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INFORMATION ABOUT THE CENTRAL ASIAN KHANATES IN ENGLISH HISTORIOGRAPHY

Abstract. This article provides information about the British ambassadors to the Central Asian khanates and their activities in the khanates. The ambassadors who visited the khanates of Central Asia wrote in their memoirs important and valuable information about the history of the region. These memoirs and works contain political, socio-economic, natural and other information about the khanates.

Key words: Central Asia, British missions, expedition, representative, military, historiography, foreign country.

Аннотация. В данной статье представлена информация о британских послах в среднеазиатских ханствах и их деятельности. Послы, посетившие ханства Средней Азии, в своих мемуарах написали важные и ценные сведения об истории региона. Эти мемуары и произведения содержат политическую, социально-экономическую, природную и другую информацию о ханствах.

Ключевые слова: Центральная Азия, британские миссии, экспедиция, представитель, военный, историография, зарубежье.

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада инглизларнинг Ўрта Осиё хонликларидаги элчилари ва уларнинг фаолияти ҳақида маълумот берилди. Ўрта Осиё хонликларига ташриф буюрган элчилар ўз эсдаликларида минтақа тарихи ҳақида муҳим ва қимматли маълумотлар ёзиб қолдирганлар. Бу эсдаликлар ва асарларда хонликлардаги ижтимоий-иқтисодий, сиёсий ҳаёт, шунингдек ўлка табиати ва бошқа маълумотлар мавжуд.

Калит сўзлар: Марказий Осиё, Британия миссиялари, экспедиция, вакиллар, харбийлар, тарихшунослик, хориж.

INTRODUCTION

In the 19th century, there was a clash of British and Russian goals in the Central Asian region. Both countries have begun sending representatives and spies to expand their sphere of influence in Central Asia. Although the representatives from the British failed to achieve their goals, they left

very important information about Central Asia in their works and memoirs. From this point of view, the study of these memoirs is one of the urgent tasks facing today's source scholars.

In particular, the study of the works and memoirs of the British representatives in the Central Asian khanates in the XIX century enriches the history of this period with new facts and facts.

MAIN PART

Thus, by the time of the study, the British had already consolidated their position in India and had begun to fight for Afghanistan and Central Asia. The British needed accurate information about the political situation, geographical location, population, army of Central Asia, like water and air.

While British missions to Central Asia in the 1920s were mainly sent by the British bourgeoisie, by the 1930s the British government itself was beginning to direct the work. This incident indicated that the British were firmly entering Central Asia to carry out their pinnacle plans. One of the main reasons for this was the crisis that began in England in 1825, which affected almost a large part of the whole of British industry.

As a result, the entire economy of the country will suffer greatly. To get out of this predicament, the British government began its diplomatic missions in the 1930s under the guise of large-scale trade to cover the entire Middle East and Central Asia.

In this regard, in 1819-1825, an expedition of William Murcroft and Georg Trebeck was sent from India to Bukhara by the British government on special assignments. The official purpose of the expedition was to "search for thoroughbred horses" for the cavalry of the East India Company. In fact, it was an expedition sent to determine whether the British could enter the Amur River Valley.

The British were not interested in any "pedigree horses" of Central Asia, but in the question of establishing absolute British domination in its markets. For example, we can learn about this through the following work: "W. Moorcroft and G. Trebeak. Travels in Himalayan provinces of Hindustan and the Panjab; in Ladakh and Kashmir; in Peshawar, Kabul, Kunduz and Bokhara from 1819 to 1825." [Moorcroft W, Trebeak G.].

The second volume, the fifth section of this important source, contains information about the main population of Central Asia, Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kazakhs and the largest cities of Bukhara, Urgench, Karshi.

In 1831-1833, Alexander Burnes was sent from India to Kabul and Bukhara. A. Burnes was tasked with gathering military and geographical information and establishing trade and diplomatic ties with the Kabul and Bukhara governorates. Lieutenant Alexander Burnes of the East India Company comes from India to Afghanistan and from there to Bukhara as a tourist. The evidence and personal observations gathered as a result of this trip formed the basis of a three-volume book called Travels into Bukhara [Burnes A] The first chapter of the second volume of the book gives a general and geographical description of Central Asia. Views of cities, mountains, rivers, animals, plants, population, the second chapter provides information about the river Ox and the Aral Sea. The sixth chapter covers China's relations with Bukhara and Kokand. The eighth chapter provides information about the Turkestan tribes, the Chigatay, and the Uzbeks. The second section provides a brief history of Bukhara in the eighth chapter, the military and political power of Bukhara in the ninth chapter, and the city of Khiva or Urgench in the tenth chapter. The value of this book is that the coins minted by the ancient Greeks, Iran and rulers, especially trade relations between Afghanistan, Iran, Bukhara, Khiva, China, Russia, and the United Kingdom, and the prices of products are compared comparatively.

In 1838-1840, the British Empire took advantage of the strained diplomatic relations between Russia and the Khiva Khanate to send spies to the Central Asian khanates, such as Abbot, Shakespeare, Stoddart, and Connolly.

A new expedition led by Captain James Abbott will be organized to march to Khiva. This expedition came to Khiva in 1840, and Abbot soon met the khan. Abbot's attempt to introduce British influence in the Khiva khanate failed. The abbot failed to achieve his goal and was captured in May 1840 by the Russian government at the Novoalexandrovsky fortress. James Abbot recorded his visit and activities in James Abbot's Narrative of a Mission to Khiva, Moscow and St. Petersburg [James A]

One of the most prominent among the British military, Colonel Stoddart came to the Bukhara Khanate in 1838 by order of British Foreign Secretary Palmerson. The main task of Stoddart was to conclude an agreement with the ruling officials of Bukhara to fight together against Russia. Like James Abbott, Stoddart also fails. In 1841 he was imprisoned by the Emir of Bukhara Nasrullo Khan. A British envoy, Arthur Connolly, arrives in the Khiva khanate under the pretext of rescuing Colonel Stoddart. Although Connolly met Kushbegi and Mehtar in the Khiva khanate, his activities were also unsuccessful. Connolly was also imprisoned by the Emir, and in 1842 they were executed by the Emir of Bukhara, Nasrullah. Connolly provides us with information about Central Asia through the following work, "Connolly A. Journal to the North of India overland from England through Russia, Persia and Afghanistan". [Connolly. A.]

In 1843, the British sent a representative named Joseph Wolf to Central Asia to determine the fate of Stoddart and Connolly. Joseph Wolf wrote about his activities and Central Asia in his book Wolf J. Narrative of a Mission to Bokhara in the Years 1843-1845 to Ascertain the Fate of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Connolly [Wolf J].

CONCLUSION

The sources cited for the period under study play an important role in the historiography and source studies of Central Asia. By studying these sources, we can learn about the socio-political and economic life of the peoples of Central Asia. Finding and studying such sources encourages today's historians to open new pages in the history of Uzbekistan. After all, the representatives of a foreign country, who provide information about Central Asia, did not study this country in vain. The history of Central Asia is a history that has played an important role in world civilization.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE

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