

MODERN HISTORY STUDY TO HISTORIES TO DYNASTIES MANGITS

MANG'ITLAR TARIXINI O'RGANISHDA ZAMONAVIY YoNDOShUVLAR

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Annotation: This article analyzes some of the issues and approaches in recent years' research on the rise of the Maghit dynasty and the activities of its representatives in state governance, conducted not only by local but also by Central Asian historians.

Key words: Bukhara Emirate, Ashtarkhanids, Mangit, Shahmurad, Amir Nasrullah, dynasty, Russian Emperian.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada Maʼgit suلولاسining ʁokimiyat tepasiga keliши, suلولа вакиллариининг давлат бошқарувдаги фаолиятлари хусусида сўнгги йиллардаги нафақат маҳаллий балки Марказий Осиё тарихчилари томонидан амалга оширилган тадқиқотлар ва улардаги ёндошувлардаги баъзи бир масалалар таҳлил этиб берилган.

Калит сўзлар: Бухоро амирлиги, Аштархонийлар, Манғит, Шохмурод, Амир Насрулло, суلولа, Россия империяси.

The history of the rule of this dynasty, which succeeded the Mangids - Ashtar Khans, began with the assumption of power in the Bukhara Khanate by Muhammad Rakhimbiy, who was appointed as the khan of power in 1747, replacing his father Muhammad Hakimbiy, and his official accession to the throne (December 16, 1756). Muhammad Rahim Arkoni, with the fatwa of the state and clergy, ascended the throne of Bukhara in 1753 and declared himself the "emir".

After his death, Fazil Tora (his daughter's son) and then Ubaydulla Khan were appointed as the heir to the throne, but the state was actually ruled by his uncle Daniyalbiy khan (1758 - 1785). In later periods, the Emirate of Bukhara was ruled by representatives of this family: Emir Shokhmurad (1785-1800), Emir Haydar (1800-1826), Emir Nasrullahkhan (1826-1860), Emir Muzaffar (1860-1885), Emir Abdulahad (1885-1910) and Emir Olimkhan (1910-1920) until the first quarter of the 20th century. The Emirate of Bukhara and its statehood processes, as one of the states that played an important role in the historical development of the peoples of Central Asia, continue to be of great importance today as one of the main topics of many scientific studies. Over the past quarter of a century, historians of the Central Asian states, which share a common history, have carried out a number of scientific studies on the processes of economic and political life, history of spiritual and cultural life, ethnography and other issues of the states and peoples that ruled Central Asia at different times, and published many monographs and scientific articles. Among these studies, it can be seen that the majority of studies are devoted to the history of the khanate period of the 16th-early 20th centuries, including the history of the Bukhara Emirate. Among them, one can mention not only the scientific works and works of historians of our republic, such as Sh.Vohidov, O.Masaliyeva, L.Muhammadjonova, Q.Rajabov, Y.Shukurillayev, but also the scientific works and works of a number of historians and researchers from Central Asia and Russia, such as N.Khotamov, B.Ismailova, A.Yorov, D.Djurabayev, S.K.Yelshibayev, A.G.Dankov, I.R.Tuliyev, O.Ye.Yegorenko.

In these studies, it can be seen that the activities of the Mangid dynasty and its representatives in state administration, the state processes and political administration system of the Bukhara Emirate, legal relations and the history of military affairs, even studies devoted to the history of national issues in the Bukhara Emirate, and many other data were analyzed, and as an example, it is appropriate to cite the scientific research conducted by T.G. Yemelyanenko. The research conducted by T.G. Yemelyanenko mainly covered ethnographic issues.

The researcher deeply analyzed the ethnic processes and their specific aspects in the Bukhara Emirate, in particular, the information recorded by authors who lived and worked in the second half of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century, the traditional, household, cultural ethnic aspects of the Bukhara Jews, the clothes of Bukhara male Jews in the indicated period and the ethnic characteristics of clothing as an object of scientific research, and the important aspects of the traditional clothing culture of the Bukhara Jews were shown based on the results of historical analysis.

One of such studies was carried out by O.Yegorenko, in which the author divided the history of the Bukhara Emirate and its research into two main periods from the point of view of periodization - the studies of the Bukhara Emirate during the colonial period of the Russian Empire and the studies of 1917-1991 as separate scientific problems. The first part of the work mainly draws on the research of Russian orientalists and some information from military personnel and local historians who participated in the military operations of the Russian Empire against the Bukhara Emirate, while the second part of the work is a somewhat broader analysis, which mainly studies the historiography of the Soviet period of the 20th century, divided into two periods - 1917-1959 and 1960-1991, and also discusses the research of Anglo-American historiography of the 20th century.

Among the studies, of course, the studies reflecting the activities and life path of the Mangid emirs in state administration attract special attention. Each representative of this dynasty, which ruled the Bukhara Emirate from 1756 to 1920, is considered to have a special place in the history of the statehood of the Bukhara Khanate. While some representatives of this dynasty pursued a policy of extreme rigidity in the process of implementing state governance, it can be observed that some in most cases made efforts to govern the state through reforms and bring development.

Among the representatives of the Mangid emirs of Bukhara, Amir Shahmurad is mentioned in many sources and scientific literature as one of the emirs with special qualities.

Abdulkarim Bukhari, the author of the work "History of Central Asia", which provides valuable information not only about the history of the Bukhara emirate, but also about the history of the Central Asian khanates, carried out important diplomatic work of the emirate during the reigns of Amir Shahmurad (1785-1800) and Amir Heydar (1800-1826), and traveled to Russia, Afghanistan, and Turkey as part of embassies. He spent the last years of his life in Istanbul and died in 1830/31. The work, in addition to covering the events that took place from the crisis of Abulfayzkhan (1711-1747) to the years of the reign of Emir Heydar, also contains extensive information on the history of the Khiva Khanate and the Qoqand Khanate. In his work, this author devotes extensive space to the activities of Amir Shahmurod in state administration, the reforms he carried out in the economic and political spheres of the emirate, the development of Samarkand, and other activities.

Abu Takhirhoja, who lived in Samarkand in the 19th century and served as mufti in the 1940s, also provides a lot of information on the historical processes, economic and social life of Samarkand and its environs during the reign of the Mangids, the work carried out during the reign of Muhammad Rahimbiy and Amir Shahmurad, the 24 guzars in the city founded by Shahmurad, and much information about them. After Samarkand was conquered by the Russian Empire, Abu Takhirhoja (died 1874) moved to Karmana and worked there as chairman.

The history of Amir Shahmurad's rise to power and his activities in the management of the davat is also widely covered in modern historical research. According to sources and scientific literature, during the 27-year reign of the Bukhara Emir Daniyalbi (1758-1785), the country experienced a difficult situation. This chaos intensified after his death (1785).

After the death of his father, Shah Murad, who had accepted his title of "amirulumaro" and officially sat on the Bukhara throne, removed Genghis Abu'l-Gazi Khan from power and declared himself the Emir of Bukhara (June 9, 1785).

During the reign of Amir Shah Murad, the tendency to centralization increased in the Bukhara Emirate. The strengthening of centralized rule and the elimination of feudal fragmentation led to the stabilization of the economic situation in the emirate.

When Amir Shahmurad took the throne of the Bukhara Emirate, he removed Abul Fazilkhan from royal affairs, demoted him from the throne, and allocated him a courtyard in the Bazar Khoja guzara in Bukhara. Thus, Abul Fazilkhan received a pension from the emir's treasury until the end of his life.

Amir Shahmurad gave each of his ten brothers, Mahmud, Umar, Fazil, Sultanmurad, Rustam Ganji-ali, Muhammad Yaqub, Tokhtamysh Darvish, and Rajabali, one provincial governorship, putting an end to political disunity in the Bukhara Emirate. In 1785, Amir Shahmurad introduced a monetary reform in the emirate and minted coins from pure silver and gold. These coins first mentioned the title "emir". Starting from the time of Shahmurad, the Bukhara emirs, like the Arab caliphs and Ottoman Turkish sultans, considered themselves the religious rulers of the entire Muslim world and relied on the idea that "Bukhara is the support and power of the Islamic religion." In addition, Amir Shahmurad also carried out major reforms in the financial, administrative, judicial, and military spheres. He introduced the position of muhtasab (chief) and the position of qaziaskar in the army. That is why his contemporaries and future rulers refer to Shahmurad with the titles "Amiri ma'sum" – "Innocent Emir" and "Umari soniy" – "Second Umar", "ghazi".

Shahmurad not only strengthened political power, but also carried out a number of administrative, economic and cultural measures. This ruler, who lived his life in a modest manner typical of dervishes, restored the water systems in the Zarafshan and Kashkadarya oases, on the banks of the Amu Darya, and built new

structures, bridges, roads, etc. As a result of the reforms carried out by Amir Shahmurad in the financial, judicial, administrative and military spheres, political and economic life in the country was somewhat revived. Amir Shahmurad appointed Amir Haydar, the son of Amir, as the governor of the city of Karshi, which was considered the ancestral property of the Mangids and had great influence and position in the emirate. From then on, it became customary for the heirs of the Mangid dynasty to rule in Karshi.

In Amir Shah Murad's foreign policy, his military campaigns to Khorasan to return Merv, Balkh and other regions to Bukhara stand out. In the battles around Merv in 1785-1786, the city's governor, Bayramalikhan Qajar, was killed and his army was crushed.

A number of literatures emphasize that Amir Shah Murad, despite being an emir, lived a modest life. According to sources of that time, he dressed poorly, like an ordinary citizen. The total cost of Amir Shah Murad's clothing did not exceed seven tanga. However, his court officials and military commanders were royally dressed and lived a luxurious life. Amir Shah Murad's diet consisted of simple foods, including barley, bread, mash, yam, groats and goja. He did not accept gifts and tributes. Shahmurad is mentioned in the sources with the titles "Amiri ma'sum" ("Innocent emir") and "Umari soniy" ("Second Umar"), "ghazi". After the death of Amir Shahmurad on November 30, 1800, as his successor, on December 2, 1800, at the age of 22, he came to Bukhara from the Karshi region, ascended the emir's throne and received the title of "amir al-mu'minin". He ruled the Bukhara state for 26 years. He signed and sealed the decrees of Amir Haydar with the words "Abul Fath Sayid Amir Haydar Bokhadur padishakh".

One of the main factors behind Amir Haidar's long reign on the throne of the Bukhara Emirate and his successful rule of the country was the fact that Amir Shahmurod pursued a policy of unifying the country during his reign, ensuring the strength of the state and the strengthening of central power, and the reforms

implemented in this regard ensured that the country would continue on its path of development for a long time.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

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