was dominated by the feudal mode of production, fell under the influence of capitalist relations, which led to certain changes in the economic, social and political life of the khanate.

The territorial reduction of the boundaries of the Bukhara Khanate by virtue of the treaty

of May 11, 1868 was soon compensated by the annexation to Bukhara of such regions as Hisar, Kulyab, Shakhriyabzskos and Kitab possessions, as well as the mountainous regions of Karategin and Darvaz, the full possession of which has long been sought, but unsuccessfully, by the Bukhara emirs.

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