

## Embassy Relations between the Kokand Khanate and the Sin Empire in the XVIII-XIX Centuries

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### ABSTRACT:

This article is devoted to the diplomatic relations between the Kokand Khanate and the Sin Empire in the XVIII-XIX centuries, and again with informative information about the socio-economic relations, military and military situation of each state. In the planning policy of the Kokand Khanate (1709-1876), especially the relations with the Manchu government of China (1644-1911), the role of the embassy service was considered important. We can see that the colonial rule of the Sin Empire of East Turkestan was all supported by the national liberation movement of the Kokand Khanate.

**Key words:** The Kokand Khanate and the Sin Empire, in the time of Erdona, "eloquent", "entrepreneurial", "agile", East Turkestan, "Seven masters"

### INTRODUCTION

The role of the embassy was important in the foreign policy of the Kokand Khanate (1709-1876), which had a place in the history of Uzbek statehood and diplomacy, especially in its relations with the Manchu government of China (1644-1911). The Kokand khanate sent more than 20 embassies to China, mostly to Beijing, the capital of the empire, to the palace of the Manchu emperor, or to the Manchu ruling circles in East Turkestan. Diplomatic relations typical of the late Middle Ages: ambassadors exchanged and correspondence, and diplomats consisted of traders, and diplomatic mail was delivered by trade caravans to destinations. At the same time, the ambassadors sent to China were engaged not only in embassy services but also in trade. One of the current issues is to study their activities on the basis of Chinese literature.

### THE DISCUSSION AND RESULT

The political-diplomatic and embassy relations with the Manchu government of the Kokand Khanate can be divided into three stages: First, the period from 1760 to 1770, during which the Kokand government sent ambassadors to Beijing and East Turkestan every year. However, the Manchu government did not favor Kokand, considering it a vassal state. Erdona continued to serve as ambassador from Kokand to Tokhtamhammad, Boymuhammad and others in China.[1]

Erdona has sent more than eight ambassadors to Beijing during his tenure. The second embassy was in Beijing in September 1760, and they were riding a racehorse with Erdona's gift to the emperor. The Kokand ambassadors were received in Koshgar, identified as ambassadors, and provided with interpreters and military guards, horses, chariots, and money for food and information on the road.[2]

With the launch of East Turkestan in 1759 by the Sin Empire, the khanate became a state bordering China in the east.[3] After the beginning of East Turkestan, its ruler - Garlic farm descendants took refuge in the territory of Kokand khanate. For example, in 1809, see the decree of the Chinese

Emperor Xiaxing, in the same year the goods of the Kokand Khanate belonging to Kashgar were completely liberated, twice written for goods to be served in the future.[4]

Jahongirkhoja, the son of the great Sarimsokhoja, managed to escape from the Kokand khanate in 1822, and in 1826-1827 he raised and supported the Qoguls in East Turkestan. for Kokand khan Muhammad Alikhan (1822-1842) to withdraw troops to Kashgar in 1826, but the work goes back. Jahangirkhoja's rule in East Turkestan lasted 9 months and the Chinese army service was suppressed. The Chinese government accused the Kokand Khanate of plotting to overthrow Jahangirkhoja and persecuted the Kokand Khanate traders in East Turkestan. In 1830, Muhammad Alikhan was provided with military commanders in Kashgar under the command of Jahangirkhoja's brother Muhammad Yusufhoja.

The ruler of Kokand, Muhammad Alikhan (1822-1842), signed a treaty between Kokand and China. The exact date of this treaty has been determined differently by historians. Historians of the XIX century Ch. Valikhanov, K. Ritter, AN Kuropatkin, I. Khalfin set the date of this agreement as 1831. B.Akhmedov and H.Bobobekov, performed from the works of the above historians, also noted this date in their works. However, the Chinese government made it clear that the treaty was signed on January 13, 1832.

The treaty was signed on behalf of Kokand Khan Muhammad Alikhan by his ambassador Alam Pochcha and he swore an oath of allegiance to the Holy Qur'an. According to Ch. Valikhanov, the treaty was signed in the spring of 1831, and the ambassador to China, Alam Pochcha, was named Olim Poshcha. In 1832, Alam Pochcha was appointed elder of Kashgar. Researcher L.Nbay points out in Chinese sources that in 1834 an ambassador named "Olimboy" came from Kokand.

However, one of the letters sent to the Manchu emperor of China in 1832 is preserved in the Social Archives of China. Our letter is addressed to Chinese officials and military commanders in East Turkestan. Of course, Alam Pochcha, Ahmadboy, and Dukarboy played an important role in the signing of the Kokand-China treaty on January 13, 1832. Peace has been established between the two countries due to our diplomatic potential, eloquence and culture of communication. The third phase took place between 1832 and 1859, during which the ambassadors were sent to disrupt the difficult political situation in the two countries. As a result, there was a dispute between the two countries over the management of East Turkestan.

After the revolt of the "Seven Khojas" (1845-1847) of the East Turkestan Khojas, the Manchu government was again forced to give way to Kokand. After the Kokand ambassador went to Beijing to prove to the emperor that the khan was not to blame for the uprising, he declared that Kokand's previous privileges remained in force. G. Bellyu, a British traveler who observed the process, wrote that "this did not lead to the deterioration of relations between Beijing and Kokand, but rather increased the prestige of Kokand in the eyes of Beijing."

## CONCLUSION

Studying this article, we can conclude that the embassies that played a role in the relations between the Kokand Khanate and the Manchu Empire of China contributed to the security, peace, political, economic and cultural development of the two countries.[5] The study of the activities of these ambassadors should be based on a comparative analysis of Chinese, Manchu, Persian-Tajik, and Turkic sources and historical literature. Only then can the ambassadors have accurate and detailed information about their personalities, professions, skills, and accomplishments.

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