



Regarding the Study of Foreign Relations of Khiva Khanate During the Years of Independence

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Abstract

In this article, the diplomatic processes of the Khiva khanate in the field of foreign relations are studied based on the analysis of scientific research carried out in Uzbekistan in recent years..

Keyword: embassy, Khanate of Khiva, N. Allayeva, foreign relations, diplomacy, trade relations.

Acknowledgement

Cooperation with neighboring and distant foreign countries and the fact that Uzbekistan is an active participant in these processes are important in the processes of globalisation. These relations have long historical roots, and they can be seen in the region's economic, socio-political and cultural relations with the nations of the world, as well as in its past, which is connected with ancient history and various realities.

Along with the wide-scale research conducted in various areas of the history of the Uzbek nation and statehood, the study of the relations of the Khiva Khanate with neighboring nations, in particular, the Kazakh nation, is of particular importance. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev said about the historical past of the Uzbek and Kazakh peoples that "just as our common historical heritage cannot be separated, the present day and future of our countries and peoples cannot be imagined separately. We have always been close to each other and we will always need each other"¹ It shows the relevance of the tasks set on the agenda for this problem.

In the historical development of the Khanate of Khiva, which arose here at the beginning of the 16th century, its foreign relations with the countries of Central and South-West Asia played a major role. In this respect, the study of relations between the Khiva Khanate and the neighboring countries allows us to see the historical reality at the regional and interregional level, not in a narrow scope. In particular, by studying the history of its relations with territorially bordering countries, it is possible to deeply and comprehensively evaluate the processes of integration that took place in the region².

¹ Мирзиёев Ш.М. Миллий тараққиёт йўлимизни қатъият билан давом эттириб, янги босқичга кўтарамиз. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2017. – С. 378.

² Asfandiyorovich, N. F. (2022). XX asrning 20-30 yillari oliy ta'limda tarix o'qituvchilarini tayyorlash masalalari. *Ta'lim va innovatsion tadqiqotlar*, 72-75.

Anthony Jenkinson, Alexander Bekovich-Cherkassky, Blankennagel, N.N. When tourists and ambassadors like Muravev-Karsky came to the territories of the khanate, they carefully followed the roads, wells, locations, fortifications and tried to remember all the signs. Academician V.V., one of the famous Russian scientists, was involved in the work of elucidating the history of the Khiva Khanate. Barthold made a great contribution.

Since 1990, a number of studies have appeared in this direction. In particular, G.A. Agzamova, L. Azzizoda, H. Pirimshoev, Kh.G'. Ghulomov, M. Niyazmetov, A.A. Andreev and R.Yu. Pochekaev, as well as A. Otamurodova and O. Abdurakhimov, political and diplomatic relations between Russia and Khiva, the caravan routes connecting them, issues of "diplomatic protocol" and information on the geopolitical situation in the region are important not only from a scientific point of view, but also from a practical point of view³.

Various aspects of the history of the relations between the Khiva Khanate and Kazakh subjects are also reflected in the researches devoted to the general history of Kazakhstan. In this regard, M.P. Vyatkin, N.G. Apollova, V. Ya. Basin, T.I. Sultanov, I.V. Yerofeeva, J.M. Tulibaeva, M. Khodarkovskiy, R. Sela, V. Holswart, M.Kh. Abuseitova, P. Sartori and P. Shabley, R. Yu. The works of scientists like Pochekaev should be noted separately. The works of these authors reflect various aspects of the history of the Khiva Khanate, as well as issues related to the interaction of Kazakh subjects with Russia and other regions. S.K. Bakshilov, U.Kh. Shalekenov, S.M. The researches of scientists like Maduanov directly related to the history of relations between the Khiva Khanate and Kazakh subjects should be highlighted. In these studies, the main focus is on the economic relations between the nomads and the settled population, the relationship of the Kazakh clans along the Syrdarya River to the Khanate of Khiva and its tax policy during the Kungirat dynasty⁴.

It shows that comprehensive research of the history of foreign relations of the Khiva Khanate in the 70s of the XVI-XIX centuries is necessary from both a scientific-theoretical and a scientific-practical point of view. At the same time, taking into account the one-sided and subjective conclusions about the history of the Khiva khanate in the reviewed scientific literature, an attempt was made to involve more modern theoretical and methodological approaches in the dissertation. The research was carried out in accordance with the principles of objectivity, historicity, scientificity and modernity through a comparative study of primary sources. Particular attention was paid to the history of foreign relations of the Khiva Khanate in the context of "global history", including regional and interregional events, and to approach it from the point of view of "micro and macro history".

Beys, who are the heads of clans and tribes, formed another social group of the Kazakh community. "Biy" is a modified form of the word "bek" and is used to refer to the leader of the tribe. The ranks of the biys depended on the power, prestige, and position of the tribe or clan they ruled. However, the lowest clan in the Big Juz prevailed over the largest clan in the Middle Juz. The middle juzs were superior to the clans of the small juzs. This order of honor had to be strictly observed in various spheres of the life of the settlers⁵.

In the 18th century, Karakalpaks also sold lead and gunpowder to Kazakhs. Merchants from the Karakalpaks living near the Uzbeks in the Khiva region controlled most of the trade with the Kazakhs and supplied them with grain. During this period, the weakening of the central authority in Khiva, the

³ Алласева Н. Хива хонлигининг дипломатияси ва савдо алоқалари (XVI – XIX асрлар). Тўлдирилган ва қайта ишланган нашр. – Тошкент: Akademnashr, 2019. – 496.

⁴ Алласева Н. Хива хонлигининг дипломатияси ва савдо алоқалари (XVI – XIX асрлар). Тўлдирилган ва қайта ишланган нашр. – Тошкент: Akademnashr, 2019. – 496.

⁵ Якубов А.С. Хива хонлигининг қозоқ жузлари билан савдо-сотик, ижтимоий ва маданий алоқалари (XVI-XIX аср бошлари). – Самарқанд, 2023.

conflict between the Kazakh juz, and the suppression of the Dzhungars had a negative impact on the relations with the region, Khiva and Dashti Kipchak, including the Kichik juz and the Karakalpaks.

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