

HISTORIOGRAPHY OF KHIVA KHAN'S PALACE RECEPTION CEREMONIES

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Abstract

This article talks about the historiography of Khiva Khan's palace reception ceremonies. Establishment and political history of the Khanate of Khiva, after the death of Shaibani Khan in 1510, the territory of Khorezm was subdued by Ismail, the king of Iran. In 1510-1512 Khorezm was ruled by the deputies of the Iranian king. However, in 1512, popular movements against Iranians began in Khorezm regions. This movement was led by Umar Sheikh, the judge of the city of Vazir (located in Ustyurt, 60 km from Kokhna Urganch, founded by Mustafakhan, one of the Uzbek khans). And also in the article, the Khorezm oasis made a great contribution to the development of the Uzbek statehood in the ancient times, and the literature and their analysis were discussed in the study of the state administration of the Khiva Khanate.

Keywords: Khiva Khanate, legal ruler, Umar Sheikh, "council" and "majlis", Shaybanites, "Shajarayi Tarokima"

INTRODUCTION

The Khorezm oasis is one of the regions with a special place in the formation and development of the Uzbek state since ancient times. Therefore, studying the history of the Khorezm oasis, in particular, the Khiva Khanate period, is one of the most pressing issues of Uzbekistan's history even today. The form of state administration of the Khiva Khanate, the rights and powers of the Khan, the issue of appointing the crown prince, the rights and privileges of the mansadors operating in the existing executive system of the Khanate, based on the available historical sources, have not lost their importance even today.

In studying the history of Khiva Khanate, local historians Abulghozi Bahadir Khan's "Shajari Turk", "Shajarayi Tarokima", "Firdavs ul Iqbal" by Shermuhammad Munis. "Riyaz ud-Dawla" ("Gardens of Happiness"), "Zubdat ut-Tawarikh" ("Cream of Tarkhs"), "Jome ul-Waqeoti Sultani" ("Collection of the Sultan's Events") by Muhammad Reza Ogahi, such as "Gulshani Davlat" ("The Gulshan of the State"), "Shahidi Iqbal" ("Iqbal's Witness"), "Shajarayi Khorazmshahi" by Muhammad Yusuf Bayani, "Tawarihi ul-Khavaqinin" ("History of Khans") by Sayyid Hamidjan Tora Komyob his works are important. Also, a number of ambassadors who visited the khanate, in particular, the work "Roznomai safari Khorezm" (Diaries of the Khorezm trip) written

in 1842 as a report of the three-month long embassy trip in the palace of Khan of Khiva Ollaqulikhon by the Iranian Mohammad Alikhan Gafur, and in 1851 "Saforatnomayi Khorazm" (Book of the Embassy to Khorazm) by Rizaquli Khan Hidayat, sent by the Iranian king Nasiruddin Shah to Khan of Khiva Muhammad Amin with the proposal to stabilize the friendly relations between the two countries and free the Iranian slaves kept in Khiva, also has a great place as a source.

The Khanate of Khiva, founded in the 16th century, was ruled by individuals belonging to the Shaybani dynasty, and the supreme authority also followed the traditions of "Yaso" (Mongolian "jasaq" - the Turkish form of the word 'jasoq' for law, decision, punishment) and Sharia norms, which were practiced in the Shaybani state. We can see that together with the traditions of the nomadic steppe, the methods of settled local statehood were used in state administration. For example the oldest member of the clan was considered the head of the clan. If the ruler dies, his elder brother is appointed instead of his son. If the ruler had no brothers, the eldest son became the legal ruler. In the khanate, the legislative and executive powers are in the hands of the khan, and lawsuits and any complaints are brought directly to the khan for decision, however, in the Khiva khanate the highest "Council", which is

considered as a body, functioned. The composition of the council changed and was called variously "council" and "majlis" and it was transformed into a permanent state body only during the reign of Muhammad Rahimkhan I. State management is in the form of a monarchy, and the positions and rights of the khanate are passed down from generation to generation. The rights of officials around the Khan were also left to their descendants after their death.

The Main findings and Results

We can see that in Khiva khanate, attention was paid to the ability of that person when appointing a position or handing over the work of regional and city management. In particular. It is no coincidence that after Elbars Khan and his brother Bilbars Vazir and Urganch occupied Urganch, they handed over the administration of Urganch to the children of their cousin Amnak Khan. Because they were trustworthy and worthy people with management skills. In addition, the khan's relatives were given the administration of cities and regions depending on whether they were older or younger, and whether they were distant or close to the khan.

By the middle of the 17th century, a change took place in the dynastic political administration of the Khiva Khanate, and in practice, the power was transferred from the hands of individuals who owned large lands and properties, who had a great position in the political and economic life of the country, to tribes and clans we can see that it is beginning to pass into the hands of their superiors. As a result of this

A centralized management system was established in the khanate. The emergence of a new management system is also connected with the formation of land ownership, and the power in the territory of the khanate began to pass into the hands of large landowners. At the same time, certain procedures were preserved, such as the presence of a small number of tribes and elders: five inaq, two tribal nobles, and fathers, who were considered advisers to the khan, took their place in the palace from around the khan.

The rebels destroyed the Iranian viceroys and their troops in the cities of Vazir, Urganch, Khiva, Khazorasp in Khorezm. In 1512, the descendants of Sheikh Ota, one of the prestigious sheikhs of Khorezm, sent a letter to Elbarskhan, a descendant of the nomadic Uzbek sultan Berka, and invited him to the throne of Khorezm. After Elbarskhan ascended the throne, he completely expelled the Iranians from the territory of the country and practically founded an independent khanate. He greatly expanded the territory of the country to include the southern part of present-day Turkmenistan, Serakhs region in the north of Iran, Mangishlaq, Abulkhan, Durun. However, there was no political unity between Uzbek sultans and princes. Soon, power struggles between them escalated. Taking advantage of these struggles, the ruler of Bukhara, Shaibani Ubaydullah Khan, managed to occupy Khorezm for a short time in 1537-1538. The defeated Avani Khan and his family were executed by the Shaybanites. Ubaidullah Khan's reign did not last long. The Khorezm people, who could not bear the oppression of Ubaydullah Khan, revolted against the Bukharans under the leadership of Anusha Khan's successors. In 1538, Ubaydullah Khan again took an army to Khorezm. Bukhara troops were defeated in a place called Kardaronhos between the cities of

Khazorasp and Khiva. In Khorezm, which was freed from the Shaybanites, the internal struggles now escalated. Also, the centripetal movements of the rulers of cities and regions such as Urganch, Kat, New City, Khiva, Khazorasp increased, and they practically considered themselves independent. Some cities were ruled by two rulers at the same time (eg, Steel Sultan and Iron Sultan in Khiva). Mutual struggles intensified especially between the generations of Elbarskhan and Anushakhan. According to Abdulghazi, in the 16th century, as a result of such struggles, dozens of khans lost power for a short period of time. As a result, the central government was almost in crisis. Conflicts and political tension, in turn, caused economic life to collapse. In the second half of the 16th century, during the reign of Khojim Khan (Khoji Muhammad Khan, 1558-1593, 1598-1602), mutual wars in Khorezm were somewhat stopped and peace and tranquility were established. Irrigation and agriculture, crafts, and trade were given serious attention, and foreign trade and relations flourished. During the reign of Khojim Khan, the capital moved from Urganch to Khiva [about the date Khiva became the capital - 1556, 1598, 1602-1621, 1611-1611, 1610-1612, 1557-1603. there are such thoughts] is copied (in some sources in the 70s of the 16th century, and in others in the 90s). The main reason for this was the shortage of water in Urganch and its surroundings as a result of the Amudarya basin changing and not flowing into the Kasbiy Sea. After the capital was moved to Khiva, the state was also called the Khanate of Khiva. In the meantime, the ruler of Bukhara, Abdullah Khan II, succeeded in restoring the Shaybani state and began to take the territories of Khorezm under the control of the Shaybani again. For example, after several campaigns in 1593, Khorezm again fell into the hands of Shaibani. Having been defeated by Abdullah Khan, Khojim Khan left Khiva and fled to Iran with a group of servants and took refuge in the palace of Shah Abbas. After the death of Abdullah Khan II in 1598, Hajim Khan returned to Khorezm with permission from Shah Abbas. In the new conditions, he took over the administration of Urganch and Vazir, gave Khiva and Kat to Arab Muhammad Khan, and Hazorasp to Isfandiyar Sultan. In 1600, Hajim Khan handed over the management of Urganch and Vazir fortresses to his sons who came from Turkey, and he stayed with Khiva's younger son, Arab Muhammad Khan. After Hajim Khan died in 1601 at the age of 83, his son Arab Muhammad Khan (1602-1623) took the throne. During the early years of Arab Muhammad Khan's reign, the struggle for the throne continued. In particular, in 1605, representatives of the Naiman clan planned to transfer Khusrav Sultan, a descendant of Elbarskhan, to the throne. However, this conspiracy was revealed and Khusrau Sultan was executed. Two years later, with the advice of the Uyghur elders, a person named Salih Sultan claimed the throne, this rebellion was suppressed and Salih Sultan was killed. By 1616, Arab Muhammad Khan's sons also joined the conflicts of the throne and position. He had 7 sons named Isfandiyar Khan, Habash, Elbars, Abdul Ghazi, Sharif Muhammad, Khorezmshah, and Afghan Sultan. Isfandiyar Hazoraspda, Abdulghazi Sultan Katda, Habash, and Elbars sultans were appointed as Viziers and governors of Urganch. Each of the Khan's children was a contender for the throne. The actions of the Abyssinian sultan and Elbars sultans were particularly intense.

Conflicts between father and children intensified and eventually turned into a bloody war. In 1621, a battle took place between Arab Muhammad Khan and his sons, Abyssinian and Elbars sultan's troops, near the Tashli Yorilish stream (near Khiva). Although sultans Isfandiyar and Abdulghazi fought on the side of their father, Arab Muhammad Khan was defeated in this battle. Arab Muhammad Khan was first blinded and sent to Khiva. In 1623, Arab Muhammed Khan, his wives, young sons, and two grandsons were killed by Habash and Elbars sultans near the Qom fortress. Isfandiyar escaped to Iran (although he gave him permission to go to Mecca), and Abdulghazi escaped to Bukhara and saved his life. In 1623, after hearing that his father had been executed, Isfandiyar Khan gathered an army from Durun, Abdul Khan mountains, Turkmen tribes of Taka, Yovmut, Sarik and started marching to Urganch. In the 23-day-long battle between Isfandiyar Khan and the Abyssinian-Elbars troops near Urganch, the brothers' armies were narrowly defeated by Isfandiyar's army. Elbars was captured and executed. Abyssinia asked for salvation from the Karakalpakhs on the banks of the Syrdarya River. However, he could not find refuge here and was captured with his servants and handed over to Isfandiyar Khan and all of them were executed. During the years 1623-1643, the throne of Khiva Khanate was ruled by Isfandiyar Khan.

Isfandiyar Khan led his twenty-year state administration relying on Turkmen tribal chiefs. Turkmens were appointed to high positions in the khanate and were given great privileges. As a result, the discontent of the Uzbek clans against the policy of Isfandiyar Khan grew stronger. Isfandiyar Khan exterminated the Naiman clans in the year he ascended the throne. The Uzbek clans in the khanate were divided into three parts, one - Mangit, one - the land of Kazakhs, and another moved to Movarunnahr. Soon after that, the Uzbeks who returned to their country were put to the sword by Isfandiyar Khan.

Even during the reign of Isfandiyar Khan, peace and tranquility were not established in Khorezm. The struggle for the throne continued as in previous times. Forces dissatisfied with Isfandiyar Khan, who had given political power in the khanate to the Turkmens, made plans to remove him from the throne. Abulghazi, the brother of the Khan, led these forces. Also, the influence of the Uzbeks who lived in the place where the Amudarya flows into the Arol (Arol) (where the Uzbek clans had a great political position) on the political life of the khanate grew stronger.

According to the sources, in 1643, the Uzbeks of the Aral region made Sultan Abulghozi (1643-1663) a khan. Abulgazi Khan, who was famous as a great statesman and historian-creator in the history of Khorezm statehood, had a difficult life. Abdul Ghazi Khan was forced to live in exile for many years (more than twenty years) before his father, Arab Muhammad, abdicated. At first, he lived under the protection of Bukhara ruler Imam Qulikhan, and later he lived in the palace of Kazakh sultan Eshimkhan for about two years. After that, he came to Tashkent and lived here for two years. Returning to Khiva from Tashkent via Bukhara, Abulghazi was arrested by Isfandiyar Khan on charges of invasion and deported to the city of Isfahan to the Shah of Iran. Abulghozi, who lived in captivity for ten years in the fortress of Taborak near Isfahan,

managed to escape from captivity in 1639 with the help of his guards. After that, he lived in the Mohin village of Khurasan for about a year, and among the Turkmen of Mangishlaq for about two years. Then Kalmyk Khan invites him to his army. After living here for about a year, Abulghozi returned to Urganch in 1643 with a large force collected by the Kalmyk Khan and sat on the throne of Khiva with the help of the Uzbeks of the island. According to Academician B. Ahmedov, "Abulgozi sat in the post of khanate for twenty years in total. But like other rulers, he did not enjoy it. Most of his life was spent in wars and robberies. According to the sources, Abulgazi Khan was really a ruler who devoted his whole life to the struggle for the throne and battles. However, he was also a capable statesman. Abulghazi Khan first focused on strengthening the centralized management system in the khanate. In the process, he first excluded the Turkmen leaders from the administration. Their land, water, and property were confiscated, and they themselves were exiled to the interior of the country.

Heads of Uzbek accents were appointed to all positions in the khanate. According to Khiva historian Munis, Abulgazi Khan carried out an administrative reform and completely reorganized the management system of the khanate. The position of Uzbek clans in the management system of the khanate increased, and 360 of their representatives were promoted to various positions in the khan's palace. Khan took with him 32 of the most prestigious among the new officials. According to Munis, "there are two sheikhs of Islam, two judges, one rais from the family of Said father, one mutawalli, one naqib, four fathers, four inaq, four mirabs, four propellers, two aqas, two arbabs, four chigatai inaq and I have a minister, they call mehtar, and a bird, these two stand on their feet in the presence of the khan without a place."

Along with the policy of settlement of Uzbek tribes, Abulgazi Khan divided them into four groups and placed them in the regions from Doyahotun (near Darganota) bordering Bukhara to Arol. Also, in 1645-1650, Abulgazi Khan organized campaigns against the Turkmen around Khurasan, Southern Turkmenistan, Tajan, Murghab, Artek, Gurlan, Abulkhan, and Mangishlaq. He tried to expand the borders of the khanate. By order of the Khan, the inhabitants of the Vazir fortress were moved to the restored village of Kichik Vazir near the Gurlan fortress. In 1646, according to the order of Abulgazi Khan, the Urgancharna ditch was dug and a new fortress was built near it, and this fortress was named New Urganch. Part of the population of Kokhna Urganch will be moved here. In 1648, the Ghaziabad canal was dug, and a border fortification was built near it.

Abulgazi Khan, who was involved in public administration and creative work, also left an invaluable legacy as a historian and physician. Around 1657, Abdulghazi wrote a work on medicine called "Manafi'ul-insan" ("Things useful to man"), and in 1658-1664 he created his historical works called "Shajarai Turk"

Since 1763, Khiva's Khans of Khiva have come to power, but until 1804, Khiva's khans declared another person as khan as the ruler. Muhammad Amin Inaq (1763-1790), one of the rulers of the Kungirat dynasty, after taking power in Khiva, appointed loyal and trustworthy people to several positions and functions in the palace.

In this way, the new khan took the important political-administrative, financial and military power in the khanate and made some independent beks obey him.

According to the sources, Muhammad Amin, who strengthened his power with the help of city merchants, artisans, and religious leaders, successfully repelled the Turkmen attack in 1770 and the Bukharan invasion in 1782. During his reign, certain measures were taken to develop agriculture, trade, and handicrafts in Khiva Khanate. Economic life in the khanate improved as a result of putting an end to mutual regulations and struggles of local rulers.

Mohammad Amin's son Avaz Inaq (1790-1804) continued his father's work, while Avaz's son Eltozar Inaq ascended the throne of Khiva in 1804, drove out the false khan Abdulghazi V and declared himself the official khan (1804-1806). In this way, the rule of the bell dynasty was officially established in Khiva. Eltuzar Khan continued the policy of uniting independent governors in the khanate. However, his reign did not last long. In 1806, Eltuzar Khan died in a battle with Bukharas. His brother Muhammad Rahim Khan I sat on the throne.

Muhammad Rahim Khan I (1806-1825) paid great attention to the policy of centralization and completed the unification of the Khanate of Khiva. According to the historians of Khiva, Muhammad Rahim Khan correctly understood the situation in Khanate I, developed a state policy accordingly, and implemented this policy with determination. In particular, on his direct initiative, administrative-political, economic, and military reforms were carried out in the khanate.

Muhammad Rahimkhan I, who was extremely merciful to his enemies, centripetal forces, gathered influential representatives of Uzbeks, Turkmen, Kazakhs, and Karakalpaks around him and gave them deeds and titles. A permanent Council (Devon) was established under the Khan's palace. Special attention was also paid to the clergy, and SheikhuIslam became a member of the Council and the closest advisor to the khan. It is also known that Muhammad Rahim Khan I married the daughter of Syed Pirmuhammad Khoja, one of the Sayyids, considering the position of Muslim priests among the people.

There is a lot of information about the revival of the country's economic life during the reign of this khan. During his time, special reforms were carried out and included in taxes. The customs office was established, and the income from domestic and foreign trade increased.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that the administrative system of the Khanate of Khiva, which was officially established in the 16th century as a khanate, did not differ much from the administrative system of the nomadic Uzbeks, the Shaibanis. Khiva khanate in the early period was managed in a scattered manner, i.e. divided into clans and small units. The management of these territorial units was distributed according to the degree of kinship to the khan and the age of the claimant. Later, as the status of dynasties with large lands and estates increased, power was concentrated in their hands. This is one of the factors that led to the centralization of the

country. the Khiva Khanate, which existed in the early 16th-20th centuries, has its place in the history of the statehood and administration of Uzbekistan, as well as in the economic and cultural life. Its history is an integral part of the history of Uzbekistan.

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