

THE ROLE OF TRADE RELATIONS IN THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE EMIRATE OF BUKHARA IN THE LATE XVIII AND EARLY XIX CENTURIES

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Annotation. This article describes the activities of the Bukhara Emirate in foreign policy in the late XVIII - early XIX centuries on the basis of an analysis of a number of literature and research.

Keywords: Bukhara Emirate, mangits, foreign policy, Russia, Iran, trade, embassy, diplomacy.

It is known from history that each state has established foreign policy and trade cooperation with neighboring and distant countries in order to improve its political, social and economic situation. This cooperation is characterized by the expansion and strengthening of trade and diplomatic relations in the history of interactions between the two countries. In particular, the Emirate of Bukhara, which took power in the middle of the XVIII century by the representatives of the Magit dynasty, also took a different path in foreign policy. This is evidenced by the fact that during the formation of the Emirate of Bukhara, a reasonable diplomatic policy was pursued in order to preserve the independence of the country, based on the situation between Iran and Bukhara.

In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the Emirate of Bukhara sought to further strengthen embassy ties with neighboring Khiva and Kokand khanates, Russia, Iran, Afghanistan, China and the Ottoman Empire in order to establish international economic, cultural and political-legal relations. In particular, the fact that From 1787 to 1796, goods worth 3 million 680.9 thousand soums were exported from Russia to Bukhara, and goods worth 4 million 150.9 thousand soums were exported from Bukhara to Russia shows by the end of the 18th century, the Mangit emirs, who had strengthened their power in the Bukhara Emirate, established good relations in foreign policy not only with neighboring countries but also with Russia[3. – P. 11].

In the 80s and 90s of the 18th century, particularly in 1787-1790, Bukhara exported goods to Russia for an average of 360,000 soums a year, in 1790-1793 for 405,000 soums, and in 1793-1796 for 465,000 soums. At the beginning of the XIX century, as early as 1801, the volume of exports from Bukhara to Russia amounted to 732.2 thousand soums. The amount of goods exported from Russia increased to 547,000 soums[3. – P. 12]. The rapid growth of trade relations indicates that the Emirate of Bukhara established warm relations with Russia in foreign policy.

According to historian H. Ziyoev, on August 20, 1796, a caravan of cattle loaded with two hundred camels arrived in Orenburg from Bukhara. From there, a caravan of 500 camels went to Bukhara[2. – P. 50]. This information indicates that trade between Orenburg and Bukhara had become more active.

During the reign of Emir Haydar at the beginning of the XIX century, the Emirate of Bukhara did a lot to form and develop economic and political relations with many countries. Unlike other emirs of his dynasty, he stands out as a head of state who achieved a number of successes in consolidating the rule of the Mangits and fighting internal and external opponents[4. – P. 45]. However, during the reign of Amir Haydar, there were no permanent representative offices or embassies between Bukhara and Russia, and no agreements governing relations between the two countries[5. – P. 91].

During this period, embassies sent from the Emirate of Bukhara to other countries resided in both countries for months and years, discussing political, trade and other issues and obtaining the permission of the head of state. Embassies were usually sent to discuss political or economic relations or to report on important events, and their purpose was stated on the emir's label[1. – P. 122].

In conclusion, in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the Emirate of Bukhara tried to establish and develop relations with its neighbors and other countries in its foreign policy and economic relations. The main reason for this was to stabilize the economic life of the emirate and strengthen its political influence.

The well-established foreign policy and trade relations are clearly visible during the reign of Amir Shah Murad and his son Amir Haydar.

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