

REVIEW OF KHIVA KHANATE'S FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORING STATES IN ABULGAZI'S WORKS

Abduvali Berdiyev Abduganievich

Pedagogical Institute of QarSU , Teacher, History

Phone number +998944111104, abduvalib4111104 @ mail.ru

ANNOTATION

This article analyzes the role of Abulgazi Bahodurkhan in the history of the Khiva Khanate as a statesman and politician, as well as the reflection of the historical processes and economic life in Central Asia in the works of Abulgazi Bahodurkhan. The issue of ethnic processes (political and economic aspects) in Khiva and neighboring countries is also analyzed in the studied sources.

Keywords: Elbarskhan, Umargozi, Barakkhan, Hisordin Hamza Mahdi, Avanishkhan, Dinmuhammadkhan, Haji Muhammadkhan, Hojamquli, Sagirch, Asfandiyor sultan, Kopchi sultan, Hojibi, Pahlavonquli.

INTRODUCTION

"Shajarayi Turk" is an important source in the study of cultural relations and Khiva khanate's socio-economic, political, military, diplomatic, and ethno-economic relations with neighboring nations and states, including the Bukhara khanate, the Safavid state of Iran and a number of neighboring tribes: Turkmens, Kazakhs and Kalmyks

The work deals with the relationship between the Khiva Khanate and the Emirate of Bukhara. In particular, the Khiva-Bukhara and Bukhara-Khiva wars are widely covered.

The main reason for the wars between the Khiva khanate and the Bukhara khanate was the attempt of the Bukhara khanate to establish its dominance over the Khiva khanate. For example, about the main purpose of Bukhara khan Ubaydullokhon's march against Khiva khanate, he states: "Ubaydullo khan heard that Urgench was destroyed. If I go, half will be the sons of Amnakhon, and half will be mine... [1: 133-p]. According to the play, Ubaydullokhon organized this war at the request of Elbarskhan's grandson Umargozi, who was sent to Bukhara during the power struggle [1: 132-p] and condemned to persecution those who killed some of Elbarskhan's descendants [1: 133 -b] Descendants of Amnakhon Avaneshkhan. It was directed against Aktaykhan and Kolkhan [1: p. 132].

The details of Ubaydullah's march to Khiva are covered in great detail in the Shajarayi Turk. According to the author, in addition to Ubaydullah, the grandsons of Barakkhan from Tashkent, Juvanmardkhan from Samarkand and Hamza Mahdi Sultan from Gissar also took part in this war. All the sons of Abul-Khairkhan agreed to ride, and Tashkent's Barakkhan, Samarkand's Juvanmardkhan, the grandsons of Hisordin's Hamza Mahdi, Bukhara's Ubaydkhan all rode and came to Urgench [1: 133-p].

While recording the details of the war, he wrote, "Ubaydkhan arrived in Urgench. Avanishkhan was followed by a man. On the north side of the minister, when Bayot reached the edge, he reached after Avanishkhan. He took them all down. Avanishkhan was given to the sultan by Ghazi Umar. The bloodthirsty Teb Umar killed Sultan Avanishkhan. Agataykhan was saved

by Ubaydkhan. The shield was guarded by the grandsons of Hamza Mahdi, Gissar. Ubaydkhan Abdulazizkhan gave Urgench to his son on horseback. He stayed in Urgench. Sart and Turkmen did not shake the chicken ground of all the people without shaking the local ground. Count the Uzbek tribes. It's four o'clock. One part was taken by Ubaydkhan, one by Gissar, one by Samarkand and one by Tashkent "[1: 133-p]

Abdullah's general Hojamquli [2: 309-p] captured Eve with three thousand men. The steel sultan retreats to the castle where Alma fired [2: 310-p]. However, the Bukhara army caught up with them. Abu al-Ghazi describes the battle between the two as follows: "The chariot was assembled. They make yasov in front of the taqi. Jov made it. The war broke out. They could not get the man out of the cart and mold. They fought for a while and fled. It's too loose. No one could take it down. Pope Sultan's son Kopchi brought down the sultan alive. And all the other sultans fled and went to the Minister "[2: 313-318]. After they had been here for two days, the sultans of the ministers said, "We have done nothing wrong to Abdullah. The one who commits evil by taking the property of pilgrims and caravans is Bobo Sultan. If we don't keep it inside, they will chase us away [1: 153 p]. " As a result, Bobo Sultan, his father Polad Sultan, his two brothers Hamza and Pahlavonquli had to go to Durun. However, Abdullah soon attacked the Minister and laid siege to the city. At that time, the sultan had four sons and two grandsons of Mahmud Sultan, three sons of Sultan Temur, Muhammad Sultan, son of Haji Muhammad Khan from Urgench. A month later, Adullah Khan told the minister through the ambassador, "I was angry at what Bobo Sultan had done. She is not here. I am a relative. There is nothing wrong with you. Come and see me, Teb [1: 153-p] ". According to Abul-Ghazi Khan, the sultans in the ministry met with the ambassador and said, "Abdullah and I have no blood and no torture. He said that when Haji Muhammad Khan and his sons were alive in Khorasan, they would not harm us, but it would be better for them to visit. They added, "If the beys come and swear, let's go out and see." [1: 153-p] " In response, Abdullah Khan sent Hasanhojai Naqib [2: 213,281,301 - .. p], Sarkhinbi father [2: 371-376-p], Muhammad Boqi devonbegi, Samarkand governor Hojibi and his patron Dostimbiy Argun [2: 323-p]. The next story is told in the Shajarayi Turk as follows: These five came and sat on the throne, and ten sultans, thirty or forty black men, sat down together and swore an oath. When the beys come to the gate, the people say that they are the head of the people and the weary of the country. Abdullah will not give the quote of one of them to Urgench. Let's give a letter to the people who came with us. We do not hold them for hostility, we keep them with honor and respect. Whenever they go to Bukhara with the state, we have to pass these beys. Ali Sultan says, what is this word that you are saying? Abdullah is a relative who has never been sick. He will give us Urgench. If he doesn't, he will take it. Taqi will give each of us more land than Urgench and the Minister. If Haji Muhammad Khan and his sons are alive, they will not be able to stop us if they want to harm us. The people are very hardworking. One of the richest people in the world doesn't like what people say. While swearing, the young men attacked and attacked the beys without the permission of the sultans. The elders forbade him to return. The beys believed him and went to see Abdullah. Tora, the governor of Dodhoh Yasavuli and Sagirich, was handed over to Eshimbi. The Uzbek was handed over to Hojamquli by the soldiers. Hojamquli wrote letters from family to family. He gave ten houses and twenty houses to a rich man. Taqi Muhassil put it down. Urgench immediately handed over the Minister to the Sari boy. Dorman gave Khevak to

Manglishbi. There is a Khoja who used to be a navkar for Hazarasb. Hazarasb's Karvak touched himself again. Katni was given to him by a Turk from the Bayat clan of Urgench, who had his own mullah imam. History took the land of Urgench back to Bukhara in the year of the snake in two thousand AH [1: 153-154-p].

Upon hearing of Abdullah's departure for Bukhara, Hadji Khan returned to Utganch and ascended the throne. Upon learning of this, Abdullah Khan was taken hostage in Bukhara, including 150 of Hajimkhan's relatives: Kopchi Sultan, the son of Polad Sultan, Muhammad Ibrahim Sultan, the son of Haji Muhammad Khan, and three sons of Temur Sultan - Muhammad sultan, Qadirberdi sultan, Abulkhair sultan, Mahmud sultan's four sons: Muhammad sultan, Ali sultan, Arab Muhammad sultan and White Baba sultan, Muhammad sultan's two sons: Shohali sultan and Shahbakht sultans in one day Executes in a place called White Water in Sagirch Province. Urgench confiscated the property of prominent statesmen and imposed a tax of thirty coins per capita on ordinary people [1: 154-p].

After that, "Haji Muhammad Khan went to Durunda with the sons of Polat Sultan. A month later, a man came and took Abdullah to Urgench. Haji Muhammad Khan's eldest son Sevinch Muhammad Sultan, his son Ibadulla, his only son Arab Muhammad Khan is the father of the poor, his son Asfandiyar Sultan, another grandson of Haji Muhammad Khan, Muhammad Ibrahim sultan's son, another son of Haji Muhammadkhan, Muhammadquli sultan all went to Bukhara with three sons, four grandchildren and one son Abdullahkhan" (1: 154-p).

The three sons of Polat Sultan, the gypsy boy who presented Marv to Abdullah Khan, the grandson of Dinmuhammad Khan, all of them went to Iraq for eleven years, Shah Abbas Mazi Qatiga, Polat Sultan When I am seventy, I will go into disbelief. I am a fool. Why is Abdullah killing me? The throne returned and Abdullah went to Qati" (ibid.).

Another piece of information in the Shajarayi Turk is noteworthy. According to him, during the reign of Abdullah Wazir, Haji Muhammad Khan met with King Abbas in Qazvin and stayed there for a while [1:54-p]. We believe that Haji Muhammad Khan and the King of Iran must have discussed the political process in the region during this meeting, and during the conversation Haji Muhammad Khan probably informed the King that Abdullah Khan was busy with the Khorezm march and asked for help in the fight against it. The course of events confirms this. Meanwhile, Abdullah's son Abdulmomin Khan attacked Khurasan and besieged the province of Asfara. The distraught governor of Asfara sent a messenger to inform the king of the situation. King Abbas rushes to the rescue with a large army [1: 155-p]. Apparently, Shajarayi Turk contains not only information about the Khiva khanate's relations with neighboring countries, but also about the wars and diplomatic relations of neighboring countries, including the Bukhara khanate with other countries.

In short, the fate and life of Abulgazi Bahodir Khan, who came to the political arena of the Khiva khanate in the middle of the XVII century, were similar. By the 1840s, Abul-Ghazi had overcome the opposition of all contenders, ascended the throne, and fought for a centralized state for the rest of his life. Although Abu al-Ghazi's life consisted only of struggles and wars, he also aspired to science and enlightenment. That is why he left his mark on the history of the Khiva khanate not only as a ruler, but also as a historian.

- The works of Abulgazi Bahodirkhan are the most important and historical sources for the XVI-XVII centuries. Shajarayi tarokima and Shajarayi turk are important sources for studying the ethno-cultural processes in Central Asia and the ethnic composition of the Turkic peoples; The works of Abulgazi Bahodirkhan are an important source for covering Khorezm's relations with neighboring countries during the study period.

The study and analysis of the period of Abulgazi Bahodirkhan and his historical works encourages the following suggestions and recommendations on the subject:

1. The history, political, socio-economic and cultural life of Khiva in the XVI-XVII centuries is poorly covered not only in scientific literature, but also in the sources of the period. In view of this, it is advisable to continue the study of this topic.
 2. On the example of the scientific heritage of Abulgazi Bahodirkhan it is necessary to study the genesis and functions of the Khorezm school of historiography as a separate object of research.
 3. Most importantly, it is advisable to publish a scientific and commentary edition of Abulgazi's works.
 4. It is necessary to study the activities of the Khorezm School of History, founded by Abulgazi Bahodirkhan, and their representatives, and to continue the work of publishing their works.
- In short, the rich spiritual heritage left by our ancestors should be studied and explored as a rich layer of human history.

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