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DESCRIPTION OF THE KHIVA KHANATE IN THE DIARY OF THE MEDIEVAL EUROPEAN TRAVELER, AMBASSADOR ANTHONY JENKINSON

Abstract: This article is created according to highly sensitive information of Jenkinson's travel to Khiva, his diary and scientific resource.

Key words: Geographical discovery, Moscow trade company, ambassador, statesman Anthony Jenkinson, Central Asia, Khiva khanate, Ust yurt plateau, Sellizure Castle.

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Introduction

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It is well known that the late 15th and early 16th centuries were the period of great geographical discoveries, which led to the emergence of capitalist relations in a number of Western European countries: Spain, Portugal, France and especially England. At the end of the fifteenth century, international trade moved from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic Ocean as a result of the opening of a sea route from western Europe to India. To this end, European traders and industrialists have sought to open new raw materials and markets in Central Asia, China and India.

Russia has started to search for trade routes along the Volga to Central Asia and India and Iran. Different trading companies established during this period (for example, the "Avant-garde Trading Company" in England) have sought to open new countries and markets for themselves.

In 1548, a "New State, Land, Island, Property, Industrial, and Industrialists' Society was established in London. It aims to open a trade route to China and East India. To this end, in May 1553, a British maritime expedition headed by Hugh Willyoubi was sent to the Russian shores."

In 1555 "Moscow Trading Company" was founded. This company later played a key role in the

English-Russian trade relationship. In November 1555, ambassadors were sent to Moscow led by the famous naval captain Richard Chensler. Negotiations with the Russian government and Moscow merchants were successful. British merchants in Russia received great privileges. With the help of the Moscow Trading Company, the British made their way east through Russia to Central Asia and Iran. Seven British embassies were sent to the east in 1558-1581. In 1567, 1569 and 1571, ambassadors led by Anthony Jenkinson visited Russia three times.

Very little is known about the life of Anthony Jenkinson. His first journey is in his youthful years. Traveled until 1572. He was a talented sailor and a skilled trader. He has been in the Moscow Trading Company for a long time and has successfully fulfilled the company's mission. English spy and diplomat Anthony Jenkinson (born 1610 or died 1611) was the son-in-law of the governor of Moscow trading company John Marsh. He has traveled extensively throughout Europe, Asia and Africa. He was the first representative of the Lords of Liverpool and the British ambassador to the government of Ivan Grozny. He was in Iran and Central Asia in 1558-59 and 1562-64 with the permission of the Russian king Ivan Grozny. Anthony Jenkinson became the first British ambassador to Moscow in 1566. In addition to his diplomatic duties, he has held a number of important

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state functions. The map, made by Anthony Jenkinson, was published in London entitled "Russae, Moscoviae et Tartariae Descriptio" (a description of Russia, Moscow and Tataria). This map is of historical and scientific value. Jenkinson's map was included in the saturation of Abraham Artelli's Atlas of the World's Atlas (Theatrium Orbis Terrarum). Abraham Arteliy (1527-1598) is a Flemish geographer and cartographer.

Anthony Jenkinson on May 3, 1557 on four ships from London: "Primrose" (Andrew Jedd, William Chester, Anthony Hinman, Edward Kestelin), "Joanna Evangelista" (Andrew Jedd, William Chester), "Anna" (John Dimock) "(R T) was traveling with a fleet.

Anthony Jenkinson began his journey outside of England on October 2, 1546. He first traveled to Flanders, then to the Netherlands, and then to Germany. He traveled through the Alps to Italy. From Italy he traveled to France via Pemont. The kingdoms of Spain and Portugal traveled to the main islands of the Mediterranean - Rhodes, Malta, Sicily, Cyprus, Kandia and other islands. He was in different parts of Greece - Moree, Achaia and Corinth, Turkey, Syria and Asia Minor, through Lebanon to Damascus, Samaria, Galilee, Palestine, Jerusalem.

In 1562 he came to the Armenian city of Darband (built by Alexander the Great) through the Caspian Sea. From here he came to Iran, through the Medes, Parthians and Giranya, to the "great Sufi" palace. (Almost all Englishmen call the king of Iran the "Great Sufi").

Sufi is one of the directions of the Shiite teaching of Islam. In 1499, the Sufi ruler ruled western Iran and declared himself king. Anthony Jenkinson had come to Iran during the Tahmasp succession of Ismaili Shah (1524-76). Anthony Jenkinson has been in the palace of the Iranian king for 8 months and has returned from various countries. In 1566 and 1571 he traveled twice to Russia.

Anthony Jenkinson attempted to conclude a trade agreement between England and Russia.

During his travels, Anthony Jenkinson said, "I never entered a house, lived on the banks of the river and in the open space. If he wants to travel to these countries he must get what he needs. There are few horses in these countries, but only in cities .

As a trader, Anthony Jenkinson came to Central Asia in 1558-1560 and collected valuable information on trade routes to countries, China and India. The journey of Anthony Jenkinson and his companions (Richard and Robert Johnson and Tatar by translator Aziz) lasted 21 months (from April 1558 to September 2, 1559). Its main purpose was to open trade routes through Central Asia to China and India. But he was unable to achieve his goal due to the wars between the local rulers, which had developed in the Central Asian khanates of that time.

During his travels, Anthony Jenkinson collects valuable information about the Amudarya, the Mangit, the political and economic situation of the Bukhara and Khiva Khanate in the middle of the sixteenth century, the lifestyle and traditions of the peoples of Central Asia. This information is reflected in his memoirs "Travel from Moscow to Moscow to Bactria". The work was published in London in 1562. Anthony Jenkinson dedicated his work to Henry Sydney (1529-86), the Countess of Wales. Anthony Jenkinson took a badge from the Russian Tsar in 1558 and left Moscow for Central Asia.

On April 28, 1558, Anthony Jenkinson arrived in Kolomna, 20 leagues from Moscow. He arrived in Astrakhan on July 14 this year. On July 27 he landed in Mangyshlak on the Caspian Sea coast. From there they increased their goods by 1,000 camels and after 5 days of riding in the caravan, they came to other royal estates. The traveler writes about it:

"These soldiers were in the service of Temur Sultan, brother of Hadji Murad, king of a country called Mangyshlak. These Tatars stopped our caravans and paid tribute on behalf of their kings. I met with the king myself and asked him to take care of the caravans and to secure us. The king fulfilled my request and welcomed me. They usually eat kumys and meat. They have no bread. The King has given me a trade mark". The traveler Temur writes about the Sultan:

"This sultan lives in the desert, with no town and no castles. His camp was made of cane and covered with carpets. The Sultan asked me about our kingdom, its laws, religion, and why I came here. Then we continued on our way. For 20 days we walked through waterless, urban and desert areas. We had to eat horses and camels because there was no food. On October 5th we again traveled to the Caspian Sea. In the Gulf, we were met by the customs duties of the Turkmen king and we paid tribute to the Turkmen king and his relatives".

Anthony Jenkinson writes about the Oxus River (the Amu Darya): "The Oxus River has long been in the Caspian Sea. This river begins with the Paropamis (Hindiikush) mountains in India. Now this river does not flow far. It is now joined by the Ardak River and flows 500 miles north to the Chinese Lake. " At the time of Anthony Jenkinson's arrival in Central Asia, the Amu Darya fell into the Sarykamysh Lake.

Anthony Jenkinson arrived with his convoy on October 7 at Sellizure Castle (the main city of Wazir). He writes of the fortress: "Sellizure Castle is located on a high hill. The land south of it is very fertile. The water for irrigation of this land comes from the Ardak tributary of the Oxus River, which begins in the mountains of Paropamis (Hindiikush) in India. The Oxus River did not enter the Caspian Sea during this period ». Anthony Jenkinson traveled 20-22 days off the Caspian coast and arrived in Sellizur 5-7 days later. A 7-9 day journey from the Caspian coast to

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Urgench. 600 versts from the Caspian Sea to Mangyshlak ,

150-210 versts to the town of Seliseur. Consequently, 210-350 versts from Caspian Sea to Urgench.

The road from Magishlyk to Sellizur passes through the Ust-Yurt plateau. Within twenty days, the caravans passed through the desert heat and desert deserts, and the caravan from the Sarykamys Lake came to Urgench, the capital of the Khiva khanate, on October 16, 1558, through the city of Sellizure or Wazir.

Mutual struggles have led to a decline in the production of khanates. Urgench was a developed city of the Muslim East in the 13th-14th centuries. The city was located on trade routes from southeast Europe to Central Asia, Mongolia, and China. By the middle of the 15th century, the city was in crisis. Anthony Jenkinson's information about Saroychik, Khorezm and Wazir and Urgench is invaluable.

The city of Saroychik was founded in the second half of the 13th or early 14th centuries, according to numismatic and written sources, and is one of the centers of the White Horde. The traveler writes about the city of Saroychik:

One day's road up the Yoyik River is a town called Saroychik (which is now on the left bank of the Ural River). The town is headed by Governor Mirzo Ismail. No sales are made here. The population does not spend money. All the people are warriors and herdsmen » .

It also tells us much about the city of Wazir, founded by Mustafa Khan in the middle of the fifteenth century. Anthony Jenkinson was the first European tourist to visit this city.

"The town of Wazir is located 60 km away from the ancient Urgench. On the 7th of October, 1558, I came to the castle called Sellizure. Here the governor of Azim-Khan is ruled by his three brothers. On October 9, 1558, I handed him the badge of Russian king. I presented the governor with 1/9 of the goods I had brought. They entertained me with wild horsemeat kebabs. The next day, the governor called me and asked me many questions about the affairs of the Russian Tsar, about our country and his laws. Sellizure Castle is located on a high hill where the khan lives. His residence was low and unprotected. The population is poor and does not engage in trade. Great plants grow here. It's called a melon (or watermelon). People eat it after meals" the tourist continued.

Anthony Jenkinson arrived in Urgench on October 16, 1558, and gives information about the city:

"The city of Urgench is on a plain, and the town is surrounded by a 4-mile (1 mile=1.609 km) fenced wall. But it is devastated and disorganized. The top of one long street in the town is closed, and it serves as a marketplace. For seven years, the city has been

in control for four times as a result of internal strife. That is why the traders here are few and poor. I was only able to sell 4 balls of fabric across the city. The main goods sold here come from Bukhara and Iran. The lands from the Caspian Sea to Urgench are called "Turkmen lands" where Azimkhan and his five brothers rule. One of them is the main ruler and is called the khan. However, in practice there are 5 rulers independently ruling their territory. They are in a mood of enmity with each other" .

From Urgench, the caravan routes go to Bukhara via the town of Kiat on the left bank of the Amu Darya River. Jenkinson did not specify which part of the Amu Darya crossed. From his diary it is clear that it is possible to reach Urgench from Bukhara to 15-18 days. In the 17th century trade caravans passed through the Amu Darya through the city of Khazarasp. The road is 500 km between Urgench and Bukhara. Camels can travel about 25-30 km / day and 17-20 days. This way the British trader crossed the Khiva Khanate to Bukhara.

The road from Urgench to Bukhara is safe: during wars, the population runs to the desert. They Plunder Caravans Here Anthony Jenkinson went to Bukhara via the city of Kiat to secure his caravan.

According to A. Jenkinson's information about the Minister and the city of Urgench, the center of Khorezm at that time was the Minister and Urgench was in crisis. "There is a large population of people from the Caspian Sea to the Seliseur Castle. The area is a wild desert with no city or permanent home. They move with their camels, horses, and sheep.

The people here do not use gold, silver or other coins. Whenever they need clothes or whatever, they are exchanged for sheep.

They have no bread at all. They have a large stock of meat and usually eat horse meat. Their favorite drink is kumys or milk. There are no rivers or ponds in the area. 20 days' journey from here to the Persian seat. The water from the wells here is very salty. They do not eat on the ground. Only they sit on the ground during prayer.

On November 26, 1558, we left Urgench and traveled 100 miles along the Oxus River (Amudarya). We paid a big fee when it came to the Ardak River. The Ardak River is a large and fast-flowing river, beginning with the Oxus River and after 1000 miles into the Chinese Lake. .

It is well-known that the problems of the Amu Darya and its ancient access to the Caspian Sea have been studied by scientists of the East: Mahmud ibn Wali, Abulgazi and Munis, western scholars - Ehwald E.A., Lance R.H, Lere P.I, Veselowski N.I., Alenicin V., Bartold V.V. and others .

According to Anthony Jenkinson, the tributary of the Amu Darya is always in the Caspian Sea. His left bite was not spilled into the Caspian Sea during the time of Anthony Jenkinson, who had previously passed through Urgench and Wazir. The right bank of

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the Amudarya river (Jenkinson called it Ardak), that is, between Bukhara and Khorezm, was wide and watery.

Anthony Jenkinson's information about the state of the Mangite nation in the middle of the sixteenth century plays a major role in the fate of the Golden Horde of the sixteenth century. The diary of Anthony Jenkinson provides detailed information on political life in Khorezm. A few years after the reign of Avanesh Khan, the country was in disarray. Using this, Ubaidullah Khan of Bukhara attempted to invade Khorezm in 1538. After Bukhara's move to Khorezm,

chaos erupted in the country. This process was completed in 1558 when Haji Mohammed or Hadhim Khan (who was originally the governor of Wazir City) was enthroned. He was the first European tourist to visit Khorezm in the 16th century in 1558. At that time Khorezm consisted of two parts: "Mountain" and "Waterborne".

Anthony Jenkinson and his companions visited the Bukhara khan on December 12, 1558 - March 2, 1559, with great difficulty. The tourist left valuable information about the city, its socio-economic life, the Khan and his military forces.

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