
CONFERENCE ARTICLE

**THE BUKHARA KHANATE IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 17 TH CENTURY AND HISTORY OF
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN TOWNSHIP**

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ABSTRACT

This in the study of the 17th century second in the middle Bukhara khanate and the Russian Empire between diplomatic of relationships development stages analysis In particular, between 1669 and 1676 done increased Pazukhins and Daudov missions their activities, strategic goals , diplomatic protocol issues and each other embassy exchanges political results studied . In the study to sources based on regional geopolitics , prisoners exchange and trade in their relationships there is problems illuminated and in historiography chronological conflicts analysis made .

KEYWORDS

Bukhara Khanate , Russian Empire , diplomatic protocol , Pazukhins mission , Vasily Daudov, geopolitical interests , embassy exchange , Ashtarkhanids , Romanovs .

INTRODUCTION

17th century second half Between Central Asia and Russia geopolitical connections in the system important transformational period is considered . This in stages Bukhara khanate and the Russian Empire between diplomatic communication not only economic interests , maybe regional security , prisoners issue and intelligence information collect such as strategic to goals directed was . This of processes scientific analysis two state between political confidence level and diplomatic etiquette norms in practice reflection study opportunity Below is a list of the years 1669–1676 . embassy exchanges , especially between siblings Pazukhins and Vasily Daudov missions activity in the example of diplomatic of relationships essence open is given .

June 1669 in the month Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich decree with brothers Boris and Semyon Pazukhins under the leadership of influential diplomatic body formed , this The jury in March 1670 Astrakhan through Bukhara emirate side to move begins [1]. This mission scientific importance that is , brothers During the Pazukhins' journey carried notes later A.N. Truvorov edit under archaeological set in the form of publication done that time reality in learning important source task passed away [2].

Diplomatic mission on behalf of loaded tasks scope two main direction cover First line directly Bukhara ruler To Abdulazizkhan sent official the letter to deliver , prisoners free to do process acceleration and each other trade and friendship connections update issues own inside [3]. The second direction and the previous ID Khokhlov mission to experience relied on without , wide comprehensive intelligence activity in mind In particular, Bukhara, Balkh and Khiva khanates between political relationship their situation , Ottoman state , Safavids , Baburs and Georgia with external connections level , Khiva in the khanate dynastic changes , as well as local of the rulers military-economic potential about information collect ambassadors priority task arrived defined [4].

Embassy The group consisted of specialized personnel, including , in addition to ambassadors , translators (Mikita Medvedev,

Semyon Izmailov), a tax collector (Simon Ivanov), a mirza (Afanasiy Proshletsov), a trade representative (Ivan Savelev), and guards . Diplomatic group Spread river and To stay steppes through from land moving , Khiva and Bukhara in the direction of trip did [5].

On June 28, 1670, he arrived in Bukhara. arrived arrived Russian representatives Abdulazizkhan's Khiva to the khanate against military on the walk that because of official reception six month to wait forced will be and meeting on December 30 in Samarkand organization [6] Reception ceremony diplomatic etiquette and state symbols regarding conflicts with late . Initial in stages ambassadors to the palace on horseback to go demand satisfied although the main conflict king label submission in the process to the surface arrived . Abdulazizkhan on the throne sitting without ambassadors acceptance after doing it, local officials the letter mediator through to take Boris Pazukhin and the letter personally Khan's to oneself submission according to king instruction the existence plate do this firmly refused . Long continue reached negotiations as a result compromise bride and groom official accompanied by ambassador throne in front of take visited and the label Khan's personally himself/ herself acceptance as received . Official from reception then , on January 7, 1671 , gifts handed over , reception on February 2nd organization Finally , on July 12th permission given to the ambassadors Khan on behalf of sarpoles presented is being and on September 20th they were 9 prisoner accompanied by back is returned [7].

Diplomatic of connections continuity provide set off in 1669 in the process came out Bukhara Ambassador Mulla Farooq (son of and companions with) to Moscow on January 27, 1671 arrived [8] On February 3 , Alexei Mikhailovich by held luxurious at the reception ambassador Khan on behalf of military equipment (27 bows , 7 swords) , fur and precious from fabrics consists of gifts On February 28, Mullah Farooq return for permission given [9], way expenses for funds (441 rubles) , to Abdulazizkhan answer label and precious furs (320 otters) skin) provided [10] . However ambassador's In Tobolsk death mission (September 4)

tragic to the end take came [11].

Diplomatic of relationships next The stage dates back to 1675 . is coming . Bukhara Ambassador Haji Farouk to Moscow visit ordered by the Khan letter and gifts presented Answer As a result, the Russian government, led by Vasily Daudov, new the mission sends . His from the composition Astrakhan translator [12] Muhammad Yusuf Qasimov and servants (N. Venyukov, I. Shapkin) [13]. In historiography this embassy dates and individuals regarding various approaches available . Professor N. I. Veselovsky dates the visit of Haji Faruk to 1669 and his return with the Pazukhins [14], while other sources confirm the information that he arrived in 1675 and returned to Bukhara with V. Daudov [15]. The delegation led by Vasily Daudov arrived in Bukhara in January 1676 and was warmly welcomed. At the end of the mission, 38 Russian prisoners (5 were released, 33 were ransomed) were returned to their homeland.

Conclusion as In short , an analysis of Bukhara-Russian relations in the second half of the 17th century shows that diplomatic relations, despite complex political and ceremonial obstacles , acquired strategic importance for both states. First , the embassy missions regional forces ratio study and intelligence information of collecting main mechanism task passed . Secondly , acceptance in ceremonies protocols with related disputes (noun) walk , write a letter personally submit) every two side own sovereignty and political position demonstration to reach was aspiration Thirdly , Daudov from the mission after diplomatic in relationships observed almost 30 years old break (until 1705) in the region internal political instability and external political priorities because of the change evidence gives . This period events Medium Asia and Russia relations in history transition stage as place holds .

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