
Political Situation of the Emirate of Bukhara During Amir Haydar

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Annotation: This article is about the status of a scientific article in the Emirate of Bukhara. In order to improve the political situation in the country, Amir Haydar talks about the relations of the Emirate of Bukhara with neighboring countries. The state of the army in the emirate, the uprisings in the provinces, and the trial are all grounded.

Keywords: Amir Haydar, Mangit dynasty, Muhammad Husseinbek, Shah Murad, Din Nasir Khan, Merv, Sultanband Dam, Khojand, Jizzakh, Uratapa, Eltuzarkhan, Miyankol.

Amir Haydar was born in 1778 in the family of the Emir of Bukhara Shah Murad. Amir Haydar's family tree goes back to the Mangit dynasty on his father's side and to the Ashtarkhanid dynasty on his mother's side. Amir Shah Murad had three sons. One of his sons, Amir Haydar, ruled the Karshi region as his inheritor. After Amir Shah Murad, the fate of the dynasty passed to his son Amir Haydar (1800-1826). Muhammad Hakimkhan writes about this in his book "Muntahab at-tavorix": "Shah Murad had three perfect sons: Amir Haydar, Din Nasir Khan and Muhammad Husayn Khan. Amir Haydar was the daughter of the king's mother Abulfayzkhan Ashtarkhani. The government of Karshi belonged to this emir. Din Nosirkhan ruled Marv. Muhammad Husseinbek was an emirate in Samarkand. Shah Murad lived sixty-five years. His emirate period lasted seventeen years. Instead, King Haydar ascended the throne and placed the pedestal on the roof of heaven. "

Inevitably, the political situation in any country depends on the strength of the army. Because at that time, the power of the country was determined by the presence of a strong army. The Emir of Bukhara also paid special attention to this factor. The Emirate has had a regular army since the early 19th century. Amir Haydar started this work. Amir Haydar not only formed a regular army, but also paid attention to its supply. For example, historian Muhammad Yaqub Bukhari ibn Amir Daniel's *Turkistan al-Muluk* states that Amir Said Haydar, unlike other Mangit rulers, regularly paid his soldiers well. He also paid the annual salaries of several thousand-tax officials in the country and gave them two clothing a year. "

Although Amir Haydar tried hard to improve the country's socio-economic situation, there were protests during his time. Some provincial governors took advantage of his inexperience to try to disobey the central government. However, Amir Haydar, despite great difficulties, broke the resistance of most of them and subordinated them to the central government. Historian Halim Turaev writes about this in his book: with the escalation of the conflict and there were continuous civil wars and uprisings in the country every 3-6 months. Local forces in Miyonkol, Shakhrisabz, Karki and Merv are starting to act arbitrarily again. Amir Haydar had to fight against the separatist governors of Shahrissabz, Kitab, Urgut, Miyankol and Samarkand. "

During this period, the rulers of neighboring countries also tried to aggravate the political situation in the emirate. During the reign of Amir Haydar, in 1800, the Merv Turkmens

revolted against the policy of collecting tribute. Amir Haydar will crack down on the uprising. However, the Mervites revolted in 1804. This time the emir's brother Din Nosirbek leads the uprising. Khiva khan Eltuzarkhan also took part in this revolt. The scholar Q. Rajabov writes in his article: "The governor of Merv, Din Nosirbek, fled into the box of Khiva khan Eltuzarkhan, rebelled against his brother (1804) and was defeated." For Amir Haydar, his brother's rebellion was an extremely dangerous situation. Because it was not just the disobedience of a province to the center, but also the revolt of a representative of the official dynasty against the supreme power in collusion with the opposition Khiva. That is why Amir Haydar will take measures to suppress the Marv uprising. Amir Haydar destroys the Sultanband Dam, which supplies water to the Marv oasis. As a result, the people of Merv, who had been without water for some time, forced to stop fighting. That is how the uprising suppressed. Mirzo Salimbek writes about this in his book "Kashkoli Salimi tavorihi muttaqadimin va muttaakhirin": In the ensuing battle, Din Nosirbek's army killed two thousand men, and the others surrendered. Parvanachi followed Din Nasir and marched to Marv, breaking the Sultan's bandana in Marv and returning. The crops in Merv have dried up. In one thousand two hundred and twenty-first year, Din Nosirbek and his wife went to Mahshad and settled there. For four years, Merv was the governor's burden. Amir Haydar transferred two hundred Turkmen houses to Marv and appointed their chief Yorlakab biy as the governor of Marv.

With the suppression of the Merv uprising, the Khiva movement against the Emirate did not stop. The Khiva army's looting attacks on the emirate's borders and even inside the country have intensified. In one of these marches, Bukhara's army led by Niyazbek Parvanachi defeated Khiva Khan Eltuzarkhan's army. Amir Haydar kindly appointed Eltuzarkhan's brother Kutlug Muradkhan as the governor of Urgench. Sayyid Mansur Olim states in his book "Bukhara - the cradle of Turkestan": After Eltuzarkhan crossed the Amudarya, a battle took place between the armies of Bukhara and Khorezm, and the Khorezmians suffered casualties. Eltuzarkhan captured with several soldiers and brought to Bukhara. Eltuzarkhan and his two brothers hanged by order of Amir Haydar. His third brother, Kutlug Muradkhan, released from captivity along with 400 others and appointed governor of Urgench. However, the city of Marv was lost because of military campaigns by Khiva khan Muhammad Rahimkhan I.

During the reign of Amir Haydar, relations with the Kokand Khanate also deteriorated. This was because the Kokand khans threatened the territories of Khojand, Jizzakh, Uratapa, Samarkand, Tashkent and Turkestan, which were formerly under the rule of the Bukhara Emirate. Azamat Ziya writes about this in his book "History of Uzbek statehood": "The rulers of Kokand occupied Khojand in 1805, Tashkent in 1809, and Turkestan in 1816 and included them in the khanate. In 1806-1813, they threatened Uratapa, in 1806 Jizzakh, and in 1821 Samarkand. «There were also uprisings against the central government in various parts of the country. In 1821-1825, Amir Haydar's wars against the Chinese-Kipchaks living in the Miyankol Valley and the Karakalpaks who joined them were especially fierce. The main reason for the uprising was the severe consequences of tax policy. The rebels soon captured the cities of Kattakurgan, Yangikurgan, and Chelak. The revolt lasted four years and suppressed in 1825.

In short, during his reign, Amir Haydar forced to fight mainly against internal and external enemies in order to strengthen the political position of the emirate. The uprisings in the Shahrisabz, Marv, Miyankol, and Samarkand principalities, and the wars with the Khiva khan for the Marv oasis, forced Amir Haydar to carry out military and political reforms. Unlike other Mangit rulers, Amir Haydar regularly paid good salaries to his soldiers and paid special attention to the army's material security. He is working hard to prevent various conflicts in

the emirate caused by the Chinese-Kipchaks. No matter how dangerous and controversial Amir Amir's reign may have been, he managed to carry out a number of reforms in the country while fighting internal and external enemies.

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