

## **Transformation Of Diplomatic Relations Of Russian Imperience With Central Asia (On The Basis Of A.G.Serebrennikov Foundation Documents)**

**Qodirova Lutfiya Batirovna**

**Associate Professor at Gulistan State University**

**ANNOTATION:** In this article the complex and contradictory developments of the Russian Empire in the diplomatic relations with the Central Asian khanate of the XIX century. Turkestan territory, collected by Serebrennikov. It was analyzed based on the archive documents for the history of its capture.

**KEYWORDS:** Diplomatic relations, archival documents, embassy, commitment, Bukhara Emirate, Kokand Khanate, Khiva Khanate, Orenburg General Governorship, Turkestan Province, titulatura.

**OPEN.**

The relationship between Russia and Central Asia has a long history and has gone through a complex and contradictory stages. A number of geopolitical, economic, military, strategic, ideological and diplomatic factors have influenced the development of these ties.

Today, Russia, like other countries, has geopolitical interest in Central Asia. Historical experience accumulated in international relations shows that the geopolitical and military-strategic goals of the world are much stronger and more stable than the ideological shell that these interests can take. For this reason, a deeper study of the history of diplomatic relations between Russia and Central Asia is of vital importance to understanding their nature. At the same time, it should not be forgotten that the foreign policy of any state can only be successful only if it is based on rich historical traditions that have been developed and maintained by ancestors in this area.

Of course, profound study, accurate and complete evaluation of the relationships between the two countries is a complex issue and requires extensive historical resources.

The primary sources of archival documents that have been preserved in the study of the history of the relationship between Russia and Central Asian countries have great scientific significance.

**One of such collections is the multi-stakeholder "Turkestan Region." Collected by A.Serebrennikov, which is kept in 715 funds of the National Archive of Uzbekistan (number one). The collection of materials for the history of its capture has a great deal of importance in studying the development of diplomatic relations between Russia and the Central Asian states in the XIX century. This rich material reflects the transformation of diplomatic relations during the Russian Empire's military expansion to Central Asia, through which Russia's relations with Central Asia can be traced to trade-to-colonialism.**

Analysis of studies

This issue has been discussed many times in the literature. The issue of Asian and Russian relations is primarily reflected by the direct participants of the events of that period: N.V. Hanykov, G.I. Danilevsky, V.Nalivkin and others.<sup>1</sup> In the study of Central Asian-Russian relations S.V. Zhukovsky, N.I. Veselovsky, P.I. Nebolsin, V.V. Velyaminov-Zernov<sup>2</sup> and others have a great role. However, most

---

<sup>1</sup> Khanykov N.V. Description of the Khanate of Bukhara. - SPb, 1843; Nalivkin V. A Brief History of the Kokand Khanate. - Kazan, 1886; Danilevsky G.I. Description of the Khiva campaign // Notes of the Russian Geographical Society. 1851. Book. 5. - p. 62-153; F. Lobsevich. I. Forward Movement in Central Asia in Trade and Military-Diplomatic Relations. Additional materials for the history of the Khiva campaign in 1873 (from official sources). - SPb.: Typography of the Partnership "Public Benefit", 1900.

<sup>2</sup> Zhukovsky, S. V. Relations of Russia with Bukhara and Khiva over the last 300 years / S. V. Zhukovsky. - Petrograd: Tipo - N.I. Evstifeeva, 1915; Veselovsky N.I. Essay on historical and geographical information about the Khiva Khanate from ancient times to the present. - SPb, 1877; He is. Reception in Russia and vacation of middle-Asian ambassadors in the XVII-XVIII centuries. - SPb, 1884; Nebolsin P.I. Essays on trade with the countries of Central Asia, Khiva, Bukhara and Kokand (From the Orenburg line) // Zapiski Imperial Russian Geographical Society. T.X. 1856; Velyaminov - Zernov V.V. Historical news about Kyrgyz kaysaks and Russia's relations with Central Asia since the death of Abul-Khair Khan (1748-1765). Cit. T.1. - Ufa, 1853.

of these works require a critical approach, because some authors have a unanimous attitude toward the issue.

During the Soviet era, much attention was paid to covering this issue<sup>3</sup>. During this period, he appealed to a wide range of sources in covering the Central Asian-Russian relations. Specifically, N.A. Halfin has been using the stock material that interests us in his research.

During the years of independence, interest in this issue has become wider. Among the works on national self-consciousness and restoration of history are the works that have been objectively studied on the basis of new approaches to the Russian-Central Asian relations<sup>4</sup>.

#### MAIN BODY

Based on the chronological boundaries of the documents we apply, we emphasize the peculiarities of the development of the Russian-Central Asian diplomatic relations between 1839 and 1876 within this article.

There are factors that hinder the relationship between the Russian and Central Asian khanates, which are reflected in the fund documents. One of the factors hindering the expansion and development of mutually beneficial relations was the desire of the Central Asian khans to oversee the Kazakh tribes who were Russian citizens. The Khiva and Kokand Khanans have always appealed to the Kazakh tribes who have been Russian citizenships to move to their territory and promised not to levy more taxes than Shari'a. However, in many cases, khanates were limited to the extortion of Kazakh tribes<sup>5</sup>.

To overthrow the Kazakh tribes, Central Asian rulers also used sultans trying to recapture the Khanate after the abolition of the Khanate in the Kazakh lands.

---

<sup>3</sup> Khalfin N. A. Politics of Russia in Central Asia (1857-1868). - M.: Publishing house of Oriental literature, 1960; Yuldashev M. To the history of trade and embassy relations of Central Asia with Russia in the XVI-XIX centuries. - Tashkent, 1964; Mikhaleva G. Trade ambassadorial ties of Russia with the Central Asian khanates through Orenburg (XVIII-first half of XIX centuries) - Tashkent, 1982; International relations in Central Asia in the XVII - XVIII centuries. Documents and materials. Prince 1. - M., 1989 and others.

<sup>4</sup> Gulomov H.G. Diplomatic relations of Central Asia with Russia in the XVIII - first half of the XIX century. - Tashkent: Fan, 2005 ;

<sup>5</sup> MDA, I-715, 19-a, 226; 20 - work, 87 - pages.

Khiva and Kokand rulers recognized their rights and supported the movement against the Russians and, when they were defeated, gave their place. In 1853, the Chairman of the Orenburg Border Commission N.A. Ladijensky reported that the families of Kenisari Kasimov and his brother Sarman Qasimov, who lost to the governor of Orenburg, were living in the Kokand Khanate.<sup>6</sup>

The khanate, on the other hand, admitted to the khan's vassal status that the Central Asian rulers considered themselves entitled to pay zakat as their own nation and sent their tax collectors<sup>7</sup>.

In turn, the Russian authorities have tried to use the Kazakh hospitals as a means of diplomatic influence. V.A. Perovsky's proposal to move to Khiva in 1839 was proposed to plan one of the Kazakh sultans on the throne of Khiva. The Committee discussed the proposal, saying, "This measure does not contradict the customs, but is in line with the work of the British to destroy the ruler of Suha, the former king of Afghanistan, in the expedition of the British expedition against the Dostmuhammad"<sup>8</sup>.

The governor of Orenburg initially saw a candidate for the post of colonel Boymuhammad Aychuvakov, one of the youngest sailors of the Russian nationality, who could be regarded as an occupation of Khiva and abdicated by frightening his relations with European countries<sup>9</sup>. The next candidate was V.A. Perovsky was selected by Rakhmonkuli, the brother of Khiva's Olloqulihan<sup>10</sup>. Orenburg Governor General in his citation says that this candidate is a "bloc" and wants her to be Russia's friend and patron.<sup>11</sup> This means that Perovsky is no longer aware of his political life in Khiva: first, he did not even know the original name of his "candidate"; Secondly, according to sources in that

<sup>6</sup> Paragraphs MDA, I-715, 14-th, page 224.

<sup>7</sup> Uzb Republic, I-715, 19-a, 222-223; 2-work 128-129 pages.

<sup>8</sup> Uzb Republic MDR, I-715, 1 -work, 57-58 pages.

<sup>9</sup> Uzb Republic MDR, I-715, 1-work, 230-233 - pages.

<sup>10</sup> Khalfin N.A. Russia and the Khanates of Central Asia. (The first half of the XIX century). - M.: Science, 1974. - p. 275-276.

<sup>11</sup> Uzb Republic, I-715, 1 - work 230 - pages

the exact boundaries between the Russian and Khiva borders on the Kuvand River period Rahmonkulli was loyal to his brother Olloqulihan<sup>12</sup>.

Archive documents show that Central Asian kings have tried to solve the issue of diplomatic relations with the Kazakh tribes. In 1853, when the Ogmasjid was occupied, the head of the Khojaniyaz castle of Khiva was the head of the Syrdarya Kazakhs O.Ya. Wrote a letter to Osmolovsky asking him to determine the exact boundaries between the Russian and Khiva borders on the Kuvand River and the lack of precision of these borders could have caused various disorders in Khiva and Russian-speaking Kazakhs. Governor-General of Orenburg V.A. Perovskiy Osmolovsky's statement on the matter is that "it is impossible to set boundaries without having the proper information"<sup>13</sup>. In February 1854, the border between Khiva and Russia was not tackled without solving the conflict<sup>14</sup>.

Analysis of archival documents shows that one of the clashes in Central Asia and Russia is slavery. The issue of Russian citizens who were captured by Kazakh or Turkmen tribes and sold as slaves in the Central Asian markets has always been a matter of diplomatic relations.

In spite of the above-mentioned circumstances, which complicate the relationship, Russia has initially identified Central Asia as an equal partner in trade. But since the 19th century, the situation has changed: Russian authorities and diplomats have begun to try to establish a full relationship based on the empire's law, without acknowledging the legal norms and principles of the Central Asian khanates. Ambassadors sent to Central Asia were asked to sign the terms of the deal and to sign their agreement.

In 1839, he began his journey to Khiva. Perovsky has yet to develop the terms of the contract before he can win.<sup>15</sup>. Vice Chancellor K.V. Nesselrode urges

---

<sup>12</sup> Pochekaev R.Yu. *Governors and Khans: the Personal Factor of the Legal Policy of the Russian Empire in Central Asia: XVIII- early XXth Century* - Moscow: Publishing House of the Higher School of Economics, 2017. - p. 216.

<sup>13</sup> Uzb Republic MDA, I-715, 14 - work, page 394

<sup>14</sup> Uzb Republic, MDA I-715, 15-work, 90-page.

<sup>15</sup> Uzb Republic, MDA I-715, 1-Work, 231-232; 245-251 -pages.

Orenburg General-Governor to make a commitment act, not official agreement with Khiva<sup>16</sup>. The terms of the act of such obligations were compulsory<sup>17</sup>.

He was sent to Khiva in 1842. Nikiforov was also drafted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the same act of commitment<sup>18</sup>.

However, the failure of Khiva was later postponed. He encouraged Perovskiy to be careful in his dealings with Ollakulihan, and he instructed the Ambassador to be very careful when assessing the khan and the plundering of Russian citizens,<sup>19</sup>. At the same time, Perovsky offered Asian traders to ask Russian traders to refrain from any debates or, if not, to refuse the Russian traders' permission to go to New Urgench, without the right to go without restrictions on Russian territory.

NP, who was sent to Khiva and Bukhara in 1858. In the instructions given to Ignatyev, the requirements for khans' rulers were listed<sup>20</sup>. Therefore, the conditions for the Khiva government were set<sup>21</sup>.

In this approach, it was natural that the treaty projects proposed by diplomats were perceived by the Central Asian rulers as an attempt to influence the property.

The growing position of the Russian government in Central Asia's diplomatic relations with Central Asia is governor of Orenburg N.A. Krijanovsky's remarks were made in his letter to the Director of the Asian Department of Foreign Affairs in 1865. He told the Ambassador of Bukhara Emirate that now all communication with the Central Asian rulers is only in Russian, he concludes: "It is time to put an end to the deprivation of rights, language, and customs of our weaker neighbors, to compel you to practice your habits and to force your tongue. We need to be our

---

<sup>16</sup> Uzb Republic MDA, I-715, 1-work, 253-254 pages.

<sup>17</sup> Uzb Republic MDA, I-715, 1-work, 255-257 pages.

<sup>18</sup> Collection of materials for the history of the conquest of the Turkestan region. / Collected regiment. A.G.Serebrennikov. T.3: 1841. - Tashkent: type. PC. Turkest. military env., 1912. - p. 25-26

<sup>19</sup> The above work. - P. 53

<sup>20</sup> Uzb Republic MDA, I-715, 19-th, 183-195 - pages

<sup>21</sup> Uzb Republic MDA, I-715, 20-i, 81-82 pages

masters only in Central Asia, so that through our hands the good of the civilization and the lives of the tiresome humanity here "<sup>22</sup>.

In 1855 the general governor of Orenburg V.A. The letter of Perovsky on the warning of the rulers of Bukhara and Khiva about Nikolai II sitting on the throne of the Russian Empire was sent to the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs L.G. Senyavin's response reflects the attitude of Russia to the Central Asian rulers at that time. He sent an envoy to Khiva and Bukhara, saying that the announcement of the change in the throne meant that the Russian government attaches great importance to these khanates, and that this was a mistake on the Orenburg Governor-General's letter to the humorous or his ministers.<sup>23</sup>. At the same time, when the Bukharan ambassadors went to the emperor Alexander, a reply letter stated that a new emperor was sitting on the throne, but the embassy, which was sent to congratulate the Emperor on the throne, was not even accepted.

The analysis of the documents confirms that ordinary Russian administrators appealed to Central Asian officials in their letters and tricks. In particular, the head of the Amudarya Department, Ivanov, in his letter to the Khiva Khan sent a message to the Turkmens on how to deal with them.<sup>24</sup>.

Representatives of local administrations even considered that Central Asian rulers could be invited to a meeting, like ordinary officials, wherever they wanted to, without respecting the international diplomatic label. Governor-General of Orenburg N.A. Kryjanovskiy Governor of Turkestan Province M.G. In the second half of 1865 he informed about his plans to go to Turkistan region, and in that regard he was interested in the possibility of meeting with the Kokand han and the Emir of Bukhara.<sup>25</sup>. However, the governor of the Turkestan province, who is well

---

<sup>22</sup> Turkestan region. Collection of materials for the history of the conquest of the Turkestan region. / Collected regiment. A.G. Serebrennikov. T.19: 1865. H 1. - Tashkent: type. PC. Turkest. military env., 1914. - p. 48

<sup>23</sup> Uzb Republic MDA, I-715, 16-th, 164-165 -pages

<sup>24</sup> MDR, I-715, 62 -page, 136 - page.

<sup>25</sup> There 88 pages .

aware of local diplomacy, said that such a meeting was incompatible with the label of the Muslim rulers and denied their reputation<sup>26</sup>.

Russia believes that Central Asian countries do not have to comply with international law. In particular, the Russian government did not even ratify the agreement signed with the Emir of Bukhara on June 23, 1868, but the governor of Turkestan K.P. Mr. Kaufman did not inform the amir about this<sup>27</sup>.

The transformation of diplomatic relations between Russia and the Central Asian khanates is reflected in the system of titles (titulatura) applied by Russian authorities to the Central Asian rulers. Political terminology reflects a particular society, formed in a certain period of time. In particular, the titles used by the rulers meant their political position in their diplomatic relations.

In the XVI-XVII centuries in official Russian documents, the Central Asian rulers were called "khan" or "podsho", from the XVIII century they were called "governor" (vladetel)<sup>28</sup>. Hence, they are considered as lower rank in the international hierarchy than Russian emperors.

This attitude was reflected in the documents of the first half of the 19th century. In particular, the "Emperor of Bukhara" (obladatel Bukhari), which was sent to the Bukhara emir on March 6, 1841, on the 25th of February, 1842, in the "Kokand khokim (vladetel Kokanda)<sup>29</sup>. This title was applied to the rulers and muftis of the Russian Empire, and sometimes the most respected and prominent volost leaders were honored with this title.<sup>30</sup>

Not only the rulers, but also their high-ranking officials, including the Bukharian kushbegi, also addressed by this title<sup>31</sup>.

<sup>26</sup> Turkestan region. Collection of materials for the history of the conquest of the Turkestan region. / Collected regiment. A.G. Serebrennikov. T.19: 1865. H 1. - Tashkent: type. PC. Turkest. military env., 1914. - p. 139-140

<sup>27</sup> MDR, I-715, 42 -work, page 9

<sup>28</sup> Khanykov I.V. Pospelov and Burnashev's trip to Toshkent in 1800 // Herald of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society for 1851. Part I. Kn. 1: Historical geography. T. VI. 1851. - p. 5, 20.

<sup>29</sup> Uzbekistan Republic MDA, I-715, 4-th, 15-16 - page

<sup>30</sup> Brokgauz F.A., Efron I.A. Encyclopedic Dictionary. Under. ed. Prof. I.E. Andreevskogo. T. 7 a. - SPb.: Tipolithographer I.A. Efron, 1892. - p. 552

<sup>31</sup> Uzb Republic, MDA, I-715, 36 -work, 114 p.

Only in 1872, General-Governor of Turkestan K.P. Kaufman appealed to the emperor's permission to use the title of "Supreme Master" (vysochestvo), which was used in the petition to the members of the royal palace, instead of his honorable title (vysokostepenny) applied to all Central Asian rulers in connection with the Kokand Khan. In contrast to the other Central Asian rulers, the awarding of this title to Khudoyorkhon was meant "the emperor's special blessing, while at the same time giving his neighbors a distinct advantage, and forcing others to do so"<sup>32</sup>.

Despite the fact that the foreign ministry and the military did not support the idea, Kaufman managed to obtain the emperor's permission, and in his 1873 letter he addressed Hudoyorghon with "tough" or "supreme"<sup>33</sup>.

The Khiva khan was also called "tropical" or "svetlost" from the 1880s, and in 1902, Nicholas II was given the title of "Grandfather." The Emir of Bukhara was originally known as "Svetlost" ("svetlost"), and since 1896, he is called "His Majesty" ("Vysochestvo").

Russian officials have even claimed that the right of the khans to own the throne must also be approved by Russia. The governor of Turkestan, Kaufman, in his report on Russian politics in relation to the Central Asian khanate on November 14, 1872, proposed the emperor to award the Kokand Khan Khudoyarkhan (later the title of Kokand Khanate title) and to nominate her "breeders"<sup>34</sup>.

Russian politicians have a good understanding of relations with the Asian countries, first of all, on the basis of their personality, and they also pay attention to the princes, who can win the throne in the future. That is why Kaufman mentioned in his above-mentioned report that Nasriddinbek should be recognized as the sole heir of the Khanate, and that he could have a Russian-educated khan<sup>35</sup>.

---

<sup>32</sup> Uzb Republic, MDA, I-715, 49 -work, 160, 178 - pages.

<sup>33</sup> Uzb Republic, MDA, I-715, 58-work, 261-262 - pages.

<sup>34</sup> Uzbekistan Republic MDA, I-715, 53-work, 177 p

<sup>35</sup> Uzbekistan Republic MDA, I-715, 53-work, 179 p

The Central Asian rulers, on the other hand, have been very sympathetic in their mutual relations. In particular, he was sent to the Emirate of Bukhara. Nosovich entered the horseman of Bukhara, and this is a very small deficit of even Amir residents<sup>36</sup>.

Understanding the importance of exchanging greetings in the Eastern diplomacy, the Russian government also paid special attention to this issue. Here is a list of the gifted greetings to Nikiforov's letter sent to Khiva.<sup>37</sup>

Central Asian rulers, on the other hand, sought to reach the Russian Emperor's sympathy with their gifts. In 1869, General - Governor of Turkistan K.P. Kaufman, the son of the Bukharan emir, who was sent to Russia with Said Abdulfattah Tohr, informed the emperor of Bukhara on his arrival in Orenburg that he had received 3 elephants and 4 horses and that the embassy had diplomatic access and allowed them to travel to St. Petersburg<sup>38</sup>.

The Russian government effectively used the system of awarding the rulers with the Russian Empire for diplomatic relations.

In 1869, Kokand Khan Hudoyorkhan thanked him for awarding the Order of the Golden Star on behalf of the Emperor, and sent a letter to the Vice Chancellor and Governor General of Turkestan<sup>39</sup>.

In 1872, upon the initiative of Kaufman, the Khiva Prayer Khudoyorhon St. Stanislav Order was awarded the 1st degree of the St. Stanislav Order, the mediator in all relations with the khan, Mirza Hakim, who was a mediator in all relationships with the khan, for the Russian army 's departure to Bukhara during the reign of the amir and the Russians, Dodkhoh was awarded with the diamond 2 - degree of the Order of Saint Anna<sup>40</sup>.

---

<sup>36</sup> Uzb Republic, I-715, 42 -work, 72 p. See More Nosovich S. Russian Embassy in Bukhara in 1870 // Russian Antiquity. 1898. № 9. - p. 638

<sup>37</sup> Collection of materials for the history of the conquest of the Turkestan region. / Collected regiment. A.G.Serebrennikov. T.3: 1841. - Tashkent: type. PC. Turkest. military env., 1912. - p. 49-50

<sup>38</sup> MDR, I-715, 39 a -work, 131 - pages.

<sup>39</sup> MDR, I-715, 39 a -work, 61, 62 - pages.

<sup>40</sup> MDR, I-715, 49a-work, 159 p

It should be noted that in the XIX century in the formation of international relations in Central Asia there were two different approaches of the Russian Empire and the Central Asian khanates. In the formation of diplomatic relations, based on the Russian empire's rights and the European colonial experience, the Central Asian khanates have not abandoned their experiences over the centuries. This eventually led to the collapse of the bilateral relations and the use of military force and colonialism instead of diplomatic means.