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REVIEWS OF THE HISTORY OF FOREIGN TRADE RELATIONS OF THE BUKHARA KHANATE DURING THE REIGN OF ABDULLAKHAN II

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Summary

This article describes the policy and actions of ruler of the Bukhara Khanate Abdullakhan II in foreign trade with Siberia, the Russian Empire, Iran, China and India. There is also information about the products of the Bukhara Khanate in foreign trade the in the 16th century.

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Introduction. The role of the world market in the economic development of the country is enormous. This situation is manifested in the following.

- The market is a necessary condition for large-scale industrial production.
- To date, mechanized industrial production has led to an increase in labor productivity. As a result, commodity-money relations developed;
- Dependence on the world market ensures that consumer demand in the domestic market exceeds production. The division of labor is accelerating.

Bukhara khanate was separated from the world market in the 16-17th centuries. This event was also an important factor that caused the state to lag behind the level of development of Movarounnahr in the 16-17th centuries. At the end of the 15th century, the Great Silk Road to the Mediterranean ports was closed by the Ottoman Turks, and world trade by sea was separated from the world market by the great geographical discoveries that followed.

Main Part. In the 16th century, during the reign of the Shaybanids in Movarounnahr, economic trade relations between Central Asia and Russia developed. The arrival of Anthony Jenkinson, a British citizen, as ambassador to Central Asia in 1558 on behalf of the Russian government was an indication of Russia's interest in trade with Central Asia, and it was the impetus for the development of trade between the two countries. When A. Jenkinson returned from Bukhara, ambassadors from Bukhara, Urgench and Balkh accompanied him to Russia. From the same period, the number of ambassadors between Central Asia and Russia increased. [1; pp. 16.] At the same time, traders from the two countries began to attend regularly. In the second half of the 16th century, Bukhara Khan Abdullakhan II united Central Asia and established a powerful state. He tried to establish his influence in the Siberian khanate in the interests of trade and craft circles. To achieve this goal, he took steps to transfer his man to the throne of the Siberian Khanate. Because in 1555 the Siberian throne was occupied by a representative of the Tatars. Such a situation could harm the interests of the Bukhara Khanate.

Therefore, Abdullakhan II began to take measures to deprive Yodgor of the Siberian throne. In 1563, Kuchumkhan, a member of the Shaybanid dynasty, came from Bukhara with an army, overthrew Yodgor and seized power [2; pp. 10 - 58].

It is also mentioned in written sources that during the reign of Kuchumkhan (1563 - 1598) there were Bukhara people in the upper administration of the Siberian khanate, and later due to defeat, he went with his family to "Bukhara to serve Abdullakhan". This makes it even clearer that Kuchumkhan took the throne with the help of Abdullakhan II. Kuchumkhan's closeness to Central Asia was also due to the fact that one of his wives was from Turkestan. Kuchumkhan's brother, Ahmad Garoy, lived in Bukhara and was later sent by Abdullakhan II to the Siberian khanate to help Kuchumkhan [3; p 229].

The kinship of Abdullakhan II and Kuchumkhan also tried to make Abdullah's Siberian power in the hands of the Shaybanid dynasty and use it for the benefit of the Bukhara khanate. The low level of production in Siberia could not adequately supply the state apparatus, the military, the clergy, the nobility, and the khanate in general with clothing.

Only Central Asian cities could meet Siberia's need for such vital items. Therefore, the Bukhara Khanate remained the sole ally and patron of the Siberian Khanate. Therefore, after Kuchumkhan took the throne, he asked for help and sent ambassadors to Abdullakhan II of Bukhara in 1595-1598. At that time, Abdullakhan II was unable to provide military assistance to Kuchumkhan because he was busy with internal conflicts and struggles in the Bukhara Khanate [4; pp. 74-77]. In addition, the disruption of trade with Central Asia, which supplied food, textiles, clothing and other goods, also had a negative impact on the life of the Siberian Khanate.

At the end of the 16th century, after the Russian state conquered the Kazan Khanate, it occupied the entire Kama River basin and built several settlements in its western part. Russian traders and industrialists settled in the occupied territories and began to add wealth to their fortunes. Among them, the Stroganov dynasty became famous in the XVI century. They had become the absolute owners of the vast lands along the Kama River. But the Stroganovs also tried to occupy the remaining lands in Siberia. Therefore, in 1753, Kuchumkhan sent an army against the Stroganovs under the leadership of his brother Mamatkul. Despite the defeat of the Stroganovs, after receiving official permission from the government, he sent armed men led by Don Cossack Ermak Timofeevich against the Siberian Khanate. As a result, Russian government troops won the battles between 1573 and 1598. Thus, the death of Abdullakhan II and Kuchumkhan in 1598 completely destroyed the political influence of the Bukhara Khanate in Siberia. After that, there was no powerful force left against the Russian state, and it easily consolidated its dominance in Siberia. In 1586, the Tyumen region was established, which played an important role in the Russian government's conquest of the Ob-Irtysh basin, the waterways that led to the Urals. In 1594, the city of Tara was built.

Due to the length and inconvenience of the Siberian trade route, it was not economically well connected with the central parts of Russia. Moreover, Russia was unable to adequately supply its peripheral lands, including Siberia, with essential goods, especially fabrics and clothing. Because the textile industry in Russia was not so developed. Therefore, there was a great need for Uzbek goods in Siberia. An application from the Siberian population to the Russian government called for the establishment of trade relations with Bukhara.

In order to develop trade with Central Asia, the Russian government in 1595 gave the people of Tara the right to free and duty-free trade with the people of Bukhara. Friendly relations were established to attract them to Siberia. In 1595, the Russian government made another special decision to encourage the people of Bukhara. According to this, the expenses for a decent reception of Bukhara traders arriving in Siberia will be covered by the state treasury.

From the privileges granted to Central Asian traders, it can be concluded that the development of relations with the Uzbek khanates was one of the important tasks of the Russian government of state

importance. As much as the Russian state was interested in relations with Central Asia, the Uzbek khanates were also interested in it. The Russian government has occupied Siberia so much over time. The lands of Central and Eastern Siberia, which stretched from the Ob River to the Yenisei, then from the Yenisei to Lena, and from there to Baikal, to the Amu Darya, were annexed by the Russian state.

Later, Southern Siberia was also occupied by the Russian state. Several new cities and settlements have sprung up. For example, Tomsk (1604), Eniseysk (1617), Kuzneck (1818), Mayakovsky ostrog (1618), Krasnoyarsk (1628), Ilmsk (1630), Yakutsk (1654) and Selinsky (1666) are among them. The granting of privileges to Central Asian traders by the Russian government led to the emergence of their settlements in Siberia. Satisfied with the privileges of the Russian government, the Uzbeks established their own settlements along the Siberian, Volga, and Ural rivers. First of all, traders took the initiative, and then other professionals came and settled down.

During the Shaybanid period, various handicrafts developed in the major cities of Central Asia. In particular, in the textile industry - weaving fabrics, scarves, shawls are widespread. The goods of this country, such as gray, floral fabrics, silk fabrics, differed from the products of other countries in quality and variety. Military weapons developed in Central Asia are gaining popularity around. Here daggers, knives, armor, shields, helmets, bows, ammunition - many medicines were produced.[5; pp. 52 - 57]

There were ceramics markets in Bukhara and blacksmiths, textiles, yarn and other special markets in Samarkand. As a result of the development of caravan trade in the Bukhara khanate, the need for land reservoirs - "sardoba" increased. In order to use water wisely in the harsh continental arid climate of Central Asia, hydraulic structures were built: bridges, dams, suspension pipes, reservoirs and "sardoba" where snow and rainwater is collected. [6; 133-138.]

The bases of the identified specimens were circular in shape and their domes were of various shapes. The main of the domes was designed to fill the reservoir with snow. Their diameter was 17 m by 8.5 m, just like sardobas. The water-storage "Yakhtang" mentioned above were built mainly near caravanserais to provide water. During the Shaybanid period, every 3 "tosh" (24 km) of the caravan routes connecting the trade centers with the countries of the East were built during the reign of Abdullakhan II (1557 - 1598).

According to Anthony Jenkinson, there was an annual gathering in Bukhara of traders from neighboring India, Iran, Russia and other countries. According to him, Indian traders brought to Bukhara white cloth and various other fabrics used by the local people for turbans. On their return, they took silk fabrics, leather, slaves and horses to India. One of the main routes connecting Central Asia and India was the caravan route through Kabul. [1; p 78]

Thus, some of the goods brought from India to Kabul were exported to Central Asia and Iran. During the Baburi period, India was actively involved in international trade, but was deprived of the right to trade by sea with foreign countries. According to V.Barthold, the Portuguese had already occupied important points along the coast in the 16th century in order to keep trade with India completely in their hands. The Portuguese had conquered Indian port cities such as Diu, Daman, Goa and established their dominance over the country's maritime trade. Thus, Indian traders deprived of sea routes turned their attention to land trade in Afghanistan and Central Asia. [8; p 17.]

According to Jawaharlal Nehru, the East India Company received permission from the Baburid ruler to open its headquarters in Surat in the early 17th century. [9; pp. 234-239.] A few years later, he bought land in the south of the country and founded the city of Madras. In 1662, the island of Bombay was given by Portugal as a gift to King Charles II of England. The king promoted him to the East India Company. Thus, by the end of the 17th century, the British had a number of strongholds in India and were consolidating on the shores of the Indian Ocean.

For the first time since the Battle of Plessey in 1757, many lands fell into the hands of the British. The third major invasion took place in 1818 after the last defeat of the Marathas, and finally the fourth step

ended with the complete conquest of India after the battles with the Sikhs in 1849. In the second half of the 16th century, trade relations between Central Asia and India developed considerably. The fruits of Central Asia could also be found in Indian markets in winter. Fruits were brought here mainly from Bukhara and Samarkand, while many different goods were brought to Central Asia from India.

Valuable unique jewelry of women made by skilled Indian masters was widespread in Central Asia. According to historical data, in the 16th century, 600-700 tons of cattle were shipped annually from India to Afghanistan and beyond in about 3,000 camels. As mentioned above, in those days Samarkand was famous for its paper. High-quality Samarkand paper, known as "Miribrohimiy", "Sultani" and others, was exported to foreign countries, including India. Although paper was also produced in Iran at that time, the quality of these papers was low. Therefore, Central Asian paper was in demand in these countries.

In the 16th century, the Bukhara Khanate acted as an intermediary in trade between Russia and Iran, Russia and India. During this period, Russia had no direct trade diplomatic relations with India. Most of the goods brought to Bukhara from Russia were exported to India and Iran. The Russians brought to Bukhara mainly raw leather, saddles and other products. In the 16th century, there were other types of trade relations in the area. This type of trade consisted of gifts sent by kings to each other through ambassadors. In particular, in 1578, Indian ambassadors led by Mirzo Polat arrived in Bukhara (a year ago, Abdullakhhan II sent his ambassadors led by Amir Abdurahim with gifts to the palace of the ruler of India Akbarshah).

Hafiz Tanish al-Bukhari writes about this in his work "Abdullanoma" ("Sharafnomayi shohiy"); "From such a king they brought to him the glorious gifts and valuable gifts that he deserved. [9; pp. 190-193.] According to Muhammad Yusuf Munshi (17th century) in his "History of Muqimkhani" (written in 1697-1704), the Indian king Akbarshah sent an envoy to the ruler of Bukhara, Abdullakhhan II, with a letter representing his confidant Hakim Hamam with gifts and friendship. Hakim Hamam came to Bukhara in 1587 and returned to India in 1589. It should be noted that the friendly political relations between the Bukhara Khanate and India have greatly contributed to the strengthening of existing trade and economic ties.

During the Shaybanid period, Iranian traders also traded in Central Asian markets. According to Anthony Jenkinson, they used to bring yarn, silk and horses to Bukhara and sell them. From Central Asia they took skins and slaves. In 1594, the Russian tsar sent A. Zvenigorodsky as ambassador to Iran with 63 delegates. The courtiers advise the king to receive the Russian ambassador in a luxurious palace. At that time, despite the conflict between the Bukhara Khanate and the Kingdom of Iran, there were also Iranian and Bukhara merchants.

The war between the two countries had a negative impact on the trade of these countries. While in Bukhara, Anthony Jenkinson writes that robbers and thieves robbed a trade convoy coming to Bukhara from India and Iran with an official document. In the 16th century, Bukhara acted as an intermediary in trade between Russia and Iran, Russia and India. During this period, Russia had no direct trade or diplomatic relations with India. Most of the goods brought to Bukhara from Russia were exported to India and Iran.

In the second half of the 16th century, trade relations between the bordering khanates of Bukhara and Yorkend played an important role in the diplomatic relations between the two countries. Diplomatic contacts were carried out through ambassadors' exchanges and letters, and ambassadors and diplomatic mail arrived at the destination accompanied by trade caravans. From ancient times, the main branches of the Great Silk Road intersected in Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent, Andijan, Yorkent, Kashgar and Turfan, which are located on an important trade route connecting East with West [10; pp. 22 - 23].

Mirza Muhammad Haydar (a 16th-century historian) in his "History of Rashidi", written in Kashmir between 1544 and 1546, described the geographical structure of the Yorkent Khanate as ten days from

Tashkent to Andijan, twenty days from Andijan to Kashgar, fifteen days from Kashgar to Aksu, and twenty days from Aksu to Chalish. He wrote that it was ten days wet from Chalish to Turfan and fifteen days wet from Turfan to Lake Bars, and that he had valuable information about the caravan route between the Bukhara and Yorkent khanates.

The caravan route from the territory of the Bukhara Khanate to the Yorkent Khanate is mainly divided into several branches. The main routes are Ettisuv and Fergana, both of which lead from the territory of the Bukhara Khanate to the Yorkent Khanate. The starting point for both was the city of Samarkand. The western road from Kashgar along the Kashkadarya split in two when it reached Irkishtam; the first went along the Koksuv valley to the Terak pass, and from there through the Gulchi river to the Fergana valley.

The second route first traveled south from Kashgar, then Badakhshan, Balkh and Herat, from Hisori Shodmon via the Amu Darya to Termez. In his memoirs, Anthony Jenkinson wrote that as a result of the civil war, trade caravans to China and the Bukhara Khanate from the east were suspended. In the second half of the 16th century, mainly after Abdullah came to power, caravan routes between the two khanates were secured and trade relations were restored.

The interaction of the khanates also played an important role in the development of foreign economic relations between the two countries. The territory of the Yorkent state was a transit route for merchants of the Bukhara Khanate to China. Trade caravans from the Yorkent Khanate reached the western countries via Movarounnahr. It took them 30 days to travel from Bukhara to China. The road consisted of two routes, the first being the northern road passing through Turfan and Komul, and the second being the southern road passing through Kashgar, Yorkent and Khotan. The unification by Abdulkarimkhan in 1570 under a single center of Turfan and Komul further increased the importance of the northern route in particular. Turkish historian Sayfi Çelebi testified that Turfan was a gathering place for merchants from different countries, where merchants from Asian countries used to gather. Historical manuscripts on the history of the Bukhara khanate in the 16th century contain information that the Yorkent khanate brought to Movarounnahr products such as silver coins, various fabrics, vessels with golden water and musk.

In particular, in Badriddin Kashmiri's work "Ravzot ar-rizvan" Abdurashidkhan's envoys, who visited Bukhara in 1561, wrote that they brought 2,000 silver coins, expensive fabrics, clothes and other unique items. The play also mentions that Sufi Sultan (son of Abdurashid Khan), the governor of Aksu and the new Gissar (provinces of the Yorkent Khanate), sent blue and yellow embroidery, cashmere handkerchiefs and 30 gold-plated vessels to Hoja Sad. [11; pp. 65-67.]

Merchants from Bukhara not only imported goods from Kashgar and supplied the domestic market of the Bukhara Khanate, but also sold them to Western countries. It should be noted that trade relations between the two countries did not stop even during the wars. The establishment of a centralized state by Abdullah Khan 11, which included Movarounnahr, Khorasan and Khorezm, laid the foundation not only for the stabilization of domestic life, but also for the safe movement of trade caravans from other countries.

Conclusion. In his memoirs, the British traveler Anthony Jenkinson reported that Abdullah 11 had set up special squads to protect the merchants, and that the gangs that attacked the caravans had been captured and punished, and that they had returned the confiscated goods to their owners. Despite the discovery of new waterways in the 15th century, Abdullah made a significant contribution to maintaining the importance of the Great Silk Road on land by building sardobas and caravanserais on 11 caravan routes and creating favorable conditions for traders. These paths continued to connect Central Asia with China, India, Russia, and other countries until the end of the fifteenth century. Traders from Bukhara and Yorkent became the main intermediaries between the two countries. Trade relations between the Bukhara and Yorkent khanates, along with the development of production and

improvement of their economies of the two countries, became a key factor in the exchange of cultural ties between the two neighboring peoples.

The conclusion is that the above data confirm that in the 16th century it had mutual economic trade relations with Central Asia, India, Iran and other foreign countries. But it cannot be said that mutual trade relations were at the level of modern requirements at that time. Because the contradictions and feudal conflicts between the country and the regions in this region hindered its development.

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