

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 1.344	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	PIHII (Russia) = 0.234	PIF (India) = 1.940
GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 1.042	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 2.031	

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2017 Issue: 01 Volume: 45

Published: 30.01.2017 <http://T-Science.org>

Dilshod Djamaliddinovich Uroqov
PhD in History
National University of Uzbekistan,
Tashkent, Uzbekistan
kamola_nuz@rambler.ru

**SECTION 13. Geography. History. Oceanology.
Meteorology.**

ANGLO-RUSSIAN STRUGGLE FOR PAMIR AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

Abstract: Nationality question - a collection political, social, cultural and other fact, generated ethnic and confession by diversity of colors of the population to Russian empire - with the first days soviet authorities was brought forth on foreground, having become hardly not the most sharp problem, required immediate decisions and immediate action.

Key words: organization, method, the form, autonomy, soviet power, management, nationality, RSFSR, TASSR, Russian empire, ethnic of the group, minority.

Language: English

Citation: Uroqov DD (2017) ANGLO-RUSSIAN STRUGGLE FOR PAMIR AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 01 (45): 43-47.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-01-45-6> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2017.01.45.6>

Introduction

As from the second half XIX a. Central Asia turned out to be in the center English-Russian fight. Herewith Pamir and Badahshan turned out to be one of the center this fight that was connected with their strategic location on butting of the borders Afghanistan, India and China. Emir Dost-Muhammad-khan of Afghanistan (1826-1839, 1843-1863), incited English folk, proceeds with conquest small khanate, located between Gindukush and Amudarya, including Badahshan. Follows immediately to notice that Afghanistan had a no type on Badahshan until hereto its has not nudged England, considered Pamir and Pamir's holdings "approach to India". With the end 60 - begin 70-h y. XIX a. became more frequent the attempts Afghanistan to subordinate itself Badahshan, on measure of the reinforcement English political and diplomatic pressure.

Materials and Methods

In 1873 was signed English-Russian agreement ("Afghanistan delimitation") about confession Afghanistan neutral zone. Complex was a situation and in most Badahshan. Badahshan to know divided on several feudal groups, constantly fight between itself.

In 1882, for botanical studies in Badahshan and Shugnan was directed Margelan's district physician A. Regeli. Shugnanskiy ruler Yusuf-Ali-khan has

taken its exceedingly friend. But permits on production of the scientific studies in Badahshan, found under checking afghan, did not give.

In its "Autobiographies" Abdurrahman-khan indicates that reason of the invasion of the Afghanistan's troops were a negotiations Yusuf-Ali-khan first with Kokand's khan, but with Russian government then. Hereinafter, according to emir, Yusuf-Ali-khan "has invited the Russian doctor Regelya in Shugnan and has stated him complaint about that that emir "wants to subordinate its authorities, but he, meantime, considers itself under Russian protection"". The Emir considered that once Russian will occupy Roshan and Shugnan, he could not their reflect, and its state was not safe. What wrote M. Grulev: "Longing Abdurrahman-khan step Pamir... it is prompted was indo-british government".

Having used as cause presence A. Regelya troops Abdurrahman-khan in 1883 have occupied Shugnan. His seizure was accompanied terrible cruelty. Abdurrahman-khan has required that Yusuf-Ali-khan was sent in Fayzabad, but then in Kabul. When Yusuf-Ali-khan profit in Fayzabad, him was pressed charges against in runaround from payment of the taxes and receiving the doctor Regelya, but thereupon he was executed. Then, the afghan has subordinated is Collapsed. East Pamir occupied the manchu troops.

Originally Russian authorities in Turkestan's edge rather passive отнеслись to event on Pamir.



Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 1.344	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	PIHII (Russia) = 0.234	PIF (India) = 1.940
GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 1.042	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 2.031	

The General-governor estimated the seizure Shugnan Afghanistan's emir only with standpoint of the breach English-Russian agreement from 1869-1873 y., but in occupations Shugnan saw only result to usual strife, appearing between nearby moslem владельцами.

Subsequent to Shugnanom and Rushanom Afghanistan's troops poached on Vahan. The Ruler Vahana Ali-Mardon-sho, having heard about prepared hold up Emir troopses, has solved along with its семьей and drawn near to abandon Vahan. Vahancy, all as one, have wanted to follow him. Address Ali-Mardon-sho to Russian power about acceptance Vahana in composition of the Russian empire remained without answer. The Same fate learned; learnt and message of the ruler Rushana Sayid-Akbar-sho.

In 1884 in Shugnane and Rushane have flashed up the emotions, ground for which has served the requirement Afghanistan's hakim take in concubines daughter Sayid-Faruh-sho. The main reason was concluded in that that with receipts of the Afghanistan's troopses sharply grew worse the economic position of the population, aggravated by religious intolerance.

The appearance against Afghanistan's garrison in Excrement-and Barpyandzhe (the center Shugnan) has Ismailit feast Sayid-Faruh-sho. Its have supported rushan's world Nazar-sho and group influential petty officers and arbobs. The having Allured trick of the chief of the garrison Gulizar-khan with his(its) drawn near in house outstanding Nazar-sho, shugans have lost them and have reined the fortress. But attempts to possess she turned out to be vain. Then rebelled have taxed brushwood gates to fortresses and burned, having compelled garrison to surrender. The Afghanistan's commander agreed to leave the fortress if garrison will is guaranteed life and is provided possibility to get before Badahshana. Sayid-Faruh-sho has allowed the Afghanistan's garrison to abandon the Excrement-and Barpyandzh. However ruler Rushana on road has ordered the afghan to disarm, take out of them uniform and lead away with itself in remote valley Bartang. Shugnan's ruler became the representative local master to dynasties Hodzha-khan-Abdulaziz, found beside the authorities not more than eight months.

Abdurrahman-khan has ordered its deputy in Kattagan and Badahshan Abdulladzhanu to make for Shugnan significant contingent of the troopses.

Having heard about ready new invasion in Shugnan and is Collapsed, Sayid-Faruh-sho, betraying interests insurgent, tried secretly to with cardаром Abdulladzhan, ask him about pardon. The associate Sayid-Faruh-sho rushan's world Manzar-sho run in Darvaz, "inhabitants Shah-Grants have ulcerated submissiveness, but population rest Shugnan from awe afghan run in valley Bartanga and in the other place".

Thereby, appearance shungans was given. Between Sayid-Ali-khan and representative influential circle Shugnan was concluded an agreement, consisted of the following points: "1. Not to search for the shelters an afghan. 2. Fix in hakims from shungans. 3. Free all foamy, available from Shugnan". The Emir Abdurrahman has taken the condition, has ordered to free were in captivity shungans has fixed the shungan. In keypoints of the country were emir's troops.

That Abdurrahman-khan to manage enough easy settle affairs with them, is explained that that last have got the official refusal on request to take them in citizenship of the Russia. Moreover, Turkistan's general-governor was offered "refrain from any step, which could bring about armed interference" and hold the Bukhara of the emir from hostilities. Thereby, given to themselves Pamir have to were go on negotiations with Afghanistan's emir, expecting best times.

The New invasion afghan on territory Pripamirskih possessions has brought about deterioration of the economic position of the local population. Hereto joined the religious oppression. All this has brought about new rebellion in 1888, covered Badahshan, Shugnan, is Collapsed and Vahan.

In 1888 against emir Abdurrahman-khan has rebelled his first cousin Ishak-khan, deputy Afghanistan's Turkestana. Rebellion has covered whole Afghanistan's Turkestan. Badahshancy have considered this moment "the most suitable for appearance against Afghanistan's powers". Their example has followed the inhabitants Pripamirskih possessions. Shugnancy have offered Sayid-Akbar-Ali-khan (Sayid-Akbar-sho), found in Buharskom Darvaze, become the ruler Shugnan. In Vahan former ruler Ali-Mardan-sho returned from Ishkashima, abandoned their own holdings in 1883 Autumn 1888 to Fergana's military governor were a messenger Muhammad Akbar-sho (Sayid-Akbar-sho), ruler Shugnan, asked to take his possession in composition of the Russia. However Russian administration Turkestan has got from Saint Petersburg dictation to give head in deal Pripamirskih possessions.

In medium 1889 Afghanistan's emir has suppressed the revolt Ishak-khan, run in Turkestan and began preparation to new invasion in Badahshan and Shugnan. In medium summer emir's troops newly came up for Badahshane. In the beginning insurgent win victories on regular troops of the emir. A part Afghanistan's soldier has altered by sawing on side rebelled. Against emir's of the troopses has emerged beside 20 thous. person that speaks of the general discontent, covered population Pamir.

However locality, incoordination, fight harmful told on move of the rebellion in Badahshan. After his suppressions ensemble petty officers was executed

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 1.344	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	PIHII (Russia) = 0.234	PIF (India) = 1.940
GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 1.042	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 2.031	

on place. The General ravaging to be subjected to and nearby Shugnan.

Considering that Prigindukushskie principality (Hunza, Snuff, CHitral, Ishkoman, Yasin, Kuh and Gizr), directly borderPed Pripamirskimi possessions and Kafiristanom and that through their territory lay the way through Pamir in Afghanistan and Central Asia, ruling circles to Great Britain calculated firmly to not only "from Gindukush southward, but also seize in their own hands all that will manage northward from this ridge".

Anglichane did not miss the possibility of the penetration on territory Pamir's possessions. In 1885 English scout Thread Ellias was sent on Pamir. In 1886 expedition was directed in Giligit at the head with colonel Lokhartom for study mounting pass, leading through Pamir. Summer 1888 Pamir has visited Litteldeyl. He in year has once again made the journey, having examined regions lake Punishment-sack, Zor-sack, Chakmak and through Barogili's and Darkot's mounting passes came down in Kashmir. In 1889 Tagdumbash-Pamir has visited the major Kumberlend and captain Bauer. Subsequent to them in Pripamirie has left the expedition with captain F. Yanghesband at the head. In 1891 has made the trip in south regions Pamir Lennard and R. Whip, but then and D. M. Steart. In 1892 have visited Pamir lord Donmor and major Rhenium, which crossed the country with southeast on northeast. In 1893 on Pamir visited the frenchman a baron de is Lowered. He passed with north on south and came down in India. In 1894 Pamir has visited the dutchman de Bilon. In 1894-1895 y. has made its journey on Pamir swedish travellier and scientist doctor is Wreathed Gedin. Such a far from full list that travellier, which were on Pamir.

Created on Pamir situation has forced, finally, Russian government to abandon to politicians waiting and "diplomatic influence". It was solved to make for 1891 on Pamir in reconnaissance trip troop under command of the colonel M. E. Ionova. In instructions, given Ionovu, was said about determination him Russian border on Pamir and is ordered to leave to tract Basis-and Gumbaz. On Pamir him were arrested English lieutenant Davidson, then captain Yanghesband; the first have sent in Margelan, the second have released, taken subscription nevermore to cross the borders Russian Pamir. The Colonel M. E. Ion with its troop reached Gindukush, and even has crossed him that was shown by breach of its prescription. Then mouting pass Saksaravat moved on south declivity and through mouting pass Borogili returned on Pamir, but then in Ferganu.

After leaving the troop Ionova afghan returned on Pamir and Chinese and have carried out the shrift on that from local population, who helped their enemy.

Turkestanskiy general-governor, with the consent of Petersburg, undertakes the row of the measures. The most Most important of them was a parcel on Pamir reconnaissance to parties under command of the lieutenant Brzhezickogo.

The Springtime 1892 Ion came on Pamir already with large power: four mouths of the infantry, three hundred cossacks, artillery and sappers. Kitaycy retired. The Afghan beside oz. Yashilikuli vain tried to fight back. Leaving autumn in Ferganu, Ion has left overwinter in the centre Pamir troop of the captain P. Kuznecova, - a first chief SHsdzhanskogo (later Pamirsk) of the troop, - in composition 160 foot soldiers and 40 cossacks. The Springtime 1893 P. Kuznecova has changed the captain V. N. Zaycev.

The Firm measures Russian government and organization in tract Shadzhnan on r. Murgab Russian Pamir's post in 1892, hard position in "Pamir question" have brought, finally, to final its permit.

As far back as 1884 Russia has protested the illegal seizure west region Pamir afghan. Englishmen in every way tried to save the troops Abdurrahman-khan on this territory. So military minister N. A. Affianced considered that now it is necessary beforehand to warn the government to England about inadmissibility of the similar sort of the repetition.

The agreement took place At February 1895 with England for delimitations on Pamir and spheres of the influence both having kept in this part of the Central Asia. The Commissar on delimitation of the border Military governor Ferganskoy area brigadier general was nominated on the part of government of the Russia Accustomed-Shveykov's, on the part of England - a brigadier general Dzherard.

Essence of the agreement was stated in note Russian Ambassador in London from February 27 (the March 11) 1895 In final point of this agreement was indicated that border Afghanistan westward from oz. Zor-Coolie served r. Pyandzh and to, in accordance to this, Afghanistan's emir has cleaned all land, resting upon right coast Pyandzha, east parts Shugnan and north part Vahana, but Bukhara emir - a land, liing from Amudarii southward, t. e. south part Darvaza. The British authorities were have to comply with requirements Russian government about conclusion of the Afghanistan's troopeses with territory east region Shugnan and Rushana.

In document from November 3 1895 as follows was charaterized by the upshot of the functioning the mixed commission: "August 29 cero of the year are finished functioning the mixed commission on Russian-Afghanistan's delimitation on Pamir and is signed final protocol". Is definitively installed border line between possessions of the Russia and Afghanistan.

In respect of Vahana in note "Question points on delimitation", formed by N. A. Obruchevym, communicated: "...b) Vahan (the question is part

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 1.344	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	PIHII (Russia) = 0.234	PIF (India) = 1.940
GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 1.042	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 2.031	

Vahana - avt.), either as the whole Afghanistan, can consist under political English by influence, but no armed English of power in Vahan's area we nor in koem the image to allow can not". English-indian and Russian military power must be puted on both sides Gindukush in alike territorial conditions. In these type both Empire must were mutually undertake from military expedition in conducted zone and "warn each other about journey of the persons with scientist by purpose".

On determination of the border on Pyandzhu emirate's of Bukhara lost earlier belonged to by her Darvaz bext, located on lion coast Pyandzha. On the grounds of considerations of the political agent in Buhare Lessara, was formed special note, in which was indicated on need money or territorial remuneration Bukhara emir. "Bext on south coast Pyandzha brought the emir measly incom. And loss two or three thousand roubles per annum were not onerous for emir, but humiliation connected with loss, without any of the blame with its sides, a part its holdings. No doubts that like an upshot of the deals has produced more unbeneficial for us impression in khanate not only, but also in Central Asia in general". The Other nature had territorial remuneration emir of Bukhara to account отошедших to Russia Shugnan. Rushana and north part Vahana. Lessar considered that these holdings will only only be nominal to comply with the emir of Bukhara. Real country management, remained in hand of the chief Pamir's troop. Hereinafter Lessar wrote: "In view of poverty of the edge, emir of Bukhara was limited more small gift that, on the one hand, was suitable for local population, but with other - was support of the prestige Bukhara emir in eye his national".

Emir of Bukhara on March 13 1895 gave its consent on exchange territory. Already at November 1895 chief main staff has reported the Turkestan a

general-governor that English ambassador in Petersburg has agitated the question about the most quick transfer Zapyandzh's Darvaza Afghanistan and asked the opinion about way of the changing the territory.

Emir of Bukhara was offered to proceed with construction of the road on direction west region Pamir. Vrevskiy recommended also transfer Zapyandzh's Darvaza Afghanistan's emir to produce without participation in her representatives of the England and Russia.

At February 1896 main staff has notified the general-governor that london cabinet has taken the period of the defogging Zarechny Darvaza to 1 October 1896 and asked to notify of the emir of Bukhara need to clean Zarechny part Darvaza to specified period.

Conclusion

Bekom Shugnan and a part Vahana was nominated ruled here earlier Sayid-Akbar-sho, but in is Collapsed - Ishankul-toksaba. Emir of Bukhara immediately tried to direct their own representatives in Shugnan. Emir of Bukhara first at all could not comply so as temporarily free the population of the west region Pamir from money and other obligations. This circumstance has caused interference of the representatives of the Russian powers in Turkestan since liberation of the population mentionned region passed with sanctions Petersburg, but Empire was interested in lifting of its prestige in eye, both local population of this edge, and for its limit.

The July 26 1896 were a remote special dictation. The east parts Rushana, Shugnan and north part Vahana to send in possession emir бѹхаракомы and allow him to send their own authorities in these neighborhood. The total control and checking on country was left for chief Pamir's troop.

References:

1. Runaway AK (1910) On east Bukhara and Pamir. - Tashkent: B. i., 1910. - p. 94 - 95. Also refer to: Ruir. English-Russian sopernichestvo in Asia in XIX age / Per. with francium. A. M. Suhotina. - M.: Red virgin soil, 1924. - p. 84.
2. Abaeva T (1964) Essays to history of Badahshan. - Tashkent: Fan, 1964. - p. 117.
3. Abaeva T (1964) Essays to history of Badahshan. - Tashkent: Fan, 1964. - p. 122.
4. Abaeva T (1964) Essays to history of Badahshan. - Tashkent: Fan, 1964. - p. 128.
5. (1886) The Afghanistan's delimitation. The Negotiations between Russia and Great Britain in 1872-1885 gg. In 2-h ch. - Saint Petersburg, 1886. - CH. II - p. 3-4. Also refer to: Iskandarov B. I. East Bukhara and Pamir in the second half XIX v. In 2-h ch.- Dushanbe: AN Tadjh. SSR, 1962. - CH. I - p. 177.
6. Iskandarov BI (1962) East Bukhara and Pamir in the second half XIX v. In 2-h ch. - Dushanbe: AN Tadjh. SSR, 1962. - CH. I - p. 181.



Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 1.344	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	PIHHI (Russia) = 0.234	PIF (India) = 1.940
GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 1.042	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 2.031	

7. (1997) About him refer to: CGA RUZ. F. I-2. Op. 1. D. 25. L. 45. Wholly possible, however that Regale aside from scientific prospecting executed also tasks of the Russian exploring on collection of the information about position in mountain area and determination contact with local population. Sr.: Ishakov F. National policy of the tsarism in Turkestan 1867-1917 gg. - Tashkent: Fan, 1997. - p. 184.
8. (1884) CGA RUZ. F. R-2464. Op. 1. D. 340. L. 537. In detail about trip Regelya refer to:
Journey Regelya in Shugnan // Turkestan's vedomosti. - Tashkent, 1884. - 17.
9. (1901) Abdurrahman-khan. The Autobiography Abdurrahman-khan, emir Afghanistan / is Published by Sultan Magomet-khan; Per. with angel. SH. colonel M. Grulev. In 2-h t. - SPB.: B. i., 1901. - T. I - p. 317.
10. (1901) Abdurrahman-khan. The Autobiography Abdurrahman-khan, emir Afghanistan / is Published by Sultan Magomet-khan; Per. with angel. SH. colonel M. Grulev. In 2-h t. - SPB.: B. i., 1901. - T. I - p. 317-318

