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## DIPLOMATIC AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF BUKHARA WITH RUSSIA IN XVI-XVIII CENTURIES

**Abstract:** The article discusses the diplomatic and trade relations of Bukhara (Central Asia) with Russia of the XVI-XVII centuries.

**Key words:** trade, purchase and sale, certificate, duty, zandani, cotton fabrics, shoibofi dukons, alachabofi, adrabofi, kalamofofi and carbosbofi. expedition, India, Afghanistan, ambassador, Balkh.

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### Introduction

Bukhara is an ancient city. The annals of history record the testimonies of travelers visiting the valleys of the Zarafshan River (which means “Gold-bearing”).

Many ancient authors wrote about Bukhara of the early Middle Ages. The heyday of this city is particularly detailed in Arabic sources. All peoples who lived along the ancient "Silk Road" from Rome to China and from medieval Iran to the ancient Turkic lands did not cease to be interested in Bukhara.

### Analysis

Trade relations between Russia and Central Asia were of great importance for the economic development of both the Central Asian khanates and the Russian State. Along with economic ties, diplomatic ties also intensified.

In 1558, Ambassador Ivan IV arrived in Central Asia, who visited Khorezm and Bukhara. In 1559, return embassies from Bukhara and Balkh were sent to Moscow with him. The purpose of these visits was to resolve a number of trade issues. The Bukhara Khan Abdullah asked Ivan IV for the free admission of his merchants to Kazan, Astrakhan and a number of other cities. In the fall of 1559, two Bukhara ambassadors arrived in Moscow. The Bukhara government through its ambassadors received permission from the Bukhara merchant to come to Astrakhan for

bargaining. "Merchant certificates" of Ivan IV allowed the trade of Asian merchants in other cities of Russia.

In 1563, 1566 and 1583, ambassadors came to the Russian state from Bukhara and Samarkand. They were supposed to resolve the issue of trade relations with Russia. In 1585, the Bukhara Khan Abdullah sent his ambassador Muhammad Ali to Tsar Fedor Ivanovich with goods and gifts. The tsarist government was interested in Central Asia as a base in the monopoly trade in silk with Western Europe. In 1589, the Russian government allowed the Bukhara Ambassador Dostum and the Iurian Ambassador Kadysh duty-free purchase of goods along their route.

Central Asian merchants conducted lively trade with Iran, India and the Russian state. Trade was not limited to local goods. Asian merchants were intermediaries between countries with which Bukhara and Khiva maintained trade relations. The products of Bukhara handicraft production were exported mainly, luxury goods were imported. The assortment of goods of Russian-Bukhara trade was diversity. Cotton fabrics were imported from Bukhara to the Russian state, silk fabrics in a smaller amount, Bukhara merlushka (karakul), carpets, clothes, raw silk. At that time, weaving workshops worked in Bukhara - shoibofi, alachabofi, adrabofi, kalambofi and carbosbofi dukons. In addition, trading companies built trading companies for themselves in Bukhara,

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but more often they rented European-style sheds (Nadezhny's office for buying raw cotton, karakul, lye cotton, the Caucasus Mercury office, Burnashev's office, and Aulio Ishinboev's office, representing the capital of the Moscow magnate Irzin, who buys cotton and astrakhan). From the Russian state to Bukhara, Russian-made leathers, metal products, nails, locks, axes, haberdashery, furs, foreign cloth and especially a lot of "Chipped goods-wooden utensils" were sent.

### Discussion

The Russian government was interested in the fact that silk was continuously imported from Central Asia into Russia. This is evidenced by the article lists of Russian ambassadors traveling to Khiva and Bukhara in the 17th century. The feudal elite, in turn, required the importation of expensive furs. So, the Bukhara ambassador Farrukh, assuring that there was a lot of raw lye in Bukhara, told the duma nobleman AS Matveev that Bukhara needed "sable kind foxes of black horns and cloth, fish bone (margin fangs)". As mentioned above already in the XVI-XVII centuries, strong ties were established between Central Asia and Russia. The Volga, near Uralia and Western Siberia were connected by trade. Central Asian merchants came to Astrakhan and Tobolsk. Unity of religion and intimacy. Languages for Kazan Tatars and Bashkirs facilitated trade transactions. Muslim merchants from Russia traveled with goods to Central Asia.

The Uzbek khanates tried to create favorable conditions for the trading operations of their merchants in Russia. In 1716, the Bukhara Khan Abuleyz sent an embassy to Moscow to negotiate on "Multiplying Trade."

Khan sought permission to "freely trade Bukhara in Russia" and complained about high customs duties. In a letter of reply from Peter the Great to Bukhara Khan Abulfayzu dated March 18, 1718, his proposal to establish friendly relations and return the captives says: "In the past 1717, the ambassador of Khan-kuli (Hon kuli) Topchi Bashama sent from you to the court of our royal majesty sent to you with pleasure that is acceptable, if you wish, so that the friendship between our royal majesty the state and you contains we are a great sovereign and on our part we are encouraging you. It's so pleasant for us that you, as a sign of this friendship, of our prisoners, Russian captives, who were with you when you were free, sent with the aforementioned ambassador, for which we the great sovereign will not leave mutually similar cases like that, I will give a penchant to pay back."

Peter I, who was at the head of the absolutist state, ceased to regard the Bukhara and Khiva khanates as equal in political position in Russia. He began to exert diplomatic pressure on the khanates, trying to subjugate them.

Receiving information that there is a lot of gold in the sands of the Amu Darya and coastal residents wash it in large quantities, Peter I outlined a plan for

penetrating the Khanate in Uzbekistan. He hoped to enter military units in Bukhara and Khiva with the consent of the khans themselves under the pretext of "Strengthening their power and help against enemies."

To implement the plan of Peter I organized two expeditions. The expeditions were led by Prince Alexander Bekovich-Cherkassky and Captain Ivan Bukh Goltz. The expedition failed to achieve success.

In 1721, the Bukhara ambassador was in Russia. When he returned to his homeland, they sent him to Bukhara, Italian Ambassador Florio Beneveni. This is stated in the letter of the Bukhara Khan Abulfayz

"The most distinguished ambassador, Mr. Florit Beneveni, with all courtesy and worship, has safely arrived to us and your Majesty the certificate honestly, as the sovereign should, filed." In turn, Beneveni was instructed to find out what goods Bukhara people trade, whether it is possible to get gold and then get to those places. Beneveni went to Bukhara through the Caucasus, Iran. He returned to Russia only in 1725 after the death of Peter I.

During the XVII century, Bukhara and Khiva continued trade and diplomatic relations with the Russian state. By the end of the 16th century, caravans of Asian merchants (merchants) became commonplace on the routes that connected the Russian state with Khiva and Bukhara. In the XVII century, the way from Bukhara along Sary-Su, through the central regions of Kazakhstan to Tobolsk and from there to the Volga region and the inner regions of the Russian state, was very busy. Sometimes Central Asian merchants traveled from the Russian state to Central Asia through Iran. During the XVII century, eight Russian embassies took place in the Central Asian khanates. More often, ambassadors came from Central Asia, during the same period in Russia there were 13 Bukhara embassies.

Bukhara khans, interested in trade relations with the Russian state, sometimes took measures to make relations along these routes safer, and caravans moving from Russia received military protection, campaigns against the Elba River were made against nomads to clear them of trade way.

Russia received from Central Asia all kinds of paper fabrics (zandani, Mitkal, Kindyaki) cotton, raw silk, etc. The Russian government and Russian trading people were especially interested in raw silk.

In order to the Russian envoys in Bukhara I.S. Pazukhin in 1669-1673, it is said: "In silk to the land and in other cities raw silk will be born and that silk goes through the Kizilbash and Turkish lands to the Germans, but does not go to Astarakhan to Moscow." Both trade people and the governments of both countries participated in Russian-Bukhara trade. The proportion of Russian treasury and khan trade was quite large. Tsarist and Khan trade was usually exempted from trade duties. Khan trade was carried out through trusted merchants." The intermediaries in tsarist trade were Russian trading people - "guests".

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### Conclusion

The growing demand of Russian industry for Central Asian raw materials and interest in the export of industrial products stipulated expansion in the 17th century. trade relations between Russia and Central Asia. A new stage in the development of trade relations between Russia and Central Asia took shape after the adoption by the Kazakh aces of Russian citizenship and the founding of Orenburg. Bukhara goods began to flow through the Kazakh steppes in

caravans to Orenburg, Trontsk, Petropavlosk and the cities of the Irtysh fortified line. In this regard, a prominent place in the diplomatic relations of Central Asia with Russia is occupied by questions about the expansion of trade and the safety of movement of merchant caravans. On the other hand, the Russian state set itself the task of gradually conquering the territories of the Central Asian states and entering Afghanistan and India.

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