

MEMORIES OF AMBASSADORS IN HISTORICAL SOURCES

Yaminkhon Mukhammedovich Mukhammedov

Lecturer at the Department of Social Sciences and Humanities, Almalyk branch of Tashkent State Technical University

ABSTRACT

What is a historical source? By historical source we mean material and spiritual monuments of the distant past, reflecting the past of mankind at a certain stage in the development of nature and society.

Keywords: material and spiritual monuments, national independence, memoirs, historical sources.

INTRODUCTION

The science of history as a science that comprehensively studies the historical path of human society in the form of a natural process, occupies an important place in the system of social sciences (literature, political economy, law, philosophy, economics, etc.). serves the cause of educating people in the spirit of loyalty. In particular, the role of this science in the study of everyday life, lifestyle, religion and beliefs of our great ancestors is extremely important. In other words, first of all, we need to know who we are, where the "bullet vein" of our nation is and how it was formed. However, this cannot be achieved without a good knowledge of history. As I have repeatedly emphasized, Dear First President I.A. Karimov "awareness of identity begins with knowledge of history." It is necessary to raise this unprovable fact to the level of public policy.

It is known that an impartial, beautifully written history of Uzbekistan has not yet been created. In the past, especially during the years of the Soviet system, history books were written under the influence of the so-called idea of Marxism-Leninism, which was alien to our people and soul. The incidents and events that took place were illuminated in the blink of an eye, the labels of "religious", "reverse" and "heretic" were imprinted on the forehead of our great scientists and enlightened ancestors; our personnel, our rich and incomparable spirituality "fell to the ground"; our precious books were condemned as religious or books written in the palace of khans and kings; those who did not want to more or less think about our great past were ignored, no one took them into account.

Having the honor of national independence, we have the opportunity to study and write our true history. It is good that our government is creating all the necessary conditions for historians to create an impartial and perfect history of our country.

A thorough mastery of the basics of science, a good knowledge of the history of one's homeland largely depends on the quality and level of textbooks and teaching aids, as well as on how educational work is organized.

It should also be said that history cannot be written without a source, just as a building cannot be built without a solid foundation. Thank God we have enough resources, both physical and spiritual. Despite nationalism and the great state policy of the colonial regime, cruel and countless robberies, repressions, various "cultural revolutions",



some of our historical sources have survived to our time. There are enough of them to create an impartial and thorough history of our country. The ideology of the new Uzbekistan that we are creating will be the idea of goodness, humanity, humanism. When we say “ideology,” we mean, first of all, the education of thought, the education of national and universal values. They are based on the life concepts and values of our people for thousands of years

MAIN PART

The memoirs of Arab, Chinese and Russian ambassadors and tourists also contain a lot of evidence necessary for a deep and comprehensive study of our history. These rich memories are also an important historical source.

Taking this into account, we decided to briefly touch on some of them.

Central Asia has long been of interest to Russia and its investment groups in all aspects: military-strategic, that is, proximity to India and China, the wealth of its lands, the simplicity and hard work of its people. Interest in Central Asia and the movement to turn it into a Russian colony began during the reign of Tsar Mikhail Fedorovich (1613-1645) and ended two hundred and forty-five years later, in 1865, with the conquest of the Kokan and Bukhara khanates. and Khiva.

To implement this policy, the Russian government used its highly educated diplomats and military personnel who knew Central Asia well. Initially, they were intended to develop trade and cultural relations, but in fact to study the military-political situation in the country, determine the relationship of the Kokand, Bukhara and Khiva khanates with neighboring countries: India, Iran, Turkey and China and determine close and convenient routes to cities of Central Asia.

To confirm our word, let us briefly touch upon the activities of some ambassadors and military specialists who arrived in our country from Russia over the course of two hundred years from 1620 until the invasion of the Russian army in Central Asia.

Khokhlov is a talented Russian diplomat of the 17th century. There is very little information about his life and activities. Veselovsky N.I., a prominent Russian orientalist who specially studied Khokhlov. According to Veselovsky (1848-1918), he was born into a noble (boyar) family. The first information about it dates back to the 90s of the 16th century. At that time, he and his brother Vasily were in public service and served in a rifle unit in Kazan. In 1600, the Iranian ambassador, returning to his country, accompanied Pirqulbek from Kazan to Saratov (the city was founded in 1590).

In 1606, I. D. Khokhlov, together with his brother Vasily and governor Golovin, was sent to the Terek to force his people to take an oath to the new Tsar Vasily Ivanovich Shuisky (1606-1610). However, the residents of Terek do not recognize the new Russian Tsar, and Khokhlov is severely beaten and imprisoned. After some time, poplars I.D. Khokhlov was sent to Astrakhan with a bodyguard. Thus, he was imprisoned in Astrakhan prison for seven years, until 1613. In 1617, Astrakhan ruler I.V. Zarutsky took it in his hands, and he received an identity card. He freed Khokhlov and sent him as ambassador to Iran, to Shah Abbas I (1587-1629/30). Ataman Zarutsky asked the tsar to help him with money, food and soldiers, and after the capture of Moscow, Astrakhan was promised to him as a gift. Shah Abbas I initially agreed and promised to send the chieftain 12



tomans of money and a large amount of food. But later, having heard from his ambassador Khoja Murtaza that the rebellion of Ataman Zarutsky had failed and the throne had passed to Mikhail Fedorovich, and also that new ambassadors Alexei Bukharin and Mikhail Tikhanov had arrived in Iran from Russia, he changed his mind. The Tsar sent Russian ambassadors back with large gifts. Then I. D. He also allowed Khokhlov to leave. But when they reached Vladimir, they captured it by order of the king. In July 1615, after the suppression of the Zarutsky rebellion in Astrakhan, I.D. They repented of Khokhlov's sin and released him. D. We do not know what happened to Khokhlov before 1620.

In our opinion, during this period he was in the service of the Kazan governor.

In 1620-1622, by order of the king, he visited Central Asia, the Bukhara and Khiva khanates. After returning to Russia (December 12, 1622), he lived for some time in Moscow. At the beginning of 1623, he was allowed to return to Kazan and serve in the service of the governor Ivan Odoevsky. Khokhlov was again summoned to Moscow on December 8, 1624 and he was tasked with organizing information about the Bukhara and Khiva khanates.

The latest information about Khokhlov's life dates back to 1629. That same year, he escorted the Iranian ambassador Muhammad Silibek and an Iranian trade convoy from Kazan to Moscow and from Moscow to Kazan.

Two important documents of Khokhlov are the special order of the tsar (mandate) and I.D. Information ("Article List") written by Khokhlov to the Tsar about the state of the Bukhara and Khiva Khanates has been preserved.

The first document concerns the duties assigned to the embassy. First of all, his task is to persuade the rulers of both khanates to establish friendship, trade and bilateral ties with Russia; Having convinced the khans that Russia was a powerful country and that it had good relations with other powerful countries by releasing Russian captives in the khanates, the existing relationship between the two khanates was to determine the khanates' relations with Iran, Turkey and Georgia, and to determine their natural resources and military power.

Well, could Khokhlov complete the tasks assigned to him or not? Judging by the information that he wrote to the Ambassadorial Prikaz, he completed most of the tasks assigned to him.

For example, Imamkulikhan freed 23 Russian prisoners who were under his control. Regarding the captives held by rich people, emirs and merchants, Imamkulikhan promised the ambassador that "there is no time to look for them, and after suppressing the rebellion of his servant (Tashkent ruler Tursunkhan) we will fulfill this request of His Highness the Emperor, and we will send those whom we find"

The Russian ambassador managed to collect a lot of information about the internal situation in both khanates. In the ambassador's message, for example, we read the following: "... (while we were in Bukhara) a war occurred between the Bukhara khan and the Tashkent governor. Khan sent his senior emir Nadr against him Devanbeg with 40,000 soldiers. 10,000 of them were killed by the Tashkent governor in the war. After this, the princes of Imam Kuli Khan went and defeated the youths of Tursun-Sultan. It's good that the war between them is still being waged on the same side..."



At the time when the Russian ambassador came and went, Imam Quli Khan remained in Samarkand with Balkh due to mutual wars and uprisings. During this time, the ambassador visited him twice: the first time ten days after arriving in Bukhara and the second time before returning to his country (August 3, 1622). In Khokhlov's information we read: "The Khan was not in Samarkand at that time. His younger brother fled to Nodr - Muhammad. Imamkulikhan Samarkandu I.D. A week after Khokhlov arrived in Bukhara, he returned. But it was very painful. Negotiations with the Russian ambassador were conducted by Nodr Devanbegi . The main issue raised at the negotiations was the release of Kalmyks, Nogais, and Russian prisoners. Regarding the Russian prisoners of Nodr Devanbegi answered the ambassador: "Imam to Ulikhan ordered me to convey to you the following: "The Khan ordered the release of all Russian prisoners. God willing, after the end of the war with Tursun Sultan, he will find others and send them to his country. Let your king do the same and free the people Imamkulikhana .

I. D. Khokhlov collected important information about the internal situation of the Bukhara and Khiva khanates. According to him, the country was engulfed in internecine wars, and the governors of Balkh, Tashkent and Samarkand refused to submit to the central government and retained independence, and the government weakened.

The same situation arose in the Khiva Khanate. There was a struggle for the throne between Arab Muhammadkhan (1602-1623) and his sons Avanes and Elbars . In the report I. D. Khokhlov to the embassy court we read: "The uprising has begun in the land of Urgench." Sons of Arabkhan Avanes and Elbars grabbed (his father) and stabbed him in the eye. Other sons of Arabkhan : Abulgazi and Sharif Sultan fled to the presence of the Bukhara Khan.

The Russian ambassador also provides important information about the frequent robberies of the Oyik (Ural) Cossacks and Kalmyks in the territories of the Khiva Khanate. About this Here is what we read in the certificate of I. D. Khokhlov: "While Ivan was a prisoner in Bovata (Bogota), the invading Russian Cossacks Trenka Us and his people invaded the lands of the nomadic peoples belonging to Urgench, plundered the Turkmens, killed many people, took many prisoners. Kalmyks repeatedly invaded the lands of Urgench. In 1220 and 1221 he invaded the lands of the Kyzylbasha in Urgench and killed many people.

The message of the Russian ambassador contains important information about the general situation in the cities and villages of Bukhara and Khiva. By the time the ambassador arrived, they were completely desolate. According to the ambassador, this was caused by constant internecine wars, the struggle for the throne, and frequent attacks by Kazakhs, Kalmyks and Cossacks. In the catalog we also find valuable information about customs duties. About customs, firstly, not only when moving from country to country, but also when moving from one province to another within the same country. Secondly, payment was made both in money and in goods. For example, 33 pieces of fabric were charged for each load.

A.D. Khokhlov also collected some information about the relations of the Bukhara and Khiva khanates with India and Iran. For example, his report contains the following statements: "Imamkulikhan and khan Balkh a Nadir Mukammamadkhan , has bad relations with Shah



Abbas, king of the Qizilbash ." They are at war (with each other). There is currently no war between them. The world is also not established. The reason there is no war is because there is no war between the king and India (for Kandahar). Relations between the Bukhara and Balkh khanates and India at this time were also not good. The Russian ambassador explains the reason for this as follows: "The Bukhara khan Imamkulihan sent a falcon to the king of India. As for, it was taken (from the Bukhara ambassador) by Khan Balkh a Nadir Muhammadkhan . For this reason, the king of India interrupted trade relations with him, did not send his merchants to Balkh and Bukhara, and forbade the merchants of Bukhara to take Indian goods..."

According to I. D. Khokhlova, relations between the Khiva Khanate and Iran at that time were not very good. For example, he writes: "The people of Urgen do not have good relations with Shah Abbas." Ivan (during his stay in Khorezm) son of Imam k ulikhan a Elbars attacked Obiward , who belonged to the Qizilbash , and took horses and camels from the Obivars . He also captured 100 people..."

CONCLUSION

As you can see, the sources of the history of Uzbekistan are varied and great. They were written in many languages: ancient Iranian, Khorezmian, Sugdian, ancient Turkish, Greek, Latin, Chinese, Arabic, Persian, Mongolian and other languages. However, it is not enough to collect information from them and study it. It is impossible to fit them all in one book. Therefore, in order to attract the attention of historians and source scientists, we briefly touched on their important ones.

In this article we draw your attention to the historical, geographical, geocosmographic, hagiographic memories of scientists, writers and tourists, reports of ambassadors.

Thirty-three years have passed since we gained national independence. But so far we have not been able to write our fair and honest history. There is one reason for this. We don't know the sources of history well; most of us don't even know how to read it. We lack historians who know the source well and read it easily. Without a source, history cannot be written, true history. Even now, among our historians who speak the language and are qualified to work with sources, there are only one and a half left. But they are old. If the necessary conditions are created, they can also be used. But this is not enough. In history faculties, oriental studies, universities, and pedagogical institutes, it is necessary to properly organize the teaching of oriental languages, the ability to work on manuscripts, and the training of mature source scholars. It is necessary to radically improve the study and publication of ancient manuscripts both at the Institute of Oriental Studies and at the Institute of History. An impartial, truthful story cannot be written without a source, without a variety of rich information.

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