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**The Khoqand Khanet Politic-Economical Relations Between
Tsar Russia and Qing China**

Hokand Hanlığının Çarlık Rusya'sı ve Çin'le Siyasi-İktisadi
İlişkileri

Fazliddin MADIEV

**Lisans Öğrencisi, Karabük Üniversitesi, Uluslararası Politik-Ekonomi
Fakültesi Yüksek**

**Master Student, Karabuk University, International Political-Economy
Faculty**

madievfazliddin79@gmail.com

Orcid ID: 0000-0003-3104-6266

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Hokand Hanlığının Çarlık Rusya'sı ve Çin'le Siyasi-İktisadi İlişkileri

Öz:

Hokand hakkında bilgiler, onuncu yüzyıl tarihçilerinin coğrafi eserlerinde de yer alıyor. Çağımıza kadar ulaşan el yazmalara göre, Hokand hakkında erken tarihlerde yazılan bilgilere rast gelmek mümkün. Gerçi, Hokand Hanlığı Orta Asya'da tarihi açıdan yeni gelişen devletlerinden biri olsa da geçmişe derin iz bırakan hanlıklardan biri olarak kalmıştır. Asya'da iç ticaret, özellikle eski zamanlardan beri, şehirlerde ve kırsal alanlarda göçebe çobanlar, yerleşik çiftçiler ve zanaatkârların ürünlerine dayanıyordu. Türkistan'ın üç devleti de Kaşgar, Hindistan, Afganistan, İran, özellikle Rusya ve Çin ile dış ticaret ve siyasi açıdan ilişkiler içinde idi. Başkaları gibi, bu uluslararası münasebetler Hokand Hanlığı'nın ekonomik ve siyasi yaşamında da önemli bir rol oynamıştı. Bu bağlamda, Hokand Hanlığı'nın Çin ve çarlık Rusya ile ayrı ayrı siyasi ve iktisadi ilişkileri olduğu Hokand tarihi belgelerinde belirtilmiştir. Bu temaslar hakkında az olsa da tarihçeler korunmuştur. Bu makalede, Hokand Hanlığının dış ilişkileri ve bunun devlete olan etkileri hakkında kısaca durulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hokand Hanlığı, Çin, Çarlık Rusya, Siyasi İlişkiler, Ticaret ve İktisat.

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Abstract

Information about Khoqand is also included in the geographical works of the 10th century historians. According to the manuscripts that have reached our days, it is possible information about Khoqand. The Khoqand Khanate is one of the newly developing state of history in Central Asia. But it has remained as one of the khanates that left a deep mark on the past. Domestic trade in Asia has been based on the products of nomadic shepherds, resident farmers and artisans, especially in ancient cities and rural areas. All three states of Turkestan were in foreign trade and political relations with Kashgar, India, Afghanistan, Iran, especially Russia and China. Like others, these international relations played an important role economic and political life of the Khoqand Khanate. In this context, it is documenting that Khoqand Khanate has political and economic relations with China and Tsarist Russia. Some historical documents have been preserved about these contacts. In this article, we will briefly focus on the foreign relations of the Khoqand Khanate and its effects on the state.



Keywords: Khoqand Khanate, Qing China, Tsar Russia, Politic Relations, Trade and Economy.

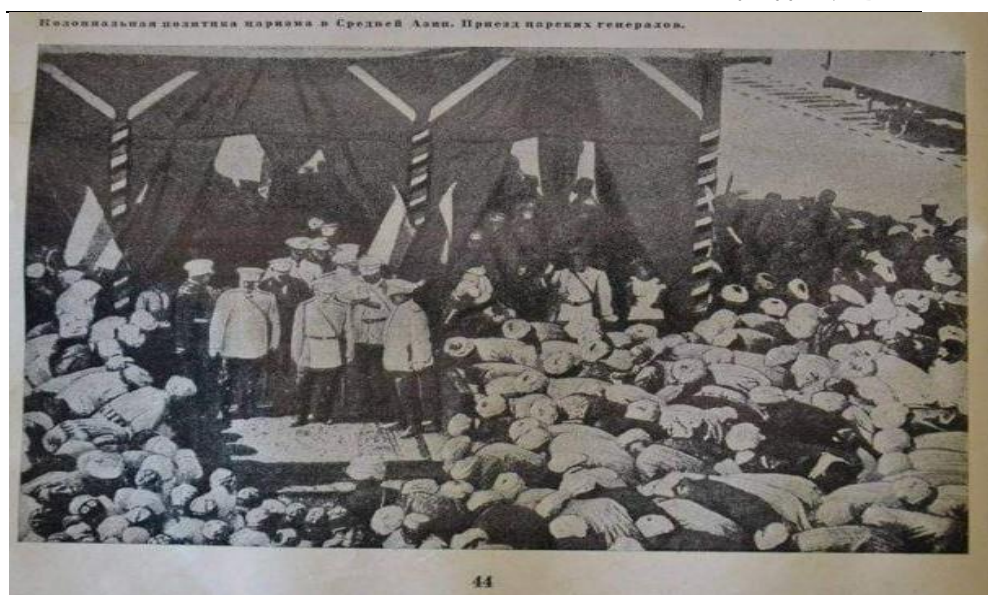
Introduction

A Brief History Of The Khoqand Khanate

In the 16th century, the Bukhara and Khiva khanates was emerged which were always enemies to each other. Actually, the collapse of the Timurid state was the main reason for the appearance of these three khanates in Turkistan (Nabiev, 1955, 161). That ones the Khanate of Khoqand was established in 1709 when the Shaybanid emir Shahrukh, of the Ming Tribe of Uzbeks, declared independence from the Khanate of Bukhara, establishing a state in the eastern part of the Fergana Valley. He built a citadel as his capital in the small town of Khoqand, thus starting the Khanate of Khoqand. His son, Abdul Kahrin Bey, and grandson, Narbuta Bey, enlarged the citadel, but both were forced to submit as a protectorate, and pay tribute to, the Qing dynasty in China between 1774 and 1798 (Levi Scott, 2017, 108). By the time of the son of Narbutabiy Alimkhan, the khanate was created in the form of the Khan administration. Alim who accepted the title of Khan (1798-1810), entered the Khoq and throne. According to the Khoqand authors, "Alim Khan was a brave sovereign." Under him, Khoqand subjugated Tashkent, Karategin, Darvaz and Badakhshan possessions. According to Khoqand historians, Alim Khan also led an army to Kashgar and captured it (Kuropatkin, 1982, 121).

In 1868, a treaty turned Khoqand into a Russian vassal state. The now powerless Khudayar Khan spent his energies improving his lavish palace. Western visitors were impressed by the city of 80,000 people, which contained some 600 mosques and 15 madrasahs. Insurrections against Russian rule and Khudayar's oppressive taxes forced him into exile in 1875. He was succeeded by his son, Nasruddin Khan, whose anti-Russian stance provoked the annexation of Khoqand (after six months of fierce fighting) by Generals Konstantin von Kaufman and Mikhail Skobelev. In January 1876, Tsar Alexander II stated that he had been forced to "... yield to the wishes of the Khoqandi people to become Russian subjects." The Khanate of Khoqand was declared abolished, and incorporated into the Fergana Oblast of Russian Turkestan (Usmonov, 2014, 20).





Political And Economic Relations Of The Khoqand Khanate With Qing China

Under Alim Khan, Kokand quickly strengthened, and not only his neighbors - Bukhara emirs, Khiva khans, but also China and Russia were forced to reckon with him. This can also be judged by the tone of the official Chinese sources of the XVIII century, which says: "These and the rest of the burut (we are talking about the Tien Shan Kirghiz) can be a barrier to China outside its borders ... (M.Yu.Toib, 1996, 10-20).

The book "Tarih-i Shahrukh" contains the following information about the submission of Kashgaria by Alim Khan: "The rulers of seven cities of Kashgaria, whose great-grandfathers were in the service of the Chinese Khakans and who for several years did not want to obey [the Chinese] and did not present [them] tribute, bowed their heads before us (Kokand) and, without showing the slightest resistance, obeyed our orders and transferred control of the affairs of the Andijan people [living] in seven cities at our disposal. At the same time, each year, among the caravans [intended] for the rulers of Kokand and Tashkent, they sent works of these [seven Kashgar] cities and gifts as a tribute, in addition, noble people of [Kashgar] sent embassies to them that paid a visit to the Kokand rulers" (Kutlukov, 1982, 63).

In 1762, Chinese leaders announced through the ambassador Qian Lun to the Khan of the Middle Horde Abdulmamat and Sultan Abley that they



were planning a military expedition to Turkestan and Samarkand in the spring. They say at the request that for this it is necessary to separate people, horses, oxen and sheep. When the rulers of Erdonabiy, Urately and Khojand, Fazilbiy and the Kyrgyz sultans learned about it, they sent a letter to Ahmad Shah, the governor of Afghanistan, one of the influential rulers of that time, with a request to save the Muslim world from China occupation. The rulers of Central Asia temporarily forgot about their wars and formed an alliance under the leadership of Ahmad, the ruler of Kandahar, the founder of the Durani dynasty. Even if the alliance fails, China's intention to expand its Dzungarian borders to Tashkent, Sayram, Suzak and Turkestan will be stopped (Valixonov, 1902, 210). According to the memoirs of Efremov (Nine-year wandering) the independent Khanate of Norbutabiy was recognized by the Chinese. During its alliance with China, Norbutabi had a hostile relationship with Bukhara. During his long reign, irrigated structures and irrigated lands in the Fergana Valley were multiplied. The development of trade and handicraft cities will increase, in particular, the position of Khoqand will be strengthened (Bobobekov, 1996, 193). Khoqand historians writing about the cheapness of products and the creation of favorable conditions for merchants during the reign of Norbotabi.

Tensions Between Khoqand Khanate Within China For Kashgar And Sino-Khoqand Treaty Contract

The relations of the Khoqand Khanate with China, one of the Central Asian khanates, were not friendly either. On the one hand, the Sin Empire tried to weaken the Khoqand Khanate by subjugating East Turkestan from 1755 to 1759. On the other hand, the Khoqand Khanate sought to establish its power in East Turkestan and was expanding its borders to East Turkestan. Especially in the 1920s, Khoqand-China relations became even more tense. This was due to the intervention of the Khoqand khan Muhammad Alikhan in the national liberation struggle of the East Turkestan people, led by Jahangirkhoja, against the Sin Empire, which began in 1825. In 1829, the Chinese government banned Khoqand's trade in East Turkestan, expelled most of the Central Asian traders, and confiscated their property.

In response, Khoqand Khan Muhammad Ali sent an army led by Haqquli to the leader of the East Turkestan liberation struggle against China, Jahangirkhoja and his brother Yusufkhoja. As a result, Yusuf Khoja captured Kashgar and continued his military campaign to capture Yorkent. This alarmed the Chinese government and sent a large army against Yusufkhoja.



Due to the lack of unity in the ranks of the rebels and the deterioration of Bukhara-Khoqand relations, Yusufkhoja was defeated due to the withdrawal of the Khoqand khan's army sent to East Turkestan. As a result, Yusufkhoja left East Turkestan. With him 70,000 Uighur families moved to the Fergana Valley (Sodiqov, 2006, 209).

The Khoqand Khanate continued its policy of expanding its borders to East Turkestan. At the same time, the Sin Empire was unable to wage an open war against the Khoqand Khanate due to financial difficulties. As a result, in 1832, the Sino-Kokand Treaty was signed in Beijing. According to him, Khokand undertook not to transfer the descendants of Jahangirkhoja to East Turkestan.

China lifted the ban on Khoqand merchants in East Turkestan. Secondly, traders from Khoqand received the right to duty free trade in East Turkestan. Thirdly, when Khoqand merchants were expelled from East Turkestan, the property confiscated from them was compensated to the Khokand Khan. Fourth, the Khoqand Khanate was granted the right to levy fees paid by merchants from Central Asia in East Turkestan (Usmonov, 2014, 22).

The Relations Between The Khoqand Khanate With Tsar Russia

Although little informations is known about the relations of the Khoqand Khanate with Tsarist Russia, but some documents it has survived some archives. In this regard, Uzbek, Kyrgyz, Kazakh and Russian scientists worked with different data. Several letters written by Khoqand khans are also kept in the National State Archive of Uzbekistan.

The Khanate that the Russians contacted the most with the Turks was the Bukhara Khanate. The fact that Khanate is located in the center of Turkistan and has important trade routes makes Khanate more valuable in the eyes of Russia. A mutual ambassador was sent between Tsarist Russia and Bukhara Khanate for the development of trade. One of the duties of the Russian ambassadors is on the release of Russian prisoners in Turkistan (Özkan, 2019, 165).

The beginning of the Khoqand khanate with Russia intensified during the reign of Muhammad Ali khan. During the reign of Muhammad Ali Khan, Khoqand-Bukhara relations deteriorated sharply. Among them, as a result of repeated wars, the emir of Bukhara Nasrulloh defeated the Kokand army and annexed Khoqand. Muhammad Ali khan, feeling the severity of his



situation, sought to establish contact with Russia. To do this, he sent ambassadors to Russia. In a letter to the emperor on behalf of the khan, it is partially written: "A long sincere friendship with Russia and the Kokand kingdom has always been manifested in a group of ambassadors, which for some time was suspended for an unknown reason..." (Bobobekov, 1996, 29).

The Khoqand government also requested that residents be sent to Mecca for prayer through Russia. And they will sponsor merchants from Khoqand and Tashkent on their way to Siberia and reward Kenjatai, who trades in Petropavlovsk, with a medal and also two Khoqand mullahs (priests). During the war of the Russian state against the Bukhara and Khiva khanates, the Kokand Khanate was in a deep political and socio-economic crisis. At that time, half of the lands of the Khanate was occupied by the Russian state, and its borders were mainly in the Ferghana Valley. Khudoyorkhan's political blindness, cowardice, and selfishness had tarnished his image of both the Tsarist Russia and the people in the khanate. In any case, he tried hard to rely on the Russian state to keep the throne, to make himself look good to it. He wrote a series of letters to representatives of the Russian government about his loyalty and readiness for any service. He even went so far as to call the khanate a state with Russia. For example, he wrote a letter to the administration of the Governor-General of Turkestan on April 18, 1869: "I received your sincere letter with Tursunkulov, a soldier who fled to your side. Because of our friendship with you, we forgave this soldier, put on a sarpo (luxury cloths) and made him happy. "He fled not to a foreign country, but to the same country as Kokand - Russia" (Ziyoev, 2019, 247).

Several of the Khoqand khans wanted constant contact with tsarist Russia. Amir Umar khan is among them also. But mutual visits were not systematic, and several ambassadors could not reach their destination. But merchants maintained constant contact between the two countries. However, the constant disagreement of the Khoqand Khanate with the border states and its proximity to Russia did not lead to the preservation of the Khanate, but to its occupation by Tsarist Russia.

Sonuç

Hokand Hanlığı Türkiistan tarihinde derin iz bırakan bir hanlık olarak, dünya çapındaki birçok araştırmacı ve akademisyenlere kaynak olmuştur. Bu hanlık hakkındaki birkaç kaynaklar Rusya ve Çin arşivlerinde halende korunmakta olup, araştırmacılar için cazip bir tarih olarak öğreniliyor.



Türkistan mazisinin en genç kurulan devleti olarak bilirse de dış ilişkiler ve iktisadi gelişmede kendi gücüne sahiplik yapa bilen devlet olmuştur.

Hokand Hanlığı yürüttüğü iktisadi siyaset sayesinde günden güne güç kazanmıştır. XVIII. Yüzyılın ortalarından XIX. yüzyılın ortalarına kadar Rusya ile ticaret önemli bir yer tutmuştur. XIX. yüzyılın birinci yarısında Hokand Hanlığında yetiştirilen her türlü tarım ürünü Rus pazarlarında satılmıştır. Rusya'nın çok hızlı bir biçimde gelişmekte olan sanayisi için gerekli hammadde kaynaklarına sahip olan bu bölge Rus sanayicilerini kendisine çekmiştir. Rusya'nın yanı sıra Türkistan Hanlıkları, Doğu Türkistan ve Çin ile ticaretin de önemi büyük olmuştur. Ticaret kanalı ile Orta Asya'ya sızan Rusya bir müddet sonra Türkistan Hanlıklarını işgal etmiştir. Rusya Hanlıklar vasıtasıyla gerçekleştirdiği ticari faaliyetler neticesinde ticari merkez konumuna gelmiştir. Bu durum Rusya için iktisadi ve siyasi yönden büyük güç sağlamıştır.



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