



RELATIONS BETWEEN THE STATES OF BUKHARA AND AFGHANISTAN IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 18TH CENTURY

Annotation: *In this article, the formation of the Afghan state and the mutual political conflicts between the Bukhara Emirate and the Uzbek principalities in South Turkestan (Northern Afghanistan), the struggles for these areas, and the specific features of the Bukhara-Afghanistan conflict in the second half of the 18th century have been revealed.*

Keywords: *Durrani, "Turkistan package", South Turkestan, political rivalry, foreign policy, peace, embassy, central authority, mutual struggle, conflict, barakzoi, change of dynasty*

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1. Introduction.

In the middle of the 18th century, huge changes took place in the territory of Central Asia, which posed a serious threat to the Central Asian khanates. ended as a result of the conquest of the empire. On the other hand, Nadirshah Afshar, who had great power in Iran, was killed and his empire began to crumble. Political changes also took place in the Central Asian khanates, when the Ashtarkhanid dynasty was replaced by the Mangit dynasty, a new independent national state was formed in the territory of present-day Afghanistan, and a new stage in international relations began. The analysis of historical facts shows that the change of dynasties in Bukhara did not bring significant changes to the existing political-economic, social and cultural order. As before, the struggle of clan leaders against the central government continued. On the contrary, Afghanistan became a centralized state and reached the peak of its power during the reign of Ahmad Shah Durrani (1747-1772). Alternatively, for the southern regions of Turkestan between the states of Bukhara and Afghanistan the fights have started. The analysis of data in historical literature shows that Ahmadshah Durrani tried to reduce the political influence of the Bukhara Emirate in order to conquer the territories of South Turkestan. For this, he supported the struggle of some Uzbek clans against the central government.

2. Materials and Methods.

Regarding the literature covering the topic, first of all, it is necessary to highlight the "Turkistan collection" created during the existence of the general governorship of Turkestan of the Russian Empire.



This resource, created in 1867-1917, contains various articles and reports of historical facts of that period. In this collection, the South Turkestan regions of Balkh, Maimana, Shibirgan, Kunduz and other places, information about their political and social history are presented in the travel memoirs of H. Vamberi in the 70th volume of the collection, in the memoirs of A. Borns in the 39th volume.given. Also V.V. Barthold, I. Bichurin, V.M. Masson, V.A. The relations between Afghanistan and Bukhara are mentioned in Romodin's works. While Gankovsky's research focuses on the history of the development of the Afghan armed forces, Y. Bregel's research focuses more on the relations between the Khanates of Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand.

3. Results and Discussion.

The German scholar Anke von Küngel, relying on the sources of the Mongol period, including Kadi Vafo Karmanagi ("Tuhfayi Khany"), Khumuli ("Tarihi Khumuli"), Muhammad Sharif ("Taj al-Tavorikh"), Togai from the Burkut tribe in Miyonkol in 1747-1750 - It can be seen that Ahmadshah Durrani supported Murad's rebellion in order to capture South Turkestan [28. 78]. Concluding that the leaders of the Uzbek clans themselves initially asked for help from the Afghan emir all grounds are sufficient for The fact that Togay Murad, the leader of the Burkut tribe, and some of his colleagues were in Kabul and Kandahar to participate in the ceremony of Ahmadshah's accession to the throne, and established relations with Ahmadshah, confirms our above opinions[26. 26]¹.

South Turkestan or Balkh province during the Ashtarkhanid period was the largest center after Bukhara in terms of its economic, political and cultural development, and the crown prince ruled this region during the Ashtarkhanid period. In the course of events on the eve of the change of dynasty, separatist movements also broke out in Balkh. In the information of Len-Paul Stanley, it is noted that since the time of Baqi Muhammad (1599-1605), the efforts to achieve independence in Balkh began to intensify. In 1752, Balkh (Southern Turkestan) completely left the influence of Bukhara[13. 199]. The conquest of Balkh by the Afghans is recorded in "Turkestanskiy sbornik" ("Collection of Turkestan") in 1752, and it is mentioned that this event happened during the period of the stupid emir of Bukhara, Abulghozi, and that they recaptured Bukhara 26 years later[32. 167]. Ahmadshah Durrani for the independence of his countryIt can be concluded that he fought with Iran until 1752. Because, only in 1752, he made peace with Nadirshah's grandson Shahrugh, and after that, A. Vamberi cites the information that Maimana, Ankhoi, Akcha, Shibirgan, Saripul, Khulm, Badakhshan, Balkh and Bamiyan were occupied. Also, the Hungarian scholar Danyolbi also cited information that did not concern him so much that the rebel lands were out of control [8. 127]. Information in historical literature confirms that internal political struggles in the Bukhara Emirate escalated during Danyolbi's time. Therefore, it can be concluded that he did not pay special attention to the South Turkestan tribes. According to researchers M.Orziev and A.Ahmadov, in 1750-1752, the Afghans of the Balkh, Shibirgan, Andkhoi, Kunduz, Maimana, Saripul, Khulm, Gurzivon tribes located on the left bank of the Amudarya belonged to the Bukhara Emirate.The occupation by the Bukhara Emirate of South Turkestan made it a

¹ South Turkestan or Afghan Turkestan. It is the southern part of Turkestan, and its territory covers the area from the confluence of the Kokcha River with the Amudarya in the northeast to Herat in the southwest. Its length is 800 km. Its width is about 180 km from the border of the Central Asian countries to the Hindu Kush. The area is 150,000 square meters. km. and corresponds to a little less than a quarter of the territory of Afghanistan. The majority of the population consists of Uzbeks, Tajiks, Turkmens and Hazaras. The conquest by Afghanistan began in the 1750s. However, Abdurrahman Khan, the emir of Afghanistan (1880-1901), subdued the last Maimana bek in 1884 and declared himself the emir of Afghanistan and Turkestan. See more. [3. 38-39]



permanent opponent of the Durrani state and caused a series of wars in the future [21. 161]. According to some historians, Muhammad Rahimbi recruited troops from some Afghan tribes into his army. They are believed to be part of the Afghan soldiers who were in the service of the Iranian ruler Nadirshah [9]. This leads to the conclusion that they were probably representatives of Afghan tribes who were rivals with Ahmad Shah, or soldiers recruited by the Emirate of Bukhara to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan in the future. This, in turn, caused negative consequences in Bukhara-Afghan relations. Historical sources and information from literature show that not all clan leaders supported the Mangit dynasty that replaced the Ashtarkhanids in Bukhara. Muhammad Rahim Khan his superior He had to fight with the governors of Oratepa and Khojand, Kenagas, Bahrin, Kipchak and other tribes in order to recognize his authority. It is possible that Rahim Khan hired Afghan soldiers to fight against the local governors. In any case, this was undoubtedly one of the excuses that worsened relations with the Afghan state. Local governors and emirs also constantly tried to get help from outside in order to become independent from the central government. Information in historical literature confirms that newly formed and increasingly powerful Afghanistan was one of the partners in this regard. For example, the fact that Muhammad Aminbi, the head of the Yuz tribe in Hisor, sent ambassadors led by Cholibek and Muhammad Dost to Afghanistan in 1753 asking for help from Ahmad Shah in the fight against Muhammad Rahim Khan serves to justify our above opinions [26. 27]. After the death of Rahim Khan then the rebel governors of Oratepa and Khojand occupied Jizzakh, Khatirchi, Kattakurgan, Samarkand, and even began to threaten Bukhara. During this period, Bukhara also waged wars with Kokan, Afghanistan, and Khiva [18]. This was one of the serious obstacles to regaining the lost South Turkestan lands.

It is no exaggeration to say that the departure of South Turkestan or Balkh region from the structure of the Bukhara state began in 1737 with the conquest of these lands by Rezaquli, the son of Iranian ruler Nadirshah Afshar. In 1740, Nadirshah's request to give up Balkh, the center of the important trade route between India, Central Asia and Iran, in favor of Iran, was satisfied by the last khan from Ashtarkhani, Abulfayz Khan. Since then, 12 provinces, officially dependent on Iran, but practically independent, such as Badakhshan, Kunduz, Anderob, Khulm, Mazari Sharif, Balkh, Bamiyan, Akcha, Saripul, Andkhai, Maimana and Shibirghan have been created [29. 65]. After the crisis of Nadir Shah's state, these lands became the center of competition between Bukhara and Afghanistan due to the reasons and excuses mentioned above. Balkh, which is considered the central city of the country, serves as the seat of the Afghan garrison and viceroy began to function as a transit center. Until 1772, the city of Balkh was the center of Afghan Turkestan. In the same year, when a large part of the population died as a result of cholera, the governor moved his permanent residence to Mazari Sharif [22. 60a]. Afghanistan, especially Yu.V. Gankovsky mentions that South Turkestan (Balkh) was occupied by Ahmadshah Durrani between 1750-1752. It also lists the territories of Balkh, Shibirghan, Andkhai, Kunduz, Maymana as conquests. Mir Ghulam Gubor, an Afghan historian who actively participated in the social and political movements of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, includes Bagdis and Farab among the lands temporarily conquered by Ahmad Shah [6. 69]. So, in 1750-1752, several small bekys, especially one of the big ones, Badakhshan, were not subjugated. Badakhshan is an Afghan state which we will discuss in detail later. According to Gankovsky, although an Afghan garrison was stationed in Balkh, practically no one obeyed the Afghan emir, and because of this, Ahmadshah was forced to raise troops for the second time in 1755 to subjugate these lands [5. 29]. In some historical literature, it is also possible to find information about the fact that the Beks, which were annexed to Afghanistan, obeyed only in name, and did not pay a single rupee of tax to the Afghan treasury [10. 130]. This also leads to the conclusion that the Beliks of South Turkestan may have used the Afghan emirs to become independent from the Bukhara state with the help of the Afghans. Most likely, the Uzbeks wanted to capture rich spoils and serve the state of Ahmadshah Durrani, who was conducting an active foreign



policy. It can be said that they put it above the Bukhara Emirate, where internal political struggles are raging. Because, in 1757, the number of Uzbeks in the military campaign made by Ahmad Shah to India was 50 thousand, and the number of Uzbeks in it was 12 thousand. [12]. On the other hand, in order to keep the lands of South Turkestan in his hands, Ahmadshah Durrani carries out resettlement or, in other words, colonization. During his reign, 5,000 Afghans who served in the military were moved to the outskirts of Balkh, and according to their service, a plot of land yielding crops in the amount of *zauj* (6 *kharvar*) and *fard* (3 *kharvar*) was shared with the condition of leaving an inheritance to their descendants [11. 17]. Several attempts were made to completely subjugate the lands north of the Hindu Kush during the reign of Ahmad Shah. 1750-1752 and 1755 years, in order to capture Badakhshan and punish its Mir, Ahmadshah Durrani's most reliable commander Shah Valikhan marched successfully and Mir Sultanshah was executed. Muhammad Eminkhoja, one of the Kashghar hojas, will be installed on the throne. Badakhshan will be subordinated to Afghanistan as a vassal state. However, subjugation was only until the death of Ahmadshah in 1772. It is recorded in the historical literature that after the death of Eminkhoja, the son of Sultanshah sat on the throne [14. 31-32].

Mir Izzatullah, a Muslim from India, a representative of the British spy service, wrote that in 1812, Mir Muhammadshah, the son of Sultanshah, was the ruler in Badakhshan [7. 17]. It can be said that the execution of Burkhaniddinkhoja and Jahankhoja by Badakhshan ruler Sultanshah in Kashgar against the rule of the Chinese Qing state was the reason for the conquest mentioned above. Dragon The execution of the Kashghar lords by Sultanshah, who received the nickname, meant that he was pursuing a policy of vassalage to China in the region. In the sources of that time, it is noted that the Qing state sent gifts to the Sultanshah every year [23. 545]. N.Ya, who translated Chinese sources into Russian, provided information such as Badakhshan's ruler Sultanshah's vassal dependence on the Chinese Qin Empire, sending tribute to the Qianlong Palace, as well as the fact that he was awarded the title of second-rank general in the Chinese Palace for his services. It can be seen that Bichurin also cited [2. 142-143]

The founding of the independent Badakhshan principality dates back to the 17th century. Its founder is Yorbek Khan, who is considered to be the person who built the city of Faizabad, the center of Badakhshan. In 1647, Badakhshan was captured by the Shaibanis, and Yorbek Khan (in some historical literature, after Shaibani Ubaidullah Khan occupied Badakhshan, he appointed Yorbek Khan as the governor, and there is also information related to the fact that he quickly declared himself independent. See more. [30. 25] He founded an independent dynasty. Yorbek's the last descendant, Mir Muhammadshah, was dethroned by Mir Murodbek of Kunduz in 1822. He appointed Mirzo Kalon as the governor of Badakhshan. After Murodbek's death, Mirzo Kalon declared independence and even conquered Kunduz. His successor, Mir Shah Nizamiddin, ruled until 1862. His successor Jahandarsho from 1867 another contender for the throne, Mahmudshah, begins to fight in 1869 Mahmudshah overthrows Jahandarsho with the help of Afghans. Jahandarsho, who fought until 1872, was forced to go to Ferghana. Mahmudshah was overthrown by the Afghans in 1874 and the independence of Badakhshan was terminated. See more. [1. 346] The reason for the Sultanshah's submission to China was the fact that Fu De's soldiers pursued the Kashgar lords and approached Badakhshan through Shugnan and Vakhan. The presence of a monument in honor of Chinese soldiers in the "Turkestan Collection" at Yashil Lake is given as proof of this. See more. [31. 11]

It is mentioned that the killing of the lords who fled to Badakhshan was carried out by China every year to the rulers of Badakhshan, and according to the reports of A. Borns, Badakhshan continued until the governor of Kunduz, Muradbek, conquered it, and it was five years after this incident [24. 315]. The analysis of historical sources and data in the literature shows that the Chinese state tried to ensure the safety of the caravans in exchange for the payment of money to the governors of these regions through Shugnon, Roshan, Sarikol, Kanjut, Vakhan, the trade route to India and Afghanistan before the establishment of the Seven City States of Yakubbek in Eastern Turkestan. 25. 126]. There is no doubt



that Badakhshan, which is in the center of this route, was of great importance in the security of the caravans. During these events, Ahmadshah Durrani's attempt to organize a military coalition of Muslim countries in Central Asia against China happened, and there are enough reasons for us to conclude that the Bukhara Emirate was against this union. Because the territorial disputes between the two countries prevented the full formation of this union. The fact that we did not find information about the reaction of the Bukhara state to these processes in historical sources and literature is the reason for our conclusion. Our information about the period between 1760-1770 between the states of Bukhara and Afghanistan is not accurate and complete. With the death of Ahmadshah Durrani, the Kunduz Beg revolted. Ahmedshah's successor, Temurshah, could not succeed even if he withdrew his army three times. In 1789, when a large army was withdrawn, Kunduz recognized vassalage. However, complete subjugation was not possible [5. 30]. During this period, the emir Shahmurad (1785-1800), who had partially resolved the internal conflicts in Bukhara, went to fight for the lands of South Turkestan. To fight as an excuse to start, it is mentioned in "Turkestan Collection" that during the military campaign of Amir Shahmurad to Marv against the Shiites, the Afghan amir Temurshah (1772-1793) helped the Marvites as a reason and excuse [8. 122]. Since Marv will not pose a threat to Bukhara in the south-west in the future, its 40,000 inhabitants were forcibly relocated to the outskirts of Bukhara, and the ground was prepared for future wars [27. 21]. After the death of Ahmad Shah, the internal political situation in Afghanistan worsened, and Timur Shah moved the capital of the state from Kandahar to Kabul in order to prevent the rebellion of the large Barakzai tribe, a large number of Afghans. During his time, the Beks on the left bank of the Amudarya were subject to the Afghan state only in name, it is mentioned in fundamental literature [12. 573]. In order to strengthen the central government and to reduce the dependence on the clans in the recruitment of soldiers, Temurshah begins to accept mountain Tajiks and even Dzhungars into his army [11. 4]. The Uzbek strongholds on the left bank of the Amudarya became a battle ground again during the reign of Temurshah. First, Temurshah's rule over these provinces was only in name. Also, during the time of Temurshah, no one wanted to come to the Turkestan territories as governor. According to the funny stories told by his contemporaries, when the itinerant clowns, monkey and snake charmers, in response to the question "Do you want to go to Turkestan as a governor?", they threw themselves on the ground and started asking what their sins were, Yu.V. Gankovsky cited [5. 30]. There is a reasonable historical truth in the appearance of such anecdotes during the reign of Timur Shah, on the one hand, the ruler of Bukhara, Shahmurad, and on the other hand, to repel the attacks of the representatives of the Iranian Qajar dynasty on Herat and Balkh. forced to is recorded in the fundamental literature [19. 135]. During Timur Shah's military campaign in India in 1788, Bukhara emir Shahmurad occupied Afghan Turkestan.

Although Temurshah himself came against Shahmurad with a large army, it is recorded in the historical literature that both sides were afraid of a decisive battle [29. 73]. According to A. Vamberi, Amir Shahmurad's attack on South Turkestan coincided with Temurshah's military campaign in Bagalpur in India, Temurshah came with an army of 100,000 people the next year, i.e. in 1789, Rahmatbiy, the governor of Akcha who was loyal to Shahmurad, fled to Kelif, after a truce was concluded between the two, Temurshah died. until (1793) the emir Shahmurad did not attack South Turkestan [8. 128-129]. After this truce, a separate new agreement was probably not concluded. In any case, it is in the historical literature There is no information about it. Probably for this reason, some historians of the Mangit era believe that this peace was followed during the reign of the next rulers. For example, similar sentences can be found in Khumuli's work. According to the date of the writing of the work, the German scholar von Kügengel suggests that the peace between Shahmurad and Temurshah was declared to be in effect by Khumuli in 1837-1838 [28. 165].



The borders of the Uzbek territories in South Turkestan (second half of the 19th century)²



In some historical literature, it is noted that Temurshah himself did not march against Shahmurad for the Balkh region, and the number of soldiers mentioned as 100,000 is exaggerated. As the military campaign to India continues, we can read information about the fact that one of Temurshah's generals, Abdullatif Khan, came with an army of 40,000 people against Amir Shahmurad [11. 12]. German scientist Anke von Küngengel mentions that according to the peace between Shahmurad and Temurshah, it was agreed that Balkh and Badakhshan would belong to Afghanistan, and Maimana and Andhoy would belong to Bukhara, based on the information from the Mangit period sources [28. 85]. In Kashkuli Salimi, we can read information about how Shahmurad defeated Temurshah in a battle, this battle took place in Akcha region, and Temurshah returned to Kabul [15. 290]. Amir Shahmurad's fight against Temurshah is also somewhat successful in foreign literature we find information related to the fact that he managed to keep the western parts of Maymana and Okcha under the influence of Bukhara [4. 396]. V.M. Masson and V.A. According to the Romodins, the struggle between the two did not bring any changes to the situation in practice [14. 143]. Yu.V. Gankovsky quoted Abdul Karim Bukhari, who was an ambassador to countries such as Afghanistan, India, Turkey and witnessed the realities of that time, and Rahmatullah Khan Afshar was the governor of Andhoy, another important city of South Turkestan during the time of Temurshah, and a sermon was read in the name of Temurshah. After Rahmatullah's death, his son Yulduz Khan, who ascended the throne, was completely independent. There is also information that the real power in the South Turkestan region was in the hands of Qlich Arslankhan, the ruler of Khulm, at the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century [5. 31]. From the above comments, it can be concluded that although South Turkestan was destroyed in the struggle between Shahmurad and Temurshah, the local Beks tried to preserve their independence by hand, and some Beks managed to accomplish this task.

Maymana Beki. Arc. (second half of the 19th century)



Amir Shahmurad's next invasion of South Turkestan began after Temurshah's death. During the reign of Zamonshah (1792-1800), the successor of Timur Shah, the internal political situation in Afghanistan becomes more difficult. Competition with the Barakzoi tribes, the war that started with Iran causes the Afghan state to demand that the Emir of Bukhara, Shahmurad, renounce his claim to Balkh and its surroundings. Historical sources and literature have different information about this. A. Vamberi wrote down the sentences that in the struggle between Shahmurad and Zamonshah, the siege of Balkh and the capture of the Afghan commandant there, they did not surrender hoping that the besieged Afghan soldiers would come to help quickly, Zamonshah agreed to Shahmurad's demand based on the internal and external situation, S.A . Shumov and A.R. Andreev emir Ma'sum (Shahmurad) besieged Balkh in the spring of 1793, but in 1794, after mutual struggles (although the struggles were not sufficiently revealed), they mentioned that a truce was signed aimed at restoring the previous borders [8. 130; 27. 75]. The analysis of information in historical literature can be the basis for concluding that there was indeed an agreement between Shahmurad and Zamonshahs. After Zamonshah's brother Mahmudshah rebelled against his brother and was defeated, he fled to Bukhara in 1799. Zamonshah sent an ambassador and asked not to leave Mahmud in Bukhara, but to give him to himself. As a result, Mahmudshah was forced to go to Khiva. Muhammad Rahimkhan welcomed him here [8. 130]. Mahmudshah's failure to capture leads Zamonshah to form a military alliance with the Iranian Qajar dynasty against the Bukhara and Khiva khanates. A great external danger has arisen for the states of Bukhara and Khiva. However, in 1799 Zamonshah and his minister Sarafroz Khan had a dispute and Sarafroz was executed. This caused the rebellion of the Barakzoi tribe, headed by Sarafroz Khan, and Mahmud Shah was recalled from Khiva against Zamonshah and placed on the throne. The defeated Zamonshah was drawn to the eye [27. 75]. Fearing his future fate, Zamonshah managed to escape to the Emirate of Bukhara, and information about his stay there until the end of his life has been preserved in historical literature. Later, it is known that Fatt Khan (the leader of the Barakzai), who gained real power in Afghanistan, made military campaigns against Iran in alliance with the Khan of Khiva[17].

4. Conclusion.

The main factors that can be seen in the political relations of the Bukhara-Afghanistan states, which began in the middle of the 18th century, can be assessed as the following. First, the establishment of an independent Afghan state and to start an aggressive policy. Second, the change of dynasty in the state of Bukhara and internal political chaos in the early period. Thirdly, political instability in Afghanistan at the end of the 18th century and a certain centralization process in Bukhara can be considered as the beginning of efforts to unify previously lost lands. This process remained the main cause of tensions throughout the 19th century.



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