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# EMIRATE OF BUKHARA DURING THE TIME OF EMIR NASRULLAH



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## **EMIRATE OF BUKHARA DURING THE TIME OF EMIR NASRULLAH**

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## INTRODUCTION

After the independence of Uzbekistan, the Uzbek people had the opportunity to rediscover their rich and ancient history. "We all know very well what difficult times and difficult trials there have been in the thousand-year history of the Uzbek people"<sup>1</sup>. It is this past rich in trials, this inexhaustible culture that encourages the Uzbek people to take a step towards a great and bright future, to overcome difficulties and trials and unites them on the path of common goals. After all, as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev said: "The most recent history of Uzbekistan and the universal achievements we have achieved, our brave and tenacious people are able to overcome any difficulties, obstacles and trials with their strength and will." gives a full reason to say that he is capable"<sup>2</sup>.

Thanks to independence, a wide way has been opened to study the rich historical, scientific, cultural and spiritual heritage of the Uzbek people and to use it as an invaluable property of the nation. Spiritual wealth, values are the priceless treasure and source of development of the state, nation and individual. The science of history is especially important in strengthening and developing this spiritual and ideological basis.

Today, objective conditions have been created for an impartial study of the centuries-old history of the peoples of Central Asia, for restoring the spiritual values of the peoples who lived in this ancient region. In such a situation, historians were faced with great tasks of re-studying various sources, re-interpreting them and putting them into scientific circulation, analyzing historical facts on the basis of new methodological and civilizational approaches. The history of the Central Asian khanates, especially the history of the Bukhara Emirate which is relatively little studied, is one of the most relevant topics.

The Emirate of Bukhara is one of the three major khanates that existed in Central Asia from the middle of the 18th century to the 20s of the 20th century.

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<sup>1</sup> Мирзиёев Ш. М. Эркин ва фаровон, демократик Ўзбекистон давлатини бирга курамиз. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2017. – Б. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Мирзиёев Ш. М. Эркин ва фаровон, демократик Ўзбекистон давлатини бирга курамиз. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2017. – Б. 7.

One of the most powerful rulers of Bukhara Emirate is Emir Nasrullah (1827-1860). During the reign of Nasrullah, the Emirate of Bukhara became one of the largest states in Central Asia. The country has advanced politically, militarily, economically and culturally. The welfare of the residents of Bukhara Emirate has increased. During the reign of Emir Nasrullah, he carried out many reforms in the administration, money and military spheres which had an impact on the country's development. A lot of studies have been done about Emir Nasrullah. Especially during the time of the Soviet government, Emir Nasrullah's personality was criticized only through black paint. After Uzbekistan gained independence, great attention was paid to re-studying the history of our country objectively. As a result, Emir Nasrullah and his reign began to be objectively studied again by the historians of our country.

After the independence of Uzbekistan, for the first time, there was an opportunity to study the history of Uzbekistan deeply and comprehensively to make an objective and impartial assessment of it. During the years of independence, historians of our country conducted a lot of researches, works were created and are being created about Bukhara Emirate, in particular, the period of Emir Nasrullah's rule.

H. Ziyoyev, A. Ahmadjonov, K. Hakimova, F. Kasimov, Sh. Vahidov, P. Ravshanov, Q. Rajabov, A. Odilov, L. Muhammadjonova, B. Tursunov and other authors are noteworthy.

The analysis of the researches created during the period of independence shows that some aspects of the history of the reign of the ruler of Bukhara, Emir Nasrullah were partially and generally covered in a number of articles and pamphlets.

## **CHAPTER I**

## **POLITICAL SITUATION OF BUKHARA EMIRATE DURING THE REIGN OF EMIR NASRULLAH**

### **1.1 Nasrullah is the emir of Bukhara**

After the sudden death of the ruler of Mangit Emir Haydar on October 6, 1826, at the age of 48, in the city of Bukhara a fierce struggle for power began between the representatives of the dynasty. Emir Haydar was in the presence of his son Nasrullah who was the governor of Karshi region and while returning to Bukhara, he fell ill and died after reaching the capital. After the death of Emir Haydar, he left 7 sons and 8 daughters which made the situation even more complicated. In Bukhara, courtiers, clan chiefs and military commanders favoring one of the Mangit princes, inciting princes against each other further escalated and intensified this struggle.

According to Mirza Olim Makhdum Haji's work "History of Turkestan", the names of Emir Haydar's sons were as follows: Husayn Khan, Nasrullah Bahadur Khan, Umar Khan, Abdullah, Zabir Khan and Jahangir Khan<sup>3</sup>.

At the time of Emir Haydar's death, his eldest sons Nasrullah Karshi and Umar Khan were governors of Karmana. Historian scientist Mirza Abdulazim Sami Bostaniy (1839 - 1908) gave important information about this in his work "Tarihi salotini mangitiya" ("History of the rulers of Mangit"). According to historians such as Ahmad Donish (1827 - 1897) and Mirza Abdulazim Sami when Emir Haydar was ill in bed, he called the courtiers to his presence and killed his eldest son Husayn Tora (1797 - 1826).

According to Ahmad Donish's work "Ta'rihi saltanati mangitiya" ("History of the Kingdom of the Mangits") written by Ahmad Donish at the end of his life (the second name of this book is "Historical Treatise") Husayn Tora was born on June 11, 1797 in Bukhara. He is the eldest son of Emir Haydar. The prince mastered scientific knowledge at a young age. Husayn Torah wrote poems was well aware of medicine, chemistry and astrology. According to the sources, Husayn Tora was tutored by Maulana Sharif Khoja Mawlavi, a descendant of

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<sup>3</sup> Мулла Олим Махдум Хожи. Тарихи Туркистон. – Қарши: Насаф, 1992. – Б. 114 – 115.

the famous Sheikh Muhammad Sharif Alawi Bukhari. When Husayn Tora came of age, he was the ruler of Jizzakh for a short time. However, he soon returned to Bukhara, handing over the governorship to Muhammad Rahim Devanbeg. Later, for a short period of time, he was governor of Karmana and Samarkand regions. Husayn Tora won the love of his subjects with his generosity, enthusiasm and other qualities during the governorship. According to the sources, he gave one hundred and one thousand gold coins of Bukhara to the citizens. However, some influential officials in the palace, first of all, Hakimbi Koshbegi, did not like his civic-mindedness. So, after the death of Emir Haydar, Husayn Tora was first on the throne of Bukhara Emirate as the eldest son and crown prince according to the will and he ruled as Emir Husayn for 78 days. His emir period lasted from October 9, 1826 to December 22 of the same year. Emir Husayn is the fifth Mangit emir to sit on the throne of Bukhara. The author of the work "History of Turkestan" later evaluated the personality of Emir Husayn as follows: "Emir Husayn was generous, virtuous and friendly, a traveler and patriot"<sup>4</sup>.

Historian and statesman Mirzo Salimbek (1850-1930) in his work "Tawarikhi muttakadimin wa muttaakhirin" concisely described the period of Emir Husayn's reign as follows: "After the death of Emir Haydar, Mir Husayn Tora became the king in place of his father and gave him all, came from the provinces, reigned for seventy-eight days and died. He lived thirty years." As mentioned above, some influential officials in the palace did not like these qualities of Emir Husayn and tried to remove him from the throne. Muhammad Hakimbiy, who had been the governor of Bukhara since the time of Emir Haydar, secretly sent a person to Nasrullah who was ruling in Karshi at that time and told the prince that he was the most worthy person for the throne of Bukhara and tried to make him rebel against his brother Emir Husayn. Emir Nasrullah set off from Karshi towards Bukhara with a large army. However, according to a historical

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<sup>4</sup> Мулла Олим Махдум Ҳожи. Тарихи Туркистон. – Қарши: Насаф, 1992. – Б. 115.

source, "Nasrullah Bahadur Khan could not resist Emir Husayn and was waiting for the political situation to change"<sup>5</sup>.

After Emir Husayn suddenly fell ill and soon died, the struggle for power in Bukhara reached a climax again. Mulla Olim Makhдум Haji who showed this situation in his work, summarized the opinions of contemporary historians and came to the following conclusion: "... Emir Husayn's reign did not last long and he died unexpectedly. They accuse Hakim Koshbegi in this regard"<sup>6</sup>.

Alexander Burnes (1805-1841) a trade representative of the East India Political Company actually a lieutenant of the British army was in Bukhara a few years after the death of Emir Husayn (1831-1833). A. Burnes, in his three-volume book "Journey to Bukhara..." for the first time in world historiography, covers the details of the death of Emir Husayn and says that the amir died as a result of poisoning from poison added to food by Hakim Koshbegi. Herman Vambery (1832-1913) a well-known orientalist and traveler who visited Bukhara in 1863 in the form of a "Turkish pilgrim" and at the same time a secret agent of the British Empire in his two-volume famous work "History of Bukhara or Movarounnahr" confirmed A. Burnes's views. Expresses the following comments: "After three months of rule, Emir Husayn was poisoned by the governor of Bukhara. It is assumed that Nasrullah was also involved in the death of Emir Husayn"<sup>7</sup>.

So, the ruler of Bukhara, Emir Husayn (he was also called Mir Husayn Tora) died of poisoning on December 22, 1826 in the city of Bukhara.

After Emir Husayn, Emir Omar Khan sat on the throne of Bukhara. Despite the fact that Emir Umar Khan ruled for a short time, he also forms a certain stage in the history of the old Bukhara Emirate. Umar Khan was born on December 19, 1810 in the city of Bukhara as the third son of Emir Haydar, the ruler of the Mangit dynasty. Umar Khan was the governor of Karmana during the reigns of his father Haydar and his brother Husayn. Unlike his brothers Emir Husayn and

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<sup>5</sup> Ражабов Қ. Насруллоҳхон. – Тошкент: Абу матбуот-консалт, 2011. – Б. 6 – 7.

<sup>6</sup> Мулла Олим Махдум Ҳожи. Тарихи Туркистон. – Қарши: Насаф, 1992. – Б. 115.

<sup>7</sup> Ражабов Қ. Насруллоҳхон. – Тошкент: Абу матбуот-консалт, 2011. – Б. 7.

Nasrullah, Umar Khan was distinguished by his physical and intellectual potential in his youth.

When Emir Husayn who was the ruler of Bukhara, fell ill, in the late autumn of 1826, Umar Khan asked Karmana to come to the capital of Bukhara immediately and bequeathed that he be elevated to the position of emir in his place and died. After the death of Emir Husayn with the help of some courtiers and army commanders, Sayyid Mir Umar ascended the throne of Bukhara emir on December 23, 1826. Emir Umar Khan as the sixth emir of the Mangit dynasty, ruled for only about a month. At that time, Umar Khan was a young boy who had just turned 17 years old<sup>8</sup>.

Historians Muhammad Mirolim Bukhari (19th century) and Mirza Salimbek wrote that Emir Umar Khan did not have much prestige among the people and even during his tenure as emir, he was mainly devoted to luxury. In one of the historical sources of that time, this situation is shown as follows: "Emir Umar Khan's behavior was not good, moreover, he was ignorant of state affairs." At that time, the state administration in the Bukhara Emirate was in the hands of court nobles such as Togai Kazakh and Ismatullahbi Kalmaq who were self-interested, that is, at their discretion. Concerned about this situation, most of the courtiers and officials sent a letter to the Governor of Karshi, Nasrullah Khan who is considered the brother of Emir Umar Khan. Sayyid Mansur Alimi (son of Emir Sayyid Alim Khan) who was well aware of palace conflicts and corruption, later in his book "Bukhara - Cradle of Turkestan" gently describes these processes as follows: "Bukhara officials invited Sayyid Nasrullah Khan to the throne of Bukhara and he heeded the call and came from Karshi to Bukhara. But his brother Sayyid Umar closed the gates of Bukhara for his brother. Emir Nasrullah went back to visit the graves of Hazrat Bahauddin Nahshband and from there he turned towards Samarkand and took Miyanqal under his control. Then he returned to Bukhara and besieged it. Hakim Koshbegi, Rajabbek the propeller and Ayozbi who were inside

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<sup>8</sup> Ражабов Қ. Насруллоҳхон. – Тошкент: Абу матбуот-консалт, 2011. – Б. 7 – 8.

the city of Bukhara, united and opened the gates of Bukhara for Emir Nasrullah. Emir Nasrullah placed his brother Sayyid Umar in the yard of his son-in-law Sayyid Ahmad who is located in the Baland Guzar Mosque<sup>9</sup>.

At this time, after occupying Samarkand without firing a single shot, Nasrullah Khan sat on the famous Koktash throne and declared himself Emir. According to the tradition left over from the Timurid era, after taking the throne, the rulers of Movarounnahr came to Samarkand, sat on the Koktash throne and gave their authority a political tone. After Samarkand Nasrullah Khan again turned to Bukhara and occupied Miyanqal oasis, Kattakorgan and Karmana, in short, the entire area between the two capitals. Relying on the support of the people of the Zarafshan oasis and proud of his victories Nasrullah Khan marched on the capital Bukhara. According to the famous historian scientist Hakim Khan Tora (XIX century) in his work "Muntakhab at-Tawarikh" ("Collection of Histories") when Nasrullah Khan brought his army from Samarkand to Bukhara Emir Umar Khan also opposed him with his army and Karmana Both armies will face each other in the region. However, on the eve of the battle, Emir Umar Khan's army was disorganized and dispersed. Emir Haydar's fourth, fifth and sixth sons, Zahir Khan, Hamza Khan and Safar Khan turned their backs on their brothers Umar Khan and joined their brothers Nasrullah Khan. In the same source, there is also the following opinion: "Nasrullah Khan, knowing the blessed steps of these people and being filled with brotherly love embraced each of them with mercy and grace, prayed and appointed a place next to him". So, after a 50-day (according to Mirza Abdulazim Sami, 70-day) siege Nasrullah Bahadur Khan captured the capital Bukhara without a fight as a result of the actions of Hakimbiy Koshbegi, Rajabbek the propeller and gunner Ayozbiy from inside the city and at the beginning of April 1827 ( According to Hakim Khan Tora on March 18, 1827, according to H. Vamberi, on March 22) he sat on the throne of Bukhara as the seventh Mangit emir. Ahmad Donish writes in his work "Tarihi sultanati mangitiya" ("The history

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<sup>9</sup> Ражабов Қ. Насруллоҳхон. – Тошкент: Абу матбуот-консалт, 2011. – Б. 8.

of the kingdom of the Mangits") that Emir Nasrullah sat on the throne of the emirate in Bukhara on the last Thursday of the month of Ramadan in 1242<sup>10</sup>.

According to the historian, Emir Umar Khan hid in the yard of his sister (her husband's name was Said Ahmed Khoja) who lived in Bukhara. The famous Bukhara scholar Mawlawi Sharif Khoja (Qazi Muhammad Sharif ibn Abdullah Khoja) asked the new ruler Nasrullah Khan for the food of Emir Umar. Emir Nasrullah banishes his brother Omar Khan from Bukhara. Umar Khan first lives in Herat with Komronshah ibn Mahmudshah for some time. According to some sources, Umar Khan also went to Mashhad and Balkh. Then he came to Kokan and lived in this city. Khan of Kokand Muhammad Alikhan (1822-1841) gave him his sister in marriage. There are conflicting information about Umar Khan's later life and untimely death in various sources. According to H. Vamberi Umar Khan died of cholera in Kokanda soon after that. This event happened in 1245 Hijri (1829 AD). According to A. Burnes the political representative of the East India Company, after Umar Khan's death, his ashes were brought from Kokan to Bukhara and buried. The Uzbek historian Mirza Olim Makhdum Haji further clarified these thoughts and emphasized that Umar Khan died of cholera in 1245 AH, his body was brought to Bukhara and buried in front of the grave of his grandfather Muhammad Daniyolbiy. So, if we take into account that A. Burnes and H. Vambery went to Bukhara a few years after these events took place, it should be recognized that their opinions are close to the historical truth. However, some historians also said that Umar Khan was killed by his brother Emir Nasrullah. For example, according to the historian Mirza Abdulazim Sami in his book "History of Salatini Mangitiya" (1906 - 1907), when Umar Khan was sent to Kokhan, Emir Nasrullah called Khayrullah Beg to kill his brother Umar Khan at the behest of his supporters. Khayrullahbek came to Kokhan, killed Omar Khan and brought his head to Bukhara and showed it to Nasrullah Khan. Alloma Fitrat repeated these thoughts in his later historical treatise entitled "The reign of emir

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<sup>10</sup> Ражабов Қ. Насруллоҳхон. – Тошкент: Абу матбуот-консалт, 2011. – Б. 10.

Olim Khan" (1930). So, Umar Khan died at the age of 19 as a result of cholera in Kokand<sup>11</sup>.

Emir Nasrullah Bahadur Khan, the seventh ruler of the Mangit dynasty who went down in history under the name Khani Shahid (Shahid Khan) was born on June 1, 1806 in the city of Bukhara as the second son of Emir Haydar. The famous scholar Ahmad Donish wrote about this in his work "History of the Kingdom of Mangitiya". Some historians have written different information about Emir Nasrullah's date of birth. According to them, Emir Nasrullah died in 1860 at the age of 63. So, from their writings, it means that Emir Nasrullah was born in 1797. However, if we take into account that he is the second son in Emir Haydar's family, the opinion written by Ahmad Donish is much closer to the truth. In Nasrullah Khan's spiritual maturity, the famous sheikh Muhammad Husayn Alavi Bukhari (1785-1870) who had great influence in Bukhara, played an important role. Later, Nasrullah moved this sheikh whom he considered his elder, from the village of Qori Kamal in the Romitan district to the city of Bukhara, allocated him a special room in the house of Sheikh Habibullah and assigned him a pension. This information is given by the historian Muhammad Nasriddin Hanafi Hasani Bukhari (son of Emir Muzaffar) in his work "Tuhfat az-zairin" ("Gift to Pilgrims") published in New Bukhara in 1910. Nasrullah Khan ruled Karshi during the rule of his father Emir Haydar and his brothers Husayn and Umar Khan. After the death of Emir Haydar, he won over his brothers Emir Husayn (1797-1826) and Emir Umar Khan (1810-1829) and other brothers in the fierce struggle for power and at the beginning of April 1827, at the age of 21, he sat on the throne of the Bukhara Emirate. Emir Nasrullah Khan became the seventh ruler of the Mangit dynasty who sat on the throne of the Bukhara Emirate. Historian scientist Mirza Abdulazim Sami believes that Muhammad Hakimbiy Koshbegi who was his father's minister, greatly helped Nasrullah Khan in taking the throne of Bukhara

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<sup>11</sup> Shamsutdinov R., Karimov Sh., Ubaydulayev O'. Vatan tarixi. – Тошкент: Sharq, 2010. – №2. – B. 86.

Emirate. He opens the gates of the city to Nasrullah Khan's troops besieging Bukhara<sup>12</sup>.

Munshi and historian Mirza Shams Bukhari who was a direct participant in the political events that took place in Bukhara in the 20s of the XIX century, helped all three sons of emir Haydar in turn in the struggle for power, and was in the service of all three rulers for more or less time. Later wrote in his work entitled "The account of some events of Bukhara, Kokan and Kashgar" (the last part of this work was published in Kazan in 1861 by orientalist V. Grigoryev) describing Emir Nasrullah's struggle for power, writes that a lot of blood was spilled in Bukhara at that time. According to Mirza Shams Bukhari, 7-8 thousand people died in the process of capturing the city of Bukhara and overthrowing Omar Khan from power. In addition, Emir Nasrullah executed 50-100 people every day in the early days of his rule, as a result of which many people fled to Shahrissabz and other places. Mirza Shams Bukhari himself was in the service of Emir Nasrullah for a certain period of time, but later he went to Shahrissabz, lived there for 11 months and then went to the former emir Umar Khan, who was in exile in Kokhan.

Summarizing the opinions of historians and travelers of that time about Emir Nasrullah, he lost all his potential rivals in a short period of time or expelled them from Bukhara. According to reports, Nasrullah shed the blood of 50-100 people in Bukhara every day, even if it is an exaggeration. In particular, according to the sources of that time, Emir Nasrullah - "Emir Nasrullah, who killed his brothers (Husayn, Umar) and occupied the throne of Bukhara, went down in history as the most cruel and bloodthirsty ruler of Bukhara. He was also called "butcher emir" because he executed many people every day in Bukhara in order to instill fear in his enemies and strengthen his power<sup>13</sup>.

After coming to power, Emir Nasrullah tries to destroy all the political forces that are his rivals in order to maintain his position. In this way, he does not spare even his close relatives (father, brothers, children, uncles, nephews, etc.),

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<sup>12</sup> Ражабов Қ. Насруллоҳхон. – Тошкент: Абу матбуот-консалт, 2011. – Б. 12.

<sup>13</sup> Сағдуллаев А., Аминов Б., Мавлонов Ў., Норқулов Н. Ўзбекистон тарихи: давлат ва жамият тараққиёти. – Тошкент: Академия, 2000. – Б. 196.

friends and guardians. When Emir Nasrullah took power, he ordered the execution of Ismatullahbi Kalmak, his son and the commanders of the army who fought by closing the gates of Bukhara when he arrived. According to the historian and statesman Mirzo Salimbek in his work "Tawarihi Muttaqadimin wa Muttahirin", Emir Nasrullah exiled his four surviving brothers: Mir Zabir, Mir Hamza, Mir Safar and the youngest brother. According to other sources (the works of A. Burnes and H. Vambery) Emir Nasrullah secretly killed his three brothers who were sent to one of the estates on the Amudarya coast. Mirza Olim Makhdum Haji, a representative of the Kokan historiography school who lived later wrote in his work "History of Turkestan", that Emir Nasrullo sent them to Charjoi and killed them. According to information, the parents of Zobir Tora and Jahangir Tora were from the Khojabori family<sup>14</sup>.

Muhammad Hakimbiy Koshbegi who greatly helped Emir Nasrullah to gain power was appointed as the Prime Minister (koshbegi) of the country and his son was appointed as the governor of Karshi (Nasaf) region. Soon, various riots and rebellions that arose as a result of leadership and disorder in Bukhara were suppressed.

Emir Nasrullah strictly followed the instructions of Islamic law during his reign. Because Nasrullah Khan was a brave and courageous person, he was given the titles Bahadur Khan and Batur Khan. Famous historian and statesman Ahmad Donish, who was born in the year when Emir Nasrullah ascended the throne of Bukhara, later wrote, "Emir Nasrullah was a restrained and fearless, strict and intelligent ruler. During his reign, he punished and destroyed all those who became famous for sedition in the nation and ulus, participated in various rebellions of clans and tribes against the central authority or showed disrespect to the previous emirs. He did many favors and showed kindness to his followers. His estates have expanded. All the countries from Kokan to Kesh (Shahrisabz) were subject to him"

During his thirty-three-and-a-half-year rule in the Emirate of Bukhara, Emir Nasrullah (he is considered the ruler who asked for the kingdom the most among

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<sup>14</sup> Мулла Алим Махдум Ҳожи. Тарихи Туркистон. – Қарши: Насаф, 1992. – Б.116 – 118.

the Mangit emirs) in order to strengthen the state power, many clan and tribal leaders replaced officials with young and enthusiastic people from the lower classes. Ahmad Donish stated that he appointed more Tajiks and foreigners to the most important posts and positions. He removed the officials who put their own interests above the interests of the state and the people and took strict punishments against them. For example, the sphere of influence of Muhammad Hakimbiy Koshbegi who helped Nasrullah to take the throne of the emirate, is getting stronger and stronger in the emirate. He held the position of the deputy of the four Mangit emirs, starting from the era of Emir Haydar, for exactly 40 years. Hakimbiy strengthens his power to such an extent that he appoints his sons and relatives to the most important positions of the emirate. So, Hakimbiy's descendants had deep roots in Bukhara. A. Burnes who traveled to Bukhara in 1831-1833, wrote that when he was in Bukhara, two brothers of Hakimbiy Koshbegi were governors of two regions and his 13 sons were governors of different regions and districts. Even Hakimbiy always talked about one of Koshbegi's sons becoming Koshbegi instead of him. Hakimbiy himself inherited the position of koshbegi from his father. Hakimbiy Koshbegi, who belonged to the Mangit clan of Uzbeks, was about 60 years old at this time and he distinguished himself with his intellectual ability and perseverance. According to the traveler H. Vamberi, thousands of slaves worked in the large estates of Hakimbiy Koshbegi. He had countless livestock (horses and camels) and the merchant caravans of the king regularly traveled to Russia and other countries. Firstly, the increasing status of Hakimbiy Koshbegi, the fact that a large number of his relatives and family members occupied various prestigious positions in the emirate, that is a unique power was created within the government, secondly, Hakimbiy Koshbegi and his relatives' looting of public and state property, embezzlement of a large amount of the state treasury and thirdly, the desire to own a huge amount of wealth accumulated in the hands of Hakimbiy Koshbegi's family eventually exhausted Emir Nasrullah's patience said. Hakimbiy was transferred to the discretion of the Sharia Court (Kazikhana). He was accused of

misappropriating the state treasury and oppressing a citizen and was removed from his post and exiled first to Karshi and then to Nurota. Instead of Hakimbiy, Rahmonberdi was appointed to the post of Turkmen koshbegi. Soon after that, together with Hakimbiy Koshbegi and his old father-in-law Ayozi, both of them were executed in the spring of 1840<sup>15</sup>. Most of the executed Hakimbiy Koshbegi, Ayozi, Ismatullahbek and other officials worked in high positions during Emir Haydar's time. However, Nasrullah Khan did not punish the family members of these officials<sup>16</sup>.

Historian scholar Hakim Khan Tora described the activity and personality of Hakimbiy Koshbegi in his historical work "Muntakhab al-tawarikh" ("Collection of Chronicles") as follows: "Hakimbiy Koshbegi (Ministry of Refuge), Ayozi (The governor of Karshi), Shukurbi (the governor of Samarkand), gathered the amoratanahs together, sentenced them to prison, and confiscated all their property. These poor men were not allowed by their wives and children, they were banished from their courtyards and walked the streets of Bukhara with bare heads and bare feet, no one allowed them to enter their courtyards. After that, Shukurbi's gang took him out of the prison and killed the two prisoners in the prison. Hakimbiy Koshbegi killed four kings during his forty-year tenure as a minister, and his life span reached sixty-six years. There was no wiser, kinder and wise man like Hakimbi Koshbegi among the people of the country.

As a conclusion, it can be noted that since 1839-1840, Emir Nasrullah Khan tried to establish order in the country with strictness in his internal policy. He brutally punished officials who opposed his strict policy. That's why the book "History of Turkestan" written by the local historian Mirza Olim Makhdum Haji in the beginning of the 20th century contains the following thoughts: "Emir Nasrullah was so angry, he could not come to any minister and tell him what was wrong."

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<sup>15</sup> Мулла Олим Махдум Ҳожи. Тарихи Туркистон. – Қарши: Насаф, 1992. – Б. 116, 120 – 122.

<sup>16</sup> Ражабов Қ. Насруллоҳон. – Тошкент: Абу матбуот-консалт, 2011. – Б.18.

## **1.2. Foreign policy of Bukhara Emirate during the reign of Emir Nasrullah**

Emir Nasrullah conducted a strong internal policy and at the same time he actively conducted foreign policy with strictness. Nasrullah Khan as a politician who tried to unite the Khanates of Khiva and Kokand around Bukhara is of great importance in the history of Turkestan. In order to restore the territorial integrity of the country, he returned Bashoghir, Khojand, Oratepa, Tashkent, Jizzakh and Zomin to the Bukhara Emirate between 1840 and 1842. At this time, the internal situation in the Kokand Khanate became tense and the dissatisfaction of the upper classes and the people against the Khan increased. In 1841, Khan of Kokand Muhammad Ali Khan (about 1803-1842, reign: 1822-1841) recognized himself as the deputy of Bukhara emir Nasrullah Khan and abdicated in favor of his brother Sultan Mahmud Khan.

According to information, the main reason for this campaign of emir Nasrullah Khan on Kokand was the immorality and drunkenness of Kokand Khan Muhammad Alikhan (he was known as Madali Khan). Ethnographer and orientalist V.P. Nalivkin (1852 - 1918) quotes the following thoughts about Muhammad Alikhan: "He is stubborn, capricious, brought up as a critic, drunken, malicious and morally corrupt. Palace officials flatter him with wine and women"<sup>17</sup>. But some historians of Kokand noted that these definitions given to Muhammad Ali Khan are actually wrong. Because there is a hostile relationship between the historian Hakim Khan Tora and the Khan of Kokand Muhammad Ali Khan, as a result, Hakim Khan Tora wrote negative thoughts about Muhammad Ali Khan in the work "Muntakhab al-Tawarikh" ("Collection of Histories") and his information served as a source for many other historians.

According to information, Muhammad Ali Khan married the concubine of his late father Umar Khan and had a child with her. According to the historian and enlightener Ishaq Khan Tora Ibrat (1861-1937) in his work "Tarihi Fergana" ("The

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<sup>17</sup> Бобобеков Ҳ. Қўқон тарихи. – Тошкент: Фан, 1996. – Б. 240.

History of Fergana") this woman's name is Podshahkhan Ayyim. She was considered the daughter of Mahmudbek and was a very happy young man<sup>18</sup>.

It is known from historical sources that in order to justify his invasion campaign, emir Nasrullah came out with a claim that Muhammad Ali Khan committed an act contrary to Sharia by marrying a concubine whom his father wanted to marry. Ishaq Khan Tora Ibrat writes in his book "History of Ferghana" about what actually caused this action of emir Nasrullah: They are the words of the wicked. The original term is a fragment. For example, when Umar Khan said: "I will take it", Podshah Khan heard the husn of my mother, but he was charmed by the absentee and came as a reason for it... Muhammad Ali Khan made the people look like a rebel and a sinner, he violated the Sharia, he deserves reprimand, he came and treated many nobles and oppressed women with justice and as he was a woman of the last command, he reached the end of his life and took him to Bukhara.

In "Ansobu-s-salatin wa tawarikh ul-khawaqin" by Mirza Alim Mushrif, emphasis is placed on another reason for emir Nasrullah's invasion. "In 1252 (AD 1836-1837) there was a discussion between Ferghana Khan Muhammad Ali Khan and emir Nasrullah about the repair of the Bashoghir fortress... and for other reasons, emir Nasrullah Bahadir Khan gathered an army, marched to Ferghana region and his regular soldiers easily conquered Bashogirg and entered the Andean cities of Oratepa and Khojand. Andin Darulmulk came to Khokand, where Ferghana was located and went to Bukhara, accusing him of execution.

In the writings of other historians of that period, there is a consensus about the reasons for this invasion by Emir Nasrullah Kokand. All of them explained the reason for the invasion, first of all when Muhammad Ali Khan renovated the Bashoghir fortress bordering the emirate to strengthen the borders of the Kokand Khanate, moreover, after hearing the beautiful description of the concubine

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<sup>18</sup> Исоқхон Ибрат. Тарихи Фарғона. – Тошкент: Камалак, 1991.– Б. 296.

Podshah Khan whom Muhammad Ali Khan married, the emir fell in love with her in absentia. They will see when it is gone.

Muhammad Alikhan's continuation of illegal activities in Kokand, and on the other hand, his intention to permanently annex the territory of the Kokand Khanate to the Bukhara Emirate, prompted Nasrullah Khan to launch a new campaign against Kokand in the spring of 1842. On top of that, the opposition and discontent against the new Khan of Kokand, Sultan Murad Khan, and the former Khan, Muhammad Ali Khan, seriously increased in the Khanate of Kokand.

In April 1842, the capital of the khanate, the city of Kokand, was occupied by the army of the emir. By the decree of Nasrullah Khan, Sultan Mahmud Khan, Khan of Kokand, his brother Muhammad Alikhan, Muhammad Aminbek, the 14-year-old son of Muhammad Alikhan were brought to a special building called Zarrin in Kokand and executed. However, Nasrullah Khan did not limit himself to this, he killed 4 women and other nobles, the famous poet Nadirabegim the wife, mother and concubine of Muhammad Ali Khan who insulted him and made a terrible mistake<sup>19</sup>.

When it was discussed about this barbaric invasion of emir Nasrullah and many other unsavory deeds, the historians of that time noted that the people were very dissatisfied with him and began to call the amir not by his name, but by the nickname "Batir the Butcher".

During this period, the wars between the Khans served the interests of the Russian Empire. They tried to weaken Central Asian khanates by inciting each other. One of the examples of this diplomacy was the letter sent to the emir by the Russian Emperor Nicholas I soon after the conquest of the Kokand Khanate by emir Nasrullah in the spring of 1842. The emperor, knowing full well that the main cause of this unjust war between the two khanates was emir Nasrullah, expressed his satisfaction with the victory of the emir in Kokand. As if showing him a compliment, he wrote: "It is necessary to eliminate the struggle for the throne in

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<sup>19</sup> Мирзоалим Мушриф. Қўқон хонлиги тарихи. Ансоби ус-салотин ва таворих ул-хавоқин. – Тошкент: Ғофур Ғулом нашриёти, 1995. – Б. 20 – 21.

Kokand. After that, the lands from Turkestan and Tashkent to the banks of the Syrdarya, from Jizzakh to the border of Oratepa, Khojand, Kokand, Margilan and Kashgar will be in the hands of Your Highness. , we want you to rule." However, only three months before this letter, on February 25, 1842, in a letter addressed to Muhammad Ali Khan through the ambassador of the Kokand Khanate, Muhammad Halil Sahibzada, Nicholas I himself said: "Your powerful Russian state is regularly friendly. It was very nice for us to know your desire to be in contact. We accept your good intentions with full respect. We believe that your sincere concern for the establishment of friendly neighborly relations will lead to successful results in the future. We wish you all the best."

So, on April 26, 1842, emir Nasrullah added a large part of the territory of the Kokand Khanate to the Bukhara Emirate. The fact that emir Nasrullah Khan appointed Ibrahim Parvanachi Mangit (Kokan historians refer to him as Ibrahim Miyam), who was working as the governor (governor) of Samarkand, to Kokan as his deputy had negative consequences. The viceroy oppressed the local population and increased taxes. Regarding the activities of Ibrahim Dodhok in Kokand, there are conflicting information in the sources<sup>20</sup>. Muhammad Aziz Margiloni's work "History of Azizi" states that Ibrahim conducts politics with fair judgments, while Mulla Olim Makhdum Haji's "History of Turkestan" explains that on the contrary, he worsened the situation of the population<sup>21</sup>. At this point, it should be acknowledged that Muhammad Aziz wrote what he heard from his father in his work, and the work "History of Turkestan" was adapted to the censorship of the Russian Empire.

As a result, Kokand will soon lose his hand. In the summer of 1842, only 3 months later, the Kokand people revolted, defeated the army of Bukharas standing in the city with the help of Kipchaks, and put Sheralikhon on the throne of the Kokand Khanate. In the words of a local historian, "at that time, white appeared

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<sup>20</sup> Shamsutdinov R., Karimov Sh., Ubaydulayev O'. Vatan tarixi. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2010. – №2. – B. 108.

<sup>21</sup> Муҳаммад Азиз Марғилоний. Тарихи Азизий / Нашрга тайёрловчилар Ш. Воҳидов, Д. Сангилова. – Тошкент: Маънавият, 1999. – Б. 27.

on emir Nasrullah's beard, and the people used to say that he was making Kokand old."

Also, according to the historians of that time, emir Nasrullah, who left "Ibrahim Khayal" as the viceroy of the khanate, will soon face a severe blow, and the throne of Kokand will be taken over by Sherali Khan, a descendant of the Kokand khans. Emir Nasrullah, who was angry about this, went to Kokand again with his countless army. But this time it will not be possible to subdue the khanate again. In a situation where emir was besieging the city for about two months near the walls of the Kokand fortress, but was unable to achieve his goal, the troops led by Rahimqulikhan, the son of Khan of Khiva, Alloqulikhan, invaded the territory of the Bukhara Emirate and destroyed the fortress and fortifications. The news that they are occupying one after the other reaches, and emir Nasrullah is forced to go back and fight against the Khiva people with his army.

Conflicts between the Khanate of Khiva and the Emirate of Bukhara intensified during this period. In 1842-1843, the Khiva people took advantage of emir Nasrullah's presence in the Kokand campaign and attacked the territory of Bukhara. The fact that Khiva Khan encouraged the Marv Turkmen to attack the lands of the Bukhara Emirate characterizes the relations between these two countries.

At this time, both Uzbek states mainly sought to include Marv in their territory. In the end, Nasrullah Khan won this battle, and Marv again became a part of the territory of the Bukhara Emirate, as it was during the time of emir Shahmurad. In 1843, emir Nasrullah who had an active foreign policy, subjugated Marv.

During the reign of Khiva khan Allokuli Khan (1825-1842) and his successor Rahimqulikhan (1842-1845), Khiva people made military campaigns to Bukhara lands several times. In response, Emir Nasrullah marched on Khiva Khanate and besieged Hazorasp in 1843. However, the ideas of Emir Nasrullah to unite the lands of Khiva Khanate to the Bukhara state were not realized.

According to the information, "the emir gathered all the living souls, almost a hundred thousand black soldiers, against the Khiva, but the defeat and the taking of thousands of people as prisoners left him mentally disabled. Bukhara's black army retaliated against Khiva and was completely defeated near Hazorasp, and the emir barely escaped with his life, leaving terrible complications in his later life... they say that it lasts about four years after the Khiva Khan's looting. During these years, no one saw or knew that Emir Nasrullah once laughed or spoke openly with his followers"<sup>22</sup>.

The period of Emir Nasrullah's rule was spent under constant struggles against external enemies and internal enemies in the territory of the Bukhara Emirate. In particular, Nasrullah Khan waged an uncompromising struggle for many years against the Shahrisabz and Kitab districts under the control of the Kenagas who did not want to submit to the central authority in Bukhara.

During the period when Emir Nasrullah took power in Bukhara, under the leadership of Shahrisabz Daniyal father, it became a very strong country, not only able to defend itself, but also able to exert a significant influence on the political life of the emirate. In 1836, after the death of Daniyal, according to his will, his eldest son Khojaqulbi was appointed to Shahrisabz, and his younger son Bobobek to Kitab. Soon, the struggle between the brothers to strengthen their influence in Shahrisabz begins. In 1846, Khojaqulbi died after ruling Shahrisabz for 10 years. After his death, Shahrisabz's son Ashirkulibi, and Kitab's brother Iskandarbi (Daniyol's paternal son) became governors. Soon, Iskandarbi will take Shahrisabz out of Ashirkulibi's hands. Like his father, Iskandarbi conducts a policy of disobedience to the Bukhara emir<sup>23</sup>. This policy of his is supported by governors of Kenagas, some palace officials and Khanates of Kokand and Khiva. Moreover, the tendencies of disobedience to the central authority in Shahrisabz and Kitab had spread to Hisar and Balkh regions of the emirate.

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<sup>22</sup> Равшанов П. Малика Кенагас ойм ёхуд Амир Насруллонинг ўлими қиссаси. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2000. – Б. 149 – 150.

<sup>23</sup> Якубов Я. Шахрисабз ва Китоб тарихидан (XVIII – XIX асрлар биринчи ярмидаги ижтимоий-сиёсий ҳаёти). – Қарши: Насаф, 1996. – Б. 34 – 36.

Thus, Shahrissabz region has become the center of opposition in the territory of the emirate and regional governor Iskandar opposed the path of Emir Nasrullah who is pursuing the policy of centralization. Alexander's actions were actively supported by the neighboring Khanate of Kokand. The Kokand khans supported the weakening of the Bukhara Emirate and its division into several independent estates.

The years of Iskandar's reign are characterized by the continuation of many campaigns of emir Nasrullah on Shahrissabz. According to historian Mirza Abdulazim Sami, emir Nasrullah made 32 military campaigns on Shahrissabz during 20 years and finally captured Shahrissabz in 1856. Emir Nasrullah won by relying on the spiritual support of his elder Sheikh Muhammad Husayn Alavi Bukhari in capturing Shahrissabz. Another historian, scientist and writer Sadriddin Ayniy (1878-1954) mentioned in his work "Materials for the History of Bukhara Revolution" that emir Nasrullah organized 32 military trips to Shahrissabz in 30 years. The campaigns of 1827, 1844, and 1856 stand out among the military campaigns to Shahrissabz. As a result of these campaigns, Shahrissabz was subjugated to Bukhara in 1856. Exactly 100 years after the official rule of the Mangit dynasty of Bukhara Emirate, Shahrissabz oasis became an integral part of the territory of the Emirate<sup>24</sup>.

In 1856, Emir Nasrullah sent Shahrissabz governor Iskandar Vallami to Bukhara with all his family members and relatives. The emir gave Iskandar Vallami a large yard and two gardens in the city of Bukhara and appointed him governor of the Karakol region. Emir Nasrullah married Iskandar Vallami's sister who was married to Yaqubbi (sources do not preserve the real name of this woman, but she was known as Kenagasayim in Bukhara). Emir Yaqubbi himself is exiled to Chorjoi.

Emir Nasrullah's main goal in marrying Iskandar Vallami's sister was not only to fill his harem with one more beautiful woman, but also to establish kinship

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<sup>24</sup> Зиёев Х. Туркистонда Россия тажовузи ва ҳукмронлигига қарши кураш. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2001. – Б. 15.

ties with Vallami, who are highly respected among the Shahrizabz clans. That's why Emir Nasrullah took a big risk and showed respect to Iskandar Vallami who caused many worries and threatened the integrity of the country, leaving his brother-in-law alive. However, this risk of Emir Nasrullah will cost him later. In the end, he died as a result of the conspiracy of his new "relatives".

After Emir Nasrullo captured the oasis of Shahrizabz, Abdukholiqbek (later Olloyorbek), Kitab Olloyorbek (later Hamidkhoja and Fayzibi) and Yakkabog Hamidkhoja were appointed governors of Shahrizabz. All of these governors were from the Mangit tribe. So, Emir Nasrullah changed governors and governors of various regions and districts who did not want to obey him and rebelled, and in their place, he promoted brave and courageous people from ordinary people to responsible positions. Some high-ranking palace officials did not like this situation.

Nasrullah Khan also repeats an unpleasant mistake made by many Mangit amirs. Despite the fact that the Mangits are an Uzbek people, they often appointed Iranians (Persians) and not Uzbeks to the position of koshbegi (prime minister). As such koshbegis, whose origins go back to Iranian slaves and who believed in the Shia sect of Islam, usually did not have relatives and close friends in Bukhara, they thought that they would serve the emir loyally. However, after the Iranian Koshbegi regained their position, they humiliated and despised the Turkic peoples, especially the Uzbeks, who are the main indigenous population of the emirate. This situation later caused various disputes in Bukhara Emirate.

In addition to the Turkic Uzbek peoples, the Mangits also appointed representatives of Kalmyks, Turkmens, Tajiks, Russians and other peoples to important positions of the state, as was the case during the Ashtarkhanid dynasty. This vice inherited from Mangit's grandparents, that is, the habit of appointing foreigners to public positions, does not leave Emir Nasrullah. Nasrullah Khan canceled the position of the most influential father in the emirate and handed over to the person who occupied the position of the head of the country the representative at the disposal of the prime minister of the country. From the time of Emir Nasrullah, the koshbegi (prime minister) was considered the second person

after the emir in Bukhara<sup>25</sup>. In the first half of the 18th century, for exactly forty years in the Bukhara Emirate, after the death (1840) of the unique political leader and one of the most prestigious people, Hakimbiy Koshbegi, the second person in the Emirate was the Persian Abdusamad from Tabriz. He was highly respected as emir Nasrullah's deputy and military advisor. However, the Iranian Abdusamad Tabrizi did not live up to the trust given to him, betrayed him during one of the next military campaigns against Shahrissabz, and was captured by emir Nasrullah while he was trying to go to the side of the captives with his gun and men and was sent to prison. Later, Abdusamad Tabrizi was killed as a traitor.

During the years when emir Nasrullah ruled in Bukhara, the interests of Russia and England clashed in the Turkestan region. According to the writings of A. Burnes, who was in Bukhara in the 1830s, and H. Vamberi, who was in Bukhara in the 1860s, emir Nasrullah pursued an open policy towards England and Russia in the first years of his rule. Various spies of both empires often visited Bukhara under the guise of travelers, ambassadors, soldiers, and scientists, and collected information about the territory of the emirate, its population, military forces, state administration, and officials.

The British government, aware through intelligence materials, that the deadline for the implementation of the Russian Empire's plan to conquer the Central Asian khanates is getting closer, falls into the position of preventing this invasion, which is against its interests. In 1838, the British government first sent Colonel Stoddart to Bukhara on a special mission to realize this intention. The emir, who received Stoddart twice and knew about the intentions of the British government through him, did not respond to the ambassador's proposal. After a while, Emir Nasrullah, who heard that the ambassador passed through Registan on a horse, threw Stoddart into prison without thinking. Worried about the absence of the ambassador, the British government found out about Stoddart's condition through various channels and asked the Russian government to mediate and get the

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<sup>25</sup> Зиёев Х. Туркистонда Россия тажовузи ва ҳукмронлигига қарши кураш. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2001. – Б. 15–16.

ambassador out of Bukhara and transferred to Afghanistan, which was ruled by England at that time. At the same time, the Russian government spoke to the emir about Stoddart, who was sent to Bukhara on another mission, but who was tortured for two years in prison and then released, but was kept and prevented from leaving Bukhara. The English government will give instructions on helping to fulfill the request. At this time, emir was leaving to conquer the Khanate of Kokand, and he "received" the Russian ambassador Butakov sitting on a horse in Registan. In such a situation, it is self-evident that Butakov's request regarding Stoddart was not fulfilled. So, the emir, who did not want to solve the Stoddart issue, left for the Kokand march. When emir Nasrullah was staying in his residence in Kokand, or rather in Mahram, Captain Connolly, who had been sent by England on a mission to Khiva and Kokand khanates, like Stoddart's, had gone to Khiva before and asked Alloquli Khan about the proposals of the British government. and then he came to Kokan by detours and persuaded Muhammad Alikhan in Kokand based on these suggestions. However, before Connolly had managed to organize his work in Kokand, Emir Nasrullah and his army occupied the territories of the Khanate, and he settled in Mahram and called Connolly to his presence. Now Connolly had two options, the first option was to secretly escape from Kokand, and the second option was to go to emir Nasrullah's residence without fear of death and explain his purpose to him. The Kokand representatives, who were sympathetic to Connolly, advised him to secretly leave the territory of the khanate. However, Connolly decides to go to Emir Nasrullah and talk to him. At the first meeting with emir, her work goes from bad to worse. Emir Nasrullah, who was aware of the ambassador's intention, immediately sent him to Bukhara under the guard of soldiers, to the prison where his compatriot and colleague Stoddart was thrown. He stayed in Kogan for ten days and soaked the city in blood, executed hundreds of innocent men, women, old people and young people, seized the treasury and the wealth of private individuals, and sent about three hundred beautiful women to his country as slaves. Russian representative brought a special congratulatory letter from

Emperor Nicholas I to the late Emir Nasrullah. Sources say that Stoddart and Connolly were executed for spying for the British.

So, among the spies under the guise of British "embassy missions", Lieutenant Alexander Byrnes (1832), Major Wolfe (1843), Colonel Charles Stoddart (1838) and Captain Arthur Connolly (1842) were in Bukhara, and were in Bukhara - Khiva under the patronage of England against Russia. They tried in vain to form a blood alliance. Colonel Ch. Stoddart was thrown into prison by the edict of the amir, and on June 17, 1842, together with another British officer, A. Connolly, he was executed in the city of Bukhara. When the scholars of Bukhara told the two British officers that they would accept Islam, their sins would be forgiven and they would live, but the British officers refused. The killing of the British emissaries caused a rupture in the relations of Emir Nasrullah with European countries, in particular with England.

The Russian Empire also had its representatives at this time: P. Demezov (1833-1834), P. Savelyev (1835), I. Vitkevich (1835-1836), K. Butenev and N. Khanikov (1841-1842) and others in the Emirate sent to its territory and tried to develop cooperation and trade relations with the Bukhara Emirate, masking his malicious intentions. In fact, the main purpose of the spy mission led by K. Butenev was to collect information about Bukhara and its neighboring countries. Emir Nasrullah, not believing the dubious proposals of European countries, seeks to intensify relations with the Ottoman Turkish Sultanate. However, the ambassadors sent to the Ottoman Turkish Sultanate and Iran failed to achieve the intended goal (establishing an alliance of Islamic countries against the aggression of European countries) and turned back.

Even the ardent fans of Emir Nasrullah had to admit that he is a tough and skillful politician and a famous statesman. For example, on January 10, 1861, Adjutant-General Bezak, the commander of the Orenburg corps, sent the following comments about Emir Nasrullo to the Minister of Military Affairs of the Russian Empire: During the 34 years that Nasrullah ruled in Bukhara, he had a special attractive power over all the peoples of Turkestan.

Emir Nasrullah tragically died on September 21, 1860 at the age of 55 in the city of Bukhara. Representatives of the Bukhara school of historiography will give brief information on the details of the death of the emir. Summarizing the opinions of Bukhara historians such as Ahmad Donish, Mirza Abdudazim Sami, Mirza Salimbek (Salimi), Sayyid Mansur Alimi (son of Amir Said Olimkha), "Emir Nasrullah ruled for 35 years in 1277 Hijri (1860 AD) and He reigned for one month and died at the age of 63. He died of earache. He was buried next to his father on Monday, his grave is in Imla<sup>26</sup>.

Unlike other historians of Bukhara, Ahmad Donish clearly indicates the dates of birth and death of emir Nasrullah, and states that he ruled for 35 years and lived for 56 years according to the Hijri year.

It is a historical fact that Nasrullah Khan did not die by his own death, but tragically died. The main details of the incident that caused the death of emir Nasrullah are as follows: Kenagaskhanim (Kengasoyim according to Fitrat's writing), the sister of the former governor of Shahrissabz, Iskandar Vallami, according to her brother's plan, put mercury in the ear of her husband emir Nasrullah while he was sleeping. Before his death, Nasrullah Khan, who was suffering from earache, ordered Kenagas Khanim, who killed her husband, to be thrown into the Childukhtaran well inside the Ark. At that time, Iskandar Vallami and all his family members, as well as his son-in-law Yaqubbi and his children, who were living in Bukhara, were executed before the emir's death. So, emir Nasrullah suffered a lot and tragically died on September 21, 1860, a few days after mercury was poured into his ear as a result of his assassination. Emir Nasrullah was buried in Eshoni Imla (Hazrati Imla) cemetery located in Dzhoybor region of Bukhara city, next to the grave of his father Emir Haydar<sup>27</sup>.

Before his death, Nasrullah bequeathed the crown throne of Bukhara not to his only son, Muzaffaridin, but to one of his numerous grandchildren. However, on September 23, 1860, Emir Muzaffar Khan sat on the throne of Bukhara Emirate.

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<sup>26</sup> Мулла Олим Маҳдум Ҳожи. Тарихи Туркистон. – Қарши: Насаф, 1992. – Б. 122.

<sup>27</sup> Равшанов П. Малика Кенагас ойм ёхуд Амир Насруллонинг ўлими қиссаси. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2000. – Б. 150.

The untimely death of Emir Nasrullah later led to many negative consequences. The reforms carried out in the emirate stopped during the time of his successors. The military actions of the Russian Empire against the three khanates in Turkestan, the failure of the Bukhara Emirate to seriously resist the Russian aggression, and the fact that it was defeated and lost a large part of the country's territory are the main consequences of this.

**CHAPTER II**  
**MILITARY REFORMS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL**  
**LIFE IN BUKHARA EMIRATE DURING THE REIGN OF EMIR**  
**NASRULLAH**

**2.1. Emir Nasrullah's military reforms**

One of the main supports of statehood is military work and the army. The rulers who came to power, who took an important place in the management system of all developed countries in their history, relied on large military forces in the implementation of their internal and external policies. They relied on certain military forces to protect the lands and population under their control, to stop the aggressive actions of the rulers of neighboring countries, and in some cases to conduct an active foreign policy relying on the force of arms. The Mangit emirs also carried out a number of works related to the comprehensive development of the country's military forces and the army, which is its basis, to provide it, to increase its fighting ability, to subject the army to a certain order and discipline, and to manage it. Military work, which is considered one of the foundations of statehood, was especially developed during the reign of Emir Nasrullah, one of the Mangite rulers.

Although the first fundamental changes in the military sphere took place during the reign of Emir Haydar, one of the rulers of the Mangit dynasty (1800 - 1826), the establishment of a full regular army dates back to the era of emir Nasrullah.

There is reason to say that the first fundamental military changes took place during the reign of the Mangit rulers, emir Haydar, that is, in a certain sense, a regular army was established. However, some historians do not fully agree with this opinion. Researcher B. Ismailova divided the organization of army and military affairs in the Bukhara Emirate into two stages and considered the first stage from the beginning of the 19th century to the 30s of the 19th century, that is, during the period of emir Haydar, and considered that this period was the first foundation of this field, full regularity. He says that he completed the

establishment of the army in the II stage, corresponding to the era of emir Nasrullah, until 1837.

During the period of emir Haydar, the establishment of a regular army was not fully achieved. Because the struggle for power between the heirs, internal disputes, and restraining the disobedient officials became a big obstacle in this way of work.

As a result of the military reforms carried out by emir Nasrullah in 1837, the fighting condition of the army of the Bukhara Emirate improved. 50 units of soldiers each consisting of 800 people (40,000 soldiers in total) and 250 artillery groups were organized<sup>28</sup>. Military experts were recruited from abroad, and the secrets of modern weapons preparation and use were learned from them. For example, Abdusamad Tabrizi, who came from Iran in 1834, ordered regular soldiers in the European style and in 1837 formed a special artillery unit. In Bukhara, a separate gunhouse was built for firing cannons and cannons. A special British-style military group of two hundred men was formed, including Iranian slaves. This group is emir Nasrullah's own special guard detachment, headed by Abdusamad Tabrizi. During this period, Abdusamad Tabrizi worked as a military adviser and deputy of Emir Nasrullah. His influence was very high in front of the emir and among the courtiers. Also, a gunner named Shahrukhkhan ibn Ibrahimkhan and other military specialists were brought from abroad.

A special military uniform consisting of a red jacket, white trousers and a cap was introduced in the military army of the Bukhara state. The regular infantry army consisted of 40,000 soldiers. Later, each of the soldiers was armed with a bayonet rifle, a sword and a pistol. Some sources state that the number of these soldiers is 2,500. In addition to Iranian and Turkish officers, some Russian officers also trained emir's soldiers. According to some historians, before the reforms in the military sphere, that is, in 1830-1832, there were 20,000 cavalry and 400 infantry in Bukhara, and they had 41 artillery pieces at their disposal. In addition, at that time there was a cavalry of 50,000 people in different regions of the emirate

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<sup>28</sup> Ражабов Қ. Насруллоҳон. – Тошкент: Абу матбуот-консалт, 2011. – Б. 19 – 20.

(10,000 of them in Balkh and the regions south of Amudarya). According to the sources, this army is a type of army in the form of eljar (now police), which ensured internal security in the country. However, the number of permanent troops during the reign of Emir Nasrullah is given in different sources<sup>29</sup>.

We see that the military groups formed to guard the Bukhara arch operated during the Bukharakhudot, Somani, Karakhani, Shaybani, Ashtarkhani and, in general, the entire Mangit dynasty. To protect the inner part of the arch, the close and most trusted people of the rulers were selected until the Mangit dynasty. However, by the time of Emir Nasrullah, we will find out the reason why they were given the name "Gulombachcha" (that is, "little girls"), which consisted of 100 people. While the first gulombachchas, which consisted of a hundred people, lived in the arch with their families, when their number reached 200 due to volunteers, these volunteers lived in their own houses after the service<sup>30</sup>. Gulombachchas were divided into 2 groups and were on guard duty 3 days a week. Just like Saturday and Tuesday soldiers, the first group was on duty on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and the second group was on duty on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday. Although Friday is considered a day off, the duty of guarding was carried out by the goblins living in the arch.

During the reign of emir Nasrullah, 50 of the 100 slaves served as guards for 3 days, 20 of them carried secret messages outside the ark to the emir, and 10 of them guarded the dungeons of the emirate, such as obkhana, regkhana, kanakhana.

Gulombachchas (100-200, later 50 people) obeyed the "topchiboshi gate" military post holder, who was responsible for guarding the arch, in addition to the sadbashi (centurion).

A separate group of infantrymen was established in the Bukhara Emirate army during the reign of Emir Nasrullah. Despite the fact that the cannons were in

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<sup>29</sup> Шукруллаев Ю. Бухоро амирлигида кўшиннинг этник таркиби.// Имом ал-Бухорий сабоқлари. – Тошкент, 2008. – №3. – Б. 215 – 216.

<sup>30</sup> Файзиев Т. Бухоро феодали жамиятида куллардан фойдаланишга доир ҳужжатлар (XIX аср.). – Тошкент: Фан, 1990. – Б. 75.

the Emirate even earlier, Emir Nasrullo organized a separate group of them - artillery barracks in front of the gates of Oglan and Talipoch.

The cannons in the Emirate mainly consisted of British and Turkish cannons brought from Russia and through the territory of Afghanistan<sup>31</sup>.

In the 1850s, the gunners were distributed as follows:

In the Bukhara region - 90 players, 30 balls;

10 cannons, 2 cannons (very heavy);

Shahrisabz has 10 players, 3 balls;

Karki - 10 balls, 2 balls (very heavy);

Karmanada - 10 balls, 2 balls (very heavy);

In Boljuvan - 10 players, 3 balls, etc.

Gunners were considered the most influential people in the Emirate army. However, their actual duties are very difficult, so they are paid more than other types of soldiers. This is probably the reason why one of the highest military posts in the emirate was considered to be a gunner. The gunners had military field exercises every Saturday of the week. In the Bukhara region, such a place was considered a wide area outside the Samarkand gate of the city, and such exercises were called "Pakhta-parron". During the "Cotton-parron" exercise, balls were used from deionized bullets, with barley flakes instead of powder<sup>32</sup>.

Emir Nasrullah, under the tutelage of Russian prisoners of war Ismail and Trofim, formed a group of military musicians made up of foot soldiers, and they were called bolabomchilar (those on the roof).

In the initial period of its establishment, the 700-member military unit of the Bolabom consisted of 14 drummers (drummers), 14 pipers (flutists), 2 dulci (a sample of Turkish drums), 4 trumpeters, and 6 trumpeters.

At first, the boyars were active during military exercises, morning awakenings, and executions. Later, in particular, during the times of Emir

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<sup>31</sup> Умирзоков Ш.У. Артиллерия тарихи. – Самарқанд, 2001. – Б. 69.

<sup>32</sup> Чориев З. Тарих атамаларининг қисқача изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Академия, 2002. – Б. 79.

Abdulahad Khan and Sayed Alim Khan, great attention was paid to this group, and their scope of service was expanded. During this period, they were given military uniforms and used mostly Turkish and local musical instruments, but in this period they were improved with Russian musical instruments<sup>33</sup>.

If we list the military titles in the emirate during the time of emir Nasrullah from bottom to top, it looks like this:

1. His face.
2. Jibachi.
3. Mirzabashi.
4. Karavulbegi.
5. Mirokhur.
6. Toksabo.
7. Doorman.
8. Dance.
9. Dodoh.
10. Inok.
11. Propeller.
12. Koshbegi.
13. Fatherhood.

If we compare the holders of these positions with the Russian military titles of that time, the rank of each position becomes clear:

1. Chehraogaboshi - non-commissioned officer.
2. Jibachi - feldbel.
3. Mirzaboshi - deputy lieutenant.
4. Karavulbegi - poruchik.
5. Mirokhur - captain.
6. Toksabo - lieutenant colonel.
7. Doorman - colonel.

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<sup>33</sup> Шукруллаев Ю. Бухоро амирлигида қўшиннинг этник таркиби // Имом ал-Бухорий сабоқлари. – Тошкент, 2008. – №3. – Б. 217.

8. Biy - foreman.
9. Dodhoh - Major General.
10. Inoq - lieutenant general.
11. The pilot is a full general.
12. Ko`begi - chancellor.

While giving information about the weapons of the Bukhara Emirate during the time of emir Nasrullah, it would be correct to divide them into two groups. 1. Cold weapons. 2. Firearms. Cold weapons include swords, arrows, spears, daggers, axes, maces, etc. In the sources, there are "Chinese", "Russian", "Rumi", "Farangi", "Sulaimani", "Indian", "Damascus" and other swords worn by the soldiers and military officials of the emir. In addition, in the Emirate, they used other cold weapons with the names "Farangi", "Afghani", "Iranian" and even firearms.

Emir Nasrullah tries to implement certain reforms in the military sphere, but he cannot carry them through to the end. Because, during his 34-year reign, he could not get rid of internal conflicts in the khanate. He spent all his military power to subjugate the disobedient regions. As Arendarenko wrote: "The field artillery was significantly improved during Nasrullah's time, they recruited Afghan artillerymen who were well versed in British military regulations. The number of heavy-armed horsemen and accountants will also be increased. "Infantry will be increased, entering the battle in the defense of cannons and attacking fortresses will be used."

In some sources, Emir Nasrullah is recognized as the emir who founded the regular group of artillerymen from Afghans and infantry soldiers in the army.

During the time of emir Nasrullah and after that, the gunner was considered the commander-in-chief of the army. According to the book "History of Turkestan" by the historian Mulla Olim Makhdum, Abdusamad, who was brought from Iran, was an educated and intelligent person. It seems to increase the possibility of movement of balls and ball bearings in field conditions. The balls and the horses pulling them are grouped and numbered. It is known that until now balls were

dragged by oxen. The fate of Abdusamad, the gunner's head, ended tragically. Emir Nasrullah accused him of conspiring with Shahrizabz beys and executed him.

If we describe the balls of the Bukhara Emirate, the first balls produced in the Emirate were called "Dahanpur" (that is, the axis of the ball is located on the front side). In most cases, these types of cannons were used in the defense of the fortress, and their use in the conditions of field battles caused a lot of difficulties. Later, they were reduced in size and started to be used for field battles. Dahanpur cannons were manufactured in different weights, the lightest of them could be carried by 2, and the heaviest by 6 horses (in the early days, the cannons were carried to the desired destinations by oxen and camels)<sup>34</sup>.

In the process of making Dahanpur cannons, the Emirate went through the first stage of artillery development - the period of artisanal production.

Firearms and gunpowder were produced by individual craftsmen. The master who made the weapon fired from the weapons he made in the war and served him at first. Therefore, in some cases, gunners are not considered soldiers, but are called masters of separate workshops.

Each cannon has its own caliber, and bullets (nucleus, projectiles) are prepared only for these weapons. Initially, the measurement of the caliber of Dahanpur cannons was not accepted, and the caliber was called "apple-shaped bullet", "head-shaped bullet", etc., and the ball was fired from the front. Dahanpur cannons did not have the concept of lock (zatvar) or itself. During this period, masters made cannons as they knew how, such weapons, made without technical calculation, could explode when fired, create strong vibration, wet traction, and could not be fired in unfavorable weather conditions, and the bullet would crack inside the barrel of the cannon. and other unpleasant situations are characteristic of dahanpur balls. Balls made of cast iron, bronze and copper have a circular core and the weight of this ball is 2 kg. from 8 kg. up to In general, balls of this weight were typical of all balls produced in the emirate.

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<sup>34</sup> Умирзоқов Ш.У. Артиллерия тарихи. – Самарқанд, 2001. – Б. 25.

The place where the ball is placed is called "Korkhana", and such storage facilities functioned in Bukhara, Karmana, and Samarkand. In the Kokand Khanate, these workshops were called "Tobkhana", "Ishkhanai-tobkhona", and balls were produced under the names "Jaloir", "Shokhmali", "Yazali".

During the transportation of "Dahanpur" cannons to the battlefield, cannons were carried by a group of "punishing soldiers". According to the sources, the soldiers had to carry from 2 to 5 cannonballs (depending on their weight) to the required area.

Since the beginning of the 19th century, gunpowder, which is considered the most necessary for nuclear weapons, has been produced in the emirate itself<sup>35</sup>.

Another weakness of the "Dahanpur" cannons was the fact that the inside of the cannon barrel consisted of various convex lines, which required the core to be convex as well. There was still little chance of making such dents for bullets. As a result, these bullets did not stick inside the barrel, and the gunpowder gases formed during firing escaped from the places that did not stick before the projectile. This situation would lead to the fact that the bullet could not reach far, and the barrel would burn and crack. In the last years of his rule, Emir Nasrullah, who started to eliminate these technical shortcomings, founded the "Dumbalapur" balls. Due to the fact that the bullets are located on the back side of the barrel, such balls had some advantages compared to "dahanpur".

Shooting from the front side of the trunk was canceled for the above reasons, and was replaced by shooting from the rear, that is, from the lock. Although this problem has already been solved in Europe, there is a machine tool for the production of balls that can meet the technical requirements in the Emirates to use a lock that can firmly close the back of the pipe and an obturator, that is, a device that does not allow gases to escape through this gate. was not there. In ball production, metal was melted and poured into molds of a certain size.

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<sup>35</sup> Зиёев Х. Туркистонда Россия тажовузи ва ҳукмронлигига қарши кураш. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2001. – Б. 16.

"Dumbalapur" cannons were pulled with the help of two horses, and their distance range reached 1.3-1.5 km.

Emir Nasrullah, the founder of Bukhara Emirate artillery, captured 2 types of cannons during his battles with the Kokand Khanate. 1. Jahongir (big ball). 2. Shohdar (small ball).

Seeing the superiority of Jahangir's ball over the Emirati balls, Nasrullah said, "With such a ball, it is possible to rule the whole world." But the captured Jahongir balls were very heavy and weighed more than 34 pounds (554 kg). 8 horses could barely pull such a heavy ball.

Despite its heavy weight, its ability to knock down walls is superior to other cannons, so production was started in the special reserves of the emirate and it was also dragged on the battlefields.

During the hostilities in the attacked areas, it was often observed that civilians were robbed and barbaric acts were carried out in order to obtain large booty. In some cases, when fighting for booty started before the battle was completely won, sometimes disagreements arose between military officials over these booty. When emir Nasrullah captured the city of Kokand in April 1842, the soldiers first began to loot the palace of Muhammad Ali Khan. Emir Nasrullah Khan's son Muzaffar Khan, who arrived from behind with his army, demands all the loots. And the soldiers don't want that. Muzaffar, who is angry about this, starts putting the soldiers to the sword. The gunner Abdu Samad (who worked as a gunner in 1837-1845) beat the soldiers of Muzaffar Khan and there were big disagreements.

As a conclusion, it can be noted that during his 34-year rule, Emir Nasrullah tried to implement many reforms in the military sector and achieved some achievements. However, as a result of constant internal and external wars, these reforms were not completed.

## **2.1. Socio-economic and cultural life in the Emirate of Bukhara during the reign of Emir Nasrullah**

During the reign of Emir Nasrullah, Bukhara was one of the major economic centers of Central Asia. During this period, the largest market in Central Asia was located in Bukhara, where merchants from Iran, Afghanistan, India, Kashkar, Russia, Kokand and Khiva khanates engaged in intense trade relations. During this period, Bukhara had a wholesale market on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, and a horse market on Wednesdays near the tomb of Hoja Bahovuddin Naqshband behind the city wall.

The largest livestock market in Central Asia is located in the city of Gijduvon near Bukhara, and world-famous Turkmen horses are also brought to this market.

In the middle of the 19th century, 103 madrasahs, 360 mosques and 83 pools, about 60 caravanserais, more than 20 small markets, and 5 large markets built of baked bricks were operating in Bukhara. The largest of these markets is located in the square near Registan, and the market is divided into several dozen small stalls named after the products sold here. Internal and intercity trade in Bukhara was carried out in nine tims and charsu.

There were warehouses, shops, workshops, and hotels in Bukhara caravansary. Caravanserai belonged to the emir, some individuals and the foundation. 12-15 thousand camels of cattle came to Bukhara caravansary every year.

In the middle of the 19th century, the annual turnover of Bukhara city markets was 40 mln. equal to ruble. Besides the city of Bukhara, Bukhara Emirate also had large economic and cultural centers such as Samarkand, Karshi, Shahrisabz.

Among the cities of the emirate, the importance of Samarkand was high. Samarkand is one of the largest cities of the emirate, surrounded by a high wall. The length of the wall is 13.9 miles, the area is 10.4 square kilometers. 60-80 thousand people lived in the city.

The city of Samarkand gained importance in the trade relations of the Bukhara Emirate with India, Iran, Afghanistan and the Khanate of Kokand. Trade caravans going from Kokand and Tashkent to Bukhara constantly stopped in Samarkand.

There was a cocoon market in Samarkand in the middle of the 19th century. Cocoons were brought to the Samarkand cocoon market from various regions of the emirate and from the Khanate of Kokand. Kokand cocoons were in great demand among Bukhara and Samarkand artisans. The Samarkand cocoon market operates twice a week - on Wednesdays and Sundays<sup>36</sup>.

Emir Nasrullah carried out several monetary reforms during his rule and minted gold, silver and copper coins. The gold coins minted by Emir Nasrullah were also highly valued in the neighboring khanates of Kokand and Khiva<sup>37</sup>.

State officials - chairpersons played an important role in keeping the trading process in the markets of Bukhara Emirate smoothly and maintaining cleanliness and order. People with good character, deep knowledge of Sharia science and great respect among the population were appointed to this position. There was one chairman in the big cities of the emirate, and one chairman in several small towns and villages. In addition to supervising religious ceremonies, the chairman supervised the trading process in shops, stalls and markets. On market days, he goes to the market with more than 10 assistants called khalfa. The chairman prevented disorder, checked that the scales were working correctly and even checked the quality of the items made by the artisans. He also fought against alcohol trade. The chairman was also responsible for the cleanliness of streets, canals and market areas. He heard the complaints of customers who were dissatisfied with the market prices, traders and scales and punished the guilty. The punishment was carried out in two ways: in the first, the culprit was beaten with 3 to 39 lashes, and in the second, he was punished in the market and city streets. The

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<sup>36</sup> Самарқанд тарихи. Биринчи том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1971. – Б. 303.

<sup>37</sup> Расулов Д. Бухоро амирлигида зарб қилинган пуллар // Мозийдан садо. – Тошент, 20008. – №2. – Б. 34 – 35.

verdict of the chairman was strict for ordinary citizens of the Khanate, as well as for officials and foreigners<sup>38</sup>.

In Bukhara, the correctness of prices and balances in the market was strictly controlled. Whoever betrayed the rights of the buyer was severely punished, in particular, such a person was paraded half-naked on a cart to the market and forced to shout at the top of his voice: "I entered the path of the devil and cheated the buyer."

Local peoples - Uzbeks, Tajiks, Turkmens, Kazakhs, Persians, Jews, Arabs, Indians, Afghans and others of various nationalities lived in the Bukhara Emirate.

Handicrafts were important in the economic imagination of Emirati cities. One of the main types of crafts was weaving. Bukhara olacha, bozi, chit made by pressing flowers, silk, dark red velvet of Samarkand were famous. It is also common to weave shawls, blankets, and turbans from spun yarn.

One of the main branches of craft production is blacksmithing and coppersmithing, where sickles, knives, and weapons were made. Blacksmiths made swords, daggers, axes, spears, shields, bows and arrows. Balls are also made. Jewelry, pottery, and woodworking were also considered important industries.

Doors, cribs, windows, carts, chests, boats, etc. were made from wood. Wood carving was of special importance. Baskets were woven from branches. Weaving felts, carpets, saddles, harnesses, belts, knife sheaths, and purses made of tanned leather is also widely developed in domestic conditions.

Ordinary craft production did not rise to the level of manufacturing output. That is why trade of traditional handicrafts and agricultural products occupies a leading position in the domestic market.

The markets of Central Asia, in particular, Bukhara, have not only passed the economic function. At the same time, they served as a special public and cultural center. In particular, the edicts of the ruler were read out in the bazaars, the guilty were punished, and various shows were shown on holidays.

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<sup>38</sup> Зиёев Х. Туркистонда Россия тажовузи ва ҳукмронлигига қарши кураш. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2001. – Б. 18–19.

Extensive trade was conducted with the inhabitants of the Kazakh deserts, who supplied the inhabitants of Bukhara with cattle and livestock products, camels, and handicrafts. They were also famous for their vests made of rawhide and sheepskin dyed in different colors. These products were the most popular products of Bukhara markets.

Trade relations between Bukhara Emirate and Russia rose to a new level during the reign of Emir Nasrullah. In particular, in 1844, the share of the Bukhara Emirate in foreign trade with Russia was 25 percent, and by 1864, this figure had risen to 42 percent.

As in Kokand and Khiva, the Bukhara Emirate has its own tax system, and taxes are considered the main support of the economy. Customs work and trade taxes in the emirate are carried out based on the rules of Islam. The main part of the income to the treasury of the emirate consisted of taxes in the field of agriculture and trade. The tax system in the Bukhara Emirate was almost the same as that of the neighboring khanates.

In the Emirate of Bukhara, a duty of 2.5 percent of the total goods was collected from Muslim merchants, and 5 percent from non-Muslim merchants. A 5 percent tax was also levied on Persian merchants in the Bukhara Emirate.

During his many years of rule, Emir Nasrullah paid special attention to the improvement of Bukhara and the construction of magnificent architectural structures in the city. By Nasrullah Khan and during his time, the madrasas of Qazi Hasankhoja, Alimjanbi, Eshoni Pir, Mirza Ubaid, Modarikhan, Ali Chobin, Mirza Abdulghafar, as well as Ismailkhoja (1829), Tajiddin (1860) were built in Bukhara, in 1855. The construction of Khalifa Khudoidad architectural complex has been completed<sup>39</sup>.

Many historians and poets lived and worked in the Emir's palace. At this time, the historian Muhammad Mir Olim Bukhari (19th century) wrote about the work of Nasrullah Khan "Fathnomai Sultani" ("Sultan's decree") or "History of

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<sup>39</sup> Ражабов Қ. Насруллоҳон. – Тошкент: Абу матбуот-консалт, 2011. – Б. 31 – 32.

Sultan Sayyid Emir Nasrullah". Later, the young Ahmed Donish, who became a famous scholar, caught the attention of Nasrullah and was hired in the palace. Muhammad Yaqub Bukhari ibn Ahmad Daniyal (1771 - 1831) in his work "Gulshan al-muluk" ("Gulshan of the Kings") or "Risola" written in 1825 - 1831, wrote the history of the Mangit dynasty until the time of Emir Nasrullah (until 1831). Also, the political events of 1826 and the Chinese-Kipchak uprising are covered in the work<sup>40</sup>.

The Sufi and historian Humuliy (1776 - about 1870) covered the political events of Emir Nasrullah's time in his works "Manzumoti historikia" and "Shah va gado". In the work "Tarihi Humuli" ("History of Humuli"), written in 1836-1849, he described the 100-year period of the Mangits' history: from 1740 to the first years of Nasrullah Khan's reign.

Historian Mu'in covered the history of the Uzbek khanates from the beginning of the 16th century until 1827, when Emir Nasrullah ascended the throne in his work "Zikri ta`dadi nadishahoni Uzbek".

Mirza Shams Bukhari a munshi and historian who served in the palace of Nasrullah Khan and his brothers, also showed the events of this period in his work "The description of some events of Bukhara, Kokand and Kashgar" (Kazan, 1861).

The author of Muntakhab ut-tawarikh ("Collection of Chronicles"), Muhammad Hakim Khan Tora (18th century - 40s of the 19th century) lived in the Kokhan Khanate and Bukhara Emirate during the reign of Emir Nasrullah. Muhammad Hakim Khan gave information about the history of the Khanate of Kokand and Bukhara until 1842 in the century "Muntakhab ut-Tawarikh".

The talented poet Junaydullah Haziq also lived and created in the palace of Nasrullah Khan. Khozik wrote in Uzbek and Tajik languages. His 354 poems written in Uzbek and Tajik languages are currently stored in the department of the Institute of Oriental Studies in St.Petersburg under the number 470. Seven manuscript copies of Khozik's epic "Yusuf and Zulaikha" written in Tajik

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<sup>40</sup> Shamsutdinov R., Karimov Sh., Ubaydulayev O'. Vatan tarixi. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2010. – №2. – B. 130.

language have reached us. There are also Khozik's works on medicine. Later, the relationship between Emir Nasrullah and Khaziq worsened. According to Mushrif, when Emir Nasrullah asked Koqan to recite a verse about his victorious journey to Junaydullah Haziq, who was considered as his successor, when he got close to Bukhara, Haziq recited the Persian verse of this content. `` Historian Mirzaolim Mushrif from Kokan describes the current situation of Emir Nasrullah in his work as follows: "Emir became increasingly angry, and not a drop of blood remained in his color." Despite the fact that Emir Nasrullah's language is poisonous, he does not take any punitive measures against the poet Haziq at first. When Haziq returned to Bukhara, he fled to Shahrissabz that evening. Khojaqulbi, the governor of Shahrissabz, took him under his protection. Haziq did not return to Bukhara even when Emir Nasrullo sent a special person to Shahrissabz to sign a letter of grace and a three-time agreement about the poet's forgiveness. Haziq Shahrissabz lives in his kenagas and has different opinions against the central government and Emir Nasrullah. Finally, in 1843, Emir Nasrullah, who was full of patience, released a thief named Dushaboy from prison and assigned him the task of killing Haziq and Eshon Shofe. Dushaboy went to Shahrissabz, killed Haziq Makhdum and Eshon Shofe, who were being guarded by forty mirshabs, in an event in the summer of 1843, and returned to Bukhara. In return, Emir Nasrullo frees Dushaboy from imprisonment and gives him various gifts.

As a conclusion, it can be noted that during the reign of Emir Nasrullah, the Emirate of Bukhara rose in socio-economic and cultural terms. The cities of Bukhara, Samarkand, Karshi, Shahrissabz have become economic and cultural centers. The capital of the emirate, Bukhara, is known as the center of science. Representatives of science from various regions of Central Asia came to the capital Bukhara and created productively. Emir Nasrullah personally patronized culture and built many architectural monuments in the cities of the emirate.

## CONCLUSION

Bukhara Emirate was founded in the middle of the 18th century by representatives of the Uzbek Mangit dynasty. The founder of this dynasty was Rahimbiy ibn Hakimbiy, and from his time the new state was named Emirate. During the Emirate period, Bukhara gradually regained its lost prestige during the Ashtarkhanid period and became one of the major states in Central Asia. The emirs of Bukhara carried out a number of military reforms in order to strengthen the position of the state, expand the territory of the country and, in turn, protect themselves from external threats.

After coming to power, emir Nasrullah tried to establish order in the country with strictness in his internal policy. He brutally punished officials who opposed his strict policy. emir Nasrullah strictly followed the instructions of Islamic law during his reign. Because Nasrullah Khan was a brave and courageous person, he was given the titles Bahadur Khan and Batur Khan. The period of emir Nasrullah's rule was spent under constant struggles against internal enemies in the territory of the Bukhara Emirate along with the Khanates of Kokand and Khiva. In particular, Nasrullah Khan waged an uncompromising struggle for many years against the Shahrissabz and Kitab districts under the control of the Kenagas who did not want to submit to the central authority in Bukhara.

Nasrullah was only able to set before himself the goal of forming a regular army, and in a certain sense he achieved this. The country has built up its defense capabilities and eliminated external threats as much as possible. In particular, during this period, the Emirate of Bukhara waged successful wars against the Khanates of Kokand and Khiva. During his many years of rule, emir Nasrullah paid special attention to the improvement of Bukhara and the construction of magnificent architectural structures in the city. By Nasrullah Khan and during his time, the madrasas of Qazi Hasankhoja, Alimjanbi, Eshoni Pir, Mirza Ubayd, Modarikhan, Ali Cho'bin, Mirza Abdulghafar, as well as Ismailkhoja (1829), Tajiddin (1860) were built in Bukhara. In 1855, Khalifa The construction of the Khudoidad architectural complex has been completed.

The untimely death of emir Nasrullah later led to many negative consequences. The reforms carried out in the emirate stopped during the time of his successors. The military actions of the Russian Empire against the three khanates in Turkestan, the failure of the Bukhara Emirate to seriously resist the Russian aggression, and the fact that it was defeated and lost a large part of the country's territory are the main consequences of this.

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