



AMIR SHAHMUROD'S FOREIGN POLICY

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Abstract: Amir Shah Murad organized more than 20 military campaigns against the then-politically weakened Red Army (Iranian Shiites) [6] and visited Mashhad and Tehran several times. [2] During his time, the Emirate of Bukhara established diplomatic relations with neighboring countries. Intensified. He sent ambassadors to the Ottoman and Russian empires several times. During this period, trade between the Emirate of Bukhara and Russia developed. [2] This article describes the foreign policy of Amir Shah Murad.

Keywords: Imperiya, elchi, ulamo, kofir, missiya, gubernator.

Sultan of the Ottomans - Abdulhamid I (1773—1789)

Ernazar, who had served in the Russian Empire during the reign of Muhammad Daniel, also visited the Ottoman Empire in 1780 as an ambassador to Abdulhamid I (1773—1789).[9]

In 1783, Crimea was officially annexed to the Russian Empire. This event served as a prelude to the Russo-Turkish War of 1787-1792. During this period, Ernazar decided to persuade the ruler of the Bukhara Khanate to oppose Russia, taking into account the information received from the ambassador about the current state of Russian-Bukhara relations. The Ottoman ambassador Alemdar Mehmed Said aga visited Bukhara in 1785. However, when he arrived there, Amir Shah Murad (1785-1800) removed Abulgazi Khan from power and took power into his own hands. The Ottoman ambassador informed him of the sultan, saying that the Turks had been attacked by Russian troops and that fighting had begun. The Ottoman sultan demanded that the ruler of Bukhara oppose Russia. According to the Ottoman plan, the Bukhara people were to organize the spread of the idea of conquest among the "Kazakhs and Kyrgyz" living in Dashti Kipchak. In addition, the sultan wanted to know about all the events in Russia through the Bukharans. According to the plan of the Ottoman government, the scholars of Bukhara also had to propagate the idea of religious struggle against the infidels and alliance with the Ottoman Empire among the nomadic population. The Ottomans were unaware of the situation in Central Asia, and Ernazar's ambassador's missions to St. Petersburg and Constantinople were largely commercial in nature, and it was the Ottomans who sought to draw the ruler of the Bukhara Emirate into a military alliance.

Amir Shah Murad told the ambassador that he could not wage war with Russia, even though he had enough troops, and asked the sultan to recognize his weapons and ammunition and his son's title as khan. In this case, he promises to start hostilities and build several fortifications on the border with Russia. But Amir Shahmurad says Russia is not his main enemy and has trade ties with Russian cities. He emphasizes that the main threat to the Bukhara Emirate is Iran. He offered the ambassador a joint attack on Iran, but his offer was rejected because of the peace treaties between the Ottoman Empire and Iran.[9]

King of the Durrani State - Temur Shah Durrani (1772—1793)

At the end of the talks, Amir Shah Murad promised the Ottoman ambassador to inform the Kazakh and Kyrgyz tribes bordering Russia about the Russo-Turkish war. He also tells the ambassador that it is not safe to return to Constantinople at the moment via Russia or Iran. He advises the ambassador to take the southern route through India. On the way, he asked the ambassador to visit the Emir of Afghanistan, who was at enmity with the Emirate of Bukhara at the time. Amir Shah Murad invited the ambassador on behalf of the sultan to mediate in resolving his conflict with the Afghans.[9]

Alemzar Mehmed Said will visit Afghanistan and meet with Afghan Emir Temur Shah Durrani in Kabul. He also informs the Emir about the war with Russia and tries to get help from him. Later, Alemzar Mehmed Said Aga returned to Turkey via India with a letter from the Emir of Afghanistan to the Sultan [9].

The Ottoman Sultan - Salim III (1789-1807)

In 1789, Amir Shah Murad sent a letter of complaint to Iran to Constantinople through his ambassadors led by Muhammad Vedi. The letter stated that Iran was obstructing Central Asian Muslims from performing the Hajj. The Emir invited the sultan to march against Iran, resolving the most important issues arising from the war with Russia. The emir reported that, as requested by the sultan, he informed the nomadic tribes in the border area of the war with Russia, which he also preached amicably and promoted the unity of all Muslims, but was unable to personally participate in the jihad because he was forced to suppress the Uzbek uprising. As if to justify himself, Amir Shah Murad told the sultan that the Kazakhs and Kyrgyz were engaged in lucrative trade with Russia, and that if they started a war, they would be the first to suffer at the hands of the Russians. In his letter, Amir Shah Murad expressed hope that the Ottoman Empire would win the war. He asked the sultan to include in the treaty a clause that would oblige Russia not to attack the Emirate of Bukhara. [9]

The Prime Minister is Algerian Gazi Hassan Pasha

Bukhara's ambassador, Muhammad Vedi, said in a written report that he was instructed to stay in Constantinople until peace was established between the Turks and the Russians. He also wrote about the Bukhara ruler's intention to personally take part in peace talks and asked the sultan for permission. [9]

Meanwhile, Amir Shah Murad sent a letter to the Grand Minister of Algeria, Gazi Hassan Pasha, informing him of the change of the ruling dynasty in Bukhara. Amir Shah Murad said that if the sultan wanted to send a member of the Ottoman dynasty or a capable minister, he was ready to ascend the throne and share power with him. In a letter to Amir Shah Murad, the new sultan, Salim III (1789-1807), agreed to include a clause in the treaty with Russia that would not harm the Kazakhs and Kyrgyz if peace was to be established. But as the war continued, he urged the peoples of the region to continue fighting Russia. The letter was sent through a trustee of the governor of Baghdad, Muhammad Vedi, who had died in Constantinople. However, the war ended with the defeat of the Ottomans, and Turkish historians believe that the Ottomans could not independently establish peace as a defeated party. Therefore, the protection of Bukhara's interests will not be on the agenda of the agreement. [9]

Diplomatic relations with Khorezm

Although Avazbiy Inaq (1790-1804) continued his policy of maintaining friendly relations with neighboring khanates, there was a conflict with Amir Shah Murad over the Afghan prince. In 1797/98, Prince Mahmud, the grandson of Ahmad Shah Durrani, came to the ruler of the Bukhara Emirate for help in the internal struggle for power. Amir Shah Murad not only honored and respected the prince according to his rank, but also held him captive. Seeing this, Prince Mahmud left Bukhara for Khorezm in 1799 on the pretext of a pilgrimage. Avaz greeted the prince with his high-ranking emirs and greeted him with great respect. The prince was accommodated in a decent place, provided with sufficient funds for daily expenses and needs, and enjoyed royal banquets. Meanwhile, Shahzamon sent an envoy to Bukhara asking the Afghan sultans to kill or capture his rival, Prince Mahmud, and send him to him. However, the incumbent ruler of Khorezm rejected him and returned the ambassador

of Bukhara with bitter words. Aware of this, Prince Avazbi went to the King of Iran with the permission of his brother-in-law. Awazbi Inaq provided the prince with all the tools he needed for the journey and followed him to a certain distance. In 1800, with the help of the King of Iran, Prince Mahmoud, who had been honored in Tehran, succeeded to the throne. [10]

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