

Russification and the Political Colonization of Transoxiana in Tsarid Era (1864-1917)

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Abstract

The present article entitled "*Russification and the Political Colonization of Transoxiana in Tsarid Era*" is investigating the process of integrating *Turkistan* to Tsar Empire and the way of governing the dominated district through descriptive research. After the victory of Russians over Crimea and stopping the war in the western front, Russians proceeded to the east in order to overcome India, the vital vein of England and to restore the national pride as well. Thus, carrying the motto of bestowing civilization to Muslims and through *Eurasianism* policy, Russians headed for *Transoxiana* and after the demolishing of the old medieval *Khanate*, enclosed a major part of the area to Russia and called it the *Russian Turkistan*. Exertion the colonizing policies after the military advance in order to bring forward the land and its people to Russia, is of great importance which is going to be discussed in the article.

Key Words: Transoxiana, Turkistan, Russia, Political Colonization, Russificaton

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Introduction

In 19th century and prior to it, Russia was the least developed and reactionary country in Europe and possessed the most authoritarian government (اشپولر، ۱۲۶:۱۳۷۶). The church and religion in Russia was more severe and harsh than any other places. Religion served as a supportive pillar and a means in Tsar Government hand (نهر، ۱۳۴۶: ۱۲۷). Russian called Moscow the "third Rome" and the Tsar Governors considered them the protector of Orthodox Religion and saw the Russians the spiritual successor of Byzantine (حائری، ۱۳۸۷: ۴۷۸). The government had banned people from travelling to the foreign countries in order not the liberalistic ideas and thinking to penetrate into the country (نهر، همان).

The number of reformist advocates tended to increase inside the country after the defeating Crimea (1854). The idea even permeated among the greater community. These groups wanted to establish liberal institutions and Constitutional government as those of European countries. Alexander the second, the new Tsar (1855-1881) had deeply found out that the Russia was too weak to stand against the opposing forces thus started to reform immediately. Among the reformative actions, there was (the freedom of peasantry from the past slavery) in social reform area and (to establish the selective associations) in administrative reformations (همان). To restore the national pride, the country's military forces, and to obtain the trade benefits, the orientation was though toward east rather than west, namely Turkistan. The reason for this orientation could be considered from the political viewpoint. Russia's failure in Crimea's war meant that Russia as a political and economic force could not be on a solid ground in west and south of Europe. Involving in Crimea's war several times and having conflict on Balkan under the pretext of protecting Christians, Russia was trapped in wearing out and fruitless wars in which the European states under the leadership of England were a hinder in front of the Russia's purposes against Ottoman Empire. Russia had no more initiative in Eastern Europe and Mediterranean area because the British-French secure umbrella over Ottoman government was the determinant factor in Tsar Policy's failure in foreign affairs. Russia, in this circumstances, had no other alternatives except focusing on the surrounding areas particularly Transoxiana, in order to compensate for what was lost ¹.

Although there were some scattered military stimulants by Russians in order to overcome the area, the Britain military hegemony over Kashmir

in 1842 became a factor for Russians to speed their advance in Asia (پاکتچی، ۱۳۹۲: ۵۶۹). Informed by Russian's military advance toward Transoxiana, the European powers particularly England was worried. In 21st of November, 1864, in order to remove all the worries of the European countries, Russian foreign minister sent out a letter full of subtle points to all European countries. He stated that the only intention of Russia is to have secure borders which can be defendable against the borders' attacks. Therefore, the Russian empire had the right to proceed up to a place that its borders came to a stable state. There and then it would be the stop point. Then, it would build some fortifications to defend its borders and would teach and train the tribe plunderers how to trade instead of plundering and bestow upon them the "western civilization's" positive point's (اشبولر، ۱۰۲-۳ / اسکرین، ۱۳۸۹: ۳۶).

The Russification Theory

Alongside the strategy and repetitive justification of colonialism era, namely the mission of granting civilization to remote uncivilized lands, the Tsar government and the church authorities tried to generate a new idea on colonizing purposes of their own. Since these ideas were generated by a colonist religion – centered power, it possessed different features than the other western countries' colonist theories in which the religion and cultural dominance were clear in different levels – political, economic, and cultural colonization. Then, there were new political identities such as Italy, Germany, and the Balkan nations which were forming based on a unified nationality, history, language, culture, and common religion. Alike Europe, Russians began to establish history and forming thoughts for the great Russia. Here, the focus is how a civilized government allows the different religions to exist inside its borders. They stated that the Islam's flag was flying in Islamic nations before the Christian civilization, but it was under the Russian's governing. The powerful government of Russia converted to Islam in Tatar region. This power got Polish- German quality in western borders and Tatar- Islamic in Volga part (Crews, 2009: 293-5). This doctrine which was named Eurasianism, discusses that the Eurasia is the Tsar Empire territory and is unique in its civilization and is separated from the Europe and Asia. This civilization should not be mistaken with European civilization or the other ones; hence it could not be one of their sub civilizations. The most important cultural components of this civilization is orthodox

Christianity, Buddhism, and Islam. Nevertheless, the Russian culture is the most advanced and widest element in this composition (K.Palat Madhavan,1993: 2799). In order to implement this political thinking, Russian needed to turn the people's attribute who were attaching the regions to the Great Russian Empire, into loyal followers. That is, if there was a Muslim in the region, considered himself/herself as a Russian citizen (باتونسكى، ۱۳۷۴: ۷۶).

The military proceed in the region and the new political geography formation

Western Turkistan occupation, second half of 19 century



The Russians military operation in 1851 which was begun along the sea was toward south, was legitimized by Aq Masjed occupation in Kokand. Then, in 1864, the city named Turkistan was occupied. Eventually in the beginning of 1865 the Russian troops attacked Tashkent. Andrei Malov, the priest, from the Orenburg fourth regiment was the first one who entered through the city gate and the troops were carrying up the Cross following him. Tashkent was the main city of Transoxiana which was

occupied by the Russian troops. From that time on, there was a new relationship between Russia and Transoxiana (Allworth, 1967: 1). According to General Konstantin Petrovich Von Kaufman, the first governor of Turkistan region, Tashkent was the opening key for Transoxiana. The Russians managed to make a split between the two khan residencies of Bukhara and Kokand and could retaliate against each one separately and in turn, (Kaushik, 1970: 45) although this success was associated with some foreign political inside Transoxiana. The English press claimed that Russia intended to attack India. At the same time, Russian authorities tried to justify their presence temporary. In order to settle down the turmoil, General Cherniaev invited the city authorities and asked them to write a letter to the emperor and complain about the chaos and confusion state of Turkistan and explain that it was them to ask the Russian army to settle down the chaos and delegated the country to them. Apparently, the Ottoman government asked about the situation as well and Russians left the appropriate response to a better timing and asked General Cherniaev to prepare a letter like the previous theme immediately and send it out to the center of Russia as soon as possible. The Russian embassy in Ottoman land made hand copies from the main versions and informed the public (ملا صالح تاشکندی، ج ۲، ۷ و ۸).

In the summer of 1865, Mozaffareddin, Amir of Bukhara asked Russians to retreat back from Tashkent. In response to his request all the Bukharin traders were arrested in Russian territory and their goods were confiscated. In May, 1866 the Bukhara army leading by Amir defeated in Jarjar region against Russia and fled away. The battle followed by Khojend occupation which was a part of Kokand caravanserai. This city along with Tashkent was attached to Russia officially and the Kokand's Khanat decreased to Ferghana plain (Bregel, 2003:p.64). Khodayar Khan, the Khan of Kokand who saw the resistance useless, accepted the Russians dominance and became as a tributary. Then, the Russians continued to occupy the rest of Bukhara, Ura tube, and Jizak². In July 1867, the Russian government declared officially that the occupied regions are all belong to Russia. They established the Turkistan military governorship with the center of Tashkent. On the 7th of November of the same year, the German General Kaufman, entered Tashkent riding on a horse and was served by the representative of people with bread and salt. He was an experienced and a capable commander who had served in Caucasus region for 13 years. Tsar granted him a great might and he could decide how to control and manage the region in his own way. He

was only accountable to the war minister and the Tsar himself (Mackenzie, 1967: 267).

In January 1868, Kaufman imposed a trade agreement upon Kokand in which the traders' various profits were guaranteed. In April 1868, Samarkand collapsed confronting to the Bukharin troops. On the 2nd of June they signed a peace treaty. Khanate acknowledged all the occupied regions by Russia and agreed to repay for all the damages and open the doors to Russian traders. Then, the troop headed to Zarafshan region which lead to include the entire small mountainous sultanate to Russia. By occupying this region, Bukhara yielded to Russia, hence a treaty imposed upon it which turned it as a tributary (Bregel, p. 64).

After occupying Bukhara, it was time for Russia to focus on Khiva. In the spring of 1873 the Russian soldiers leading by General Kaufman headed for Khiva. They resisted for a while but eventually the land was occupied on the tenth of June and Muhammad Rahim Khan gave in to Kaufman. In July, Kaufman attacked to Kharazmi Turkmans and killed hundreds of them. On the 24th of August 1873 a peace treaty was signed between Russians and the second Muhammad Rahim Khan (Khiva Khan). They had to pay the war damages and lost the entire territory in the right beach of Amu. In 1875 there was a revolt against the Khodayar Khan tyranny in Ferghana which turned to get an anti-Russian feature soon. The Russian soldiers leading by Skoblov suppressed the revolt and Kokand was dissolved and attached to the Turkistan military governorship as Ferghana state on the 2nd of February, 1876 (Ibid. 64-5).

In 1867 the Turkistan general governorship³ was established by Tsar Alexander the second command which was consisted of two states of Sir Darya and Semirchek . But its precise territory was not confirmed in this year though. By expanding the conquest roughly in 1895, namely the Pamir Conquest its borders were confirmed. The entire of Kokand, with Ura tube, Khojend, Samarkand, and the right beach of Amu which were under the command of general governorship of Turkistan, were attached to the Russian Empire and was called the western Turkistan or Russian Turkistan from that time (1867).

The administrative organization and implementing the colonizing policies

From the time that Tashkent was occupied by Russian troops, the issue of organizing the opening regions was posed. The Russians did not have any clear plan to govern the region beyond a certain thought approach about Islam. That was the reason they felt helpless in organizing. The lack of any plan which was part due to the general conditions of Russian Empire as a weak colonizing power⁴ and lack of knowledge toward some

variables in the region. Therefore, they had to adjust their policies by promoting their awareness. By formation of new geography and conquering a region roughly two million square meters, Russians became responsible for an area that had a population of seven million Muslims. Russians firm solidification and the next exploitation depended on how well they could establish administrative organizations. A 1400 – distance between Tashkent and Orenburg was too long to be managed from the central office. To monitor the ambitious officers who might utter threats by doing some inappropriate actions from China or Afghanistan borders toward Russia, was almost impossible from this distance. Thus, in 1865 a special committee was established by Tsar Order and leading by war minister. The committee which was responsible for the first stage of organizing the different parts of Transoxiana ratified the separation of Turkistan from Orenburg governorship and become a new organization;⁵ to unify the civil and military powers; army officers are responsible for entire country's affaires; and the interference with people's lives be at least; the mentioned policies were to put into action in local traditions, agriculture, judicial affairs, and cultural and social relationships equally(Allworth, 152). The military features were of great emphasis in the regulations (1867) related to administrate the region once more. The Sir Darya state was divided into Oblasts (provinces), Ozeds (towns), and Ochastoks.⁶ The vastest area consisted of five provinces, of which there were Samarkand and Sir Darya. Tashkent was the administrative center for the Sir Darya province and the governorship of the whole Turkistan. The commands were held through a concordant administrative committee and for dealing with the certain issues in general meetings. Oblasts (provinces) were divided into Ozeds (towns) in turns which were run by a governor through an administrative leadership. Uzeds were divided into smaller districts called Ochastoks (districts or areas). Every ten villages formed a Volost. Some of the Uzeds' authorities who were army officers were aware of the country's history and civilization and were familiar with the local languages. Some of the prominent orientalists such as Likoshin, who was also the military governor of Samarkand, were among them (Хотамов, 2000: C.41.). But the number was rare. Most of the time the administrative officials had a little familiarity with the local languages; they were pushed to work hard and the salaries were not sufficient. Any member of the new administrative system tried to form their own authority in the local community and create the supportive network beyond the Russians supervision. It was quite obvious that a military force was not enough by itself but due to the mutual lack of political commitments among the empire commanders and the

Transoxianas leaders, the situation remained the same which led to a shaky political discipline (Morrison, 2008:p.290/ Geiss,2005:p.47).

All the administration divisions were based on the Russian's European part provincial governorship. It was ratified that all the people's affairs which had a non-political nature, be managed by the local people's representatives in order to be handled according to the local culture (Pierce, 1960: 47). In the village level, the local élites influence was more obvious and the Russian officials acknowledged it necessarily. The local governorship of these villages handled the affairs through a rural board which was under the control of an (Aqsaghol), a sage. The general rulers were called "yarem padshah", half kings. In fact, these were civil officials and they ruled like a king (. ۹۳ : ۱۳۸۹.ازدالگا. Kaufman, the first governor,

was to form administrative reforms and to organize the local resident populations in a peace condition. In 1868, while he was in Tashkent stated that the Tsar regime was the defender of orthodox Islam and punished the local governors, who break the Islam rules out of anger and enmity and impose illegal tributes on people. He suggested, then, to delegate a great part of the management to community and in turn, he warned his addressees to cooperate with him. It was decided that the Aqsaghols were to be elected for 3 years, although practically almost always the position was awarded to a protégé, who had connection to the ruling leadership (۹ : ۲۵۳۶ : موزر). The Russian officials and the local

authorities kept an open and free relationship together for a while. But when the Russian government took the control over the local elections, the so-called system was damaged and the people were elected according to their relations and their influence on Russian officials. The disadvantages of these relations revealed before long which led to corruptions. In 1873, Kaufman was the first person who brought the necessity of reform before the government, but due to the obstruction of some officials the plan remained ineffective (Pierce, 47).

In 1877, following the increase of local officials take advantage of the situation, Kaufman cancelled the local social and economic foundations and delegated the affairs to the Ozeds officials and Russian Oblasts. The Russian military commanders and the administrative employees were responsible for maintaining the peace and protecting the resources against the outsiders and the local officials were no more in charge. The campaign rules and regulations were used to establish the discipline in cities and towns and they believed the military laws are natural as life's rules. The struggle between the governorship office and the finance

department in Russian and the financial issues, the resource allocations, and changing the rules created an insecure condition in the region which led to ineffectiveness in the Kaufman's action process (Geiss, p.208/Mackenzie, 270-5).

To establish the Russian townships

A great transformation happened in the area of managing the region which was in fact a new chapter in social, political, cultural, and even economic conditions of the Muslim's lives. It was when the rural and urban structure adopted a dual form. After the establishing of rail road between Krasnovodsk – Caspian- Samarkand (1881-88) and Tashkent-Orenburg was done in 1906, the way was paved for the Russian workers and employees (which most of them had come for the construction of rail road and for establishing the textile factories). In 1896, the immigration office was established in response to the Siberia rail way project which resulted in bringing numerous immigrants to the region. The lands for cultivating were scarce. Even these limited amounts of foreign immigrants were more than enough to cause conflicts between Russians and local people. Although, the Turkistan cities adopted the features of the immigrants cities, that is was divided into two parts of modern European part and the old local one. The prominent buildings of the Russian city were: the officers' club, the wooden church with blue domes and golden stars and the house of the governor (Morrison, 26-28). In order to promote the prestige of Russians in front of the local people, Kaufman designed the Russians' residency in way that infused their power and duration.⁷ There were numerous schools, museums, libraries, newspapers, observatories, and other institutions in Tashkent, the capital of Turkistan which appeared to be as a pattern for Russian modernity (اشپولر، ۹۲). There lived no European in the local people's area, although there lived some locals in the European part. Thus, various residential districts were created gradually which belonged to Russians because of these policies and spread out rapidly.⁸ In the rural regions too, Russians created residential areas and confiscated the old pastures which had water resources. This caused more separation between the European part and the locals'. Establishing the immigration department in 1896 resulted in preparation of suitable lands for the Russians settle down. According to these supportive actions, thousands of immigrants passed Ural each year. The number of them reached to 665,000 in 1908 (گلمرادزاده، ۳۸۸: ۲۷). This aspect of Russians' conquest sabotaged the locals' lives more than the

other factors. The First World War ended the process and in many places the numerous immigrants transformed the life style and ethnic composition of the land (اشپولر، ۱۵-۱۱۴).

As for the legal issues, there were only the Europeans who advocated the empire laws. The Oblast and Ozed offices were responsible to maintain the orders among Europeans and locals. Many high buildings and roads planted with trees were built in the Russian district of Tashkent by Kaufman order. He created an observatory, museum, a public library, and newspaper and encouraged the literary men to research about the resources and natural history of the region. He did the same strategy in other places as well (Geiss, 200-1.).

The direction of Turkistan after Kaufman

Kaufman's death (1882) was a turning point in Russia's colonizing policies history. He managed to fortify the foundation of Tsar ruling government, although his successors did not have absolute authority as he did thus, a board of military and civil officials who were ordered from San Petersburg helped the governor. The board and the leading group were divided into 3 parts: (1) the administrative issues, (2) agriculture, educational, and dedication issues, (3) the juridical issues

The formation of the mentioned board was definitely limited the governor's authority and degrade his position to a consultant position. In local people's opinion, the decrease of Russia's power presenting the difference between Kaufman's time and his successors'. Although they were brave warriors, they had too weak to administrate. They never were able to maintain their credit and position among their subordinates. In the remote parts of Turkistan governorship, each Russian local leader acted like a king as if he could not be stopped by anyone which caused lots of continuous tension among locals. There were reformative projects in later years but the only political changes were when Vorovsky who was in charge (1889-1898), ratified a law which resembled the 1868 regulation. After the turmoil in 1898 it was prescribed that the official staff of other regions should not be elected, unless they were to be elected only by governor. This was mainly because of the creating conflict in the region. The governorship was reorganized once more and resulted in creation of a greater one which consisted of 5 Oblasts – Sir Darya, Ferghana, Samarkand, Semirchek, and Mavara-e- Khazar. Tashkent was the center of this great governorship (Allworth, 156-7/ Pahlen, 2003: 14).

The duration of governess	Governors-general of Turkistan
14th of July to 3rd of May, 1867	Von. Kaufman
25th of May, 1882 to 21st of February, 1884	M.G. Cherniaev
21st of February, 1884 to 28th of October, 1889	N.O. Rozenbach
28th of October, 1889 to 17th of March, 1898	Bvervsky
28th of March, 1898 to 1st of January, 1901	S.M. Dukhovskiy
23th of January, 1901 to 18th of May, 1904	N.A. Ivanov
22th of Juan, 1904 to 24th of November, 1905	N.N. Teviashov
28th of November, 1905 to 5th of August, 1906	D.I. Subotich
15th of December, 1906 to 8th of March, 1908	N.I. Grodekov
2nd of May, 1908 to 17th of March, 1909	P.I. Mishchenko
17th of March, 1909 to August, 1914	A.V. Samsanov
August, 1914 to Juan, 1916	Von. Martson
21st of July, 1916 to 31st of March, 1917 ⁹	A.N. Kurpatkin

The territorial and fiscal policies

As mentioned so far, the Tsar officials took into consideration the integration of the territories and territorial dominance which resulted in their dominance over the land step by step and in procedure manner. They struggled hard from the beginning that to straighten out the land issue and to establish the ways of using the land in order to strengthen their position in the country. The decrease of the dedicated land-measurement and adding it to the Russian government lands and liquidate the land income tax to the government treasury was of some Russians' services. Here, they implemented the territorial reform policies in which Tsar was the actual owner. Thus, the tax incomes were paid to the Russian officials by Aqsaghols (Morrison, 2008: 107-12.). The only authority who is responsible for the resolving of agriculture issues is the government which is ratified in the Bill of land division: the lands of Turkistan all belong to the government and thereof, no one could grant it to anybody without the permission of the highly offices of the government. There is

another point somewhere else which goes: "all the land of Turkistan Governorship belong to the government and is granted to the locals to work on it" in 1873, there was a change in the Bill and the privatization of land was discussed and dedication of land was considered as private lands (Кушматов, 1990: 120-4).

All the planted lands and their buildings were considered as private properties, except for the dedicated ones. These caused the deprivation of local feudalists. The government tried hard to attract more people from the influence circle of the great feudalists and strengthen its position in Turkistan. Thus, Russia took big steps to neutralize the people's movements and any conflicts which the former higher classes were responsible for (Pierce, 147). The government confiscated the feudalists' lands when they fled and the immigrants' lands had the same fate. Moreover, by 1913, about 90% of Turkistan fertilized lands were taken possession by the petty landowners. These people needed money to buy tools, cows, and seeds and were very vulnerable to world trade changes, thus many of them were broke and lost their lands. Sadreddin Eini, stated, "we lost all our houses, lands, and gardens due to give as a pledge to mortgage to the Russian banks. The magnificent buildings of the newly built city and our flourished bazars of the old parts of the city were confiscated by Christian, Jewish, and Russian businessmen. In 1910, there was an approved law which stated that all the lands of Samarkand, Sir Darya, and Ferghana Oblasts which were recognized as surplus to immigrants' requirements, were under the control of the general office for the lands and agriculture and would be divided among the Russian residents considering immigrants' benefits. In 1912, the immigration of 1,500,000 Of Russian residents was one of the new plans. They were tax exempt from tax for 5 years. For every hundred families, there were built a church and a school. Some other laws and acts were ratified to limit the locals and the lands which were confiscated by them and the amount of water that was consumed (Ibid., 137).

General Kaufman changed the system of taxation structure. The state law of Turkistan determined only two kinds of tax on lands: tribute and Tanab, although, in 1870, Kaufman changed the law due to the misuse of the officials. According to the new law, each Volost which consisted of some villages should pay its tax, which was a tenth of a person's products (tithe). This tithe was received till 1875. The Russian officials and Aqsaghols that collected the tax were paid by the government. One of the new taxes that people should pay was for administrative services (Zimsky Sabar) ¹⁰, from which some were paid for constructing ways, bridges, schools, hospitals (and even the churches which all belonged to Russia),

etc. the amount of the money depended on the place which varied between 20% to 35% and it was significant (Geiss, 209). All the taxes were committed to the Russian treasury in Turkistan. If the amount of money taken as tax was 6,978,720 Som in 1896, this amount raised to 33,000,000 Som in 1917 (Хотамов, 51).

The Russian interaction with Bukhara and Khiva tributary Khanates

By 1886, in Bukhara the formal relationships between this sultanate and Russia were based on exchanging ambassadors between Tashkent and Bukhara. In this year, the Russian political delegation was established in the area which had two missions to the foreign ministry in San Petersburg and Turkistan military governorship (Becker, 2004: 104). The political delegate monitored Amir. He was the protector of Russian subjects' assets, rights, and commercial benefits and to issue their visas and passports and the host of the foreigner visitors. He stayed in Kagan (New Bukhara) and managed all the affairs. Even the deposal and appointing of the government authorities was according his approval. He even interfered in the lawsuit and trials which happened among the Bukhara peasants indirectly and imposed his influence in any affair (۱۸۰۰: ۳۷۹-۴۷۹

هاپکرک). The responsibility of Russian Gahs residence which was created in the late 1880 was with this organization since the foundation of this political delegation. The political delegate, the high governor, the police deputy in the Russian residence, the judge and the general inspector all were in relation with Russia in legal cases (Becker, 104). In 1890 the road between the old Bukhara and the new one was paved and the political delegate in the new Bukhara connected by telephone to Ghoshbeigy (the prime minister) which was living in a castle in the old Bukhara. They got electricity from new Bukhara (although those who used were a few). By March 1890, Charykov's mission, the Russian political delegate ended the presence of Russia was properly confirmed in this Khanat. The determinant changes and highly critical in 1885-1890 were the unwanted results of Russia's policies which directly had a great impact on Bukhara: to compete with Britain, the need to establish a regular communication between the Russian Turkistan and European Russia, and to be interested to strengthen the Amu Darya line against the Afghan and English plans were among the Russia's great concerns in this era. Following of these purposes caused to opening the doors of Bukhara to the Russia's special benefits. What was enforcing here was the creation of a Russian island and to confirm the diplomatic rights of the Russian subjects (Ibid. 115). Another administrative problem for Bukhara and Khiva was the

probability of having the same fate as Kokand Khanat, a policy which had great advocates in the center (Ibid. 118).

The sultanate control over the region was through the establishing of the railway and the Russian borders' posts which was the border custom of Russia from 1895.¹¹ In 1893, the coinage of silver coins was forbidden demanded by the financial ministry of Russia and from the Bukhara and Khiva government side. The coins were purchased from the Russian state bank. Hence, another sign of Bukhara's independence was destroyed (Хотамов, 43). In the beginning of 20th century the 8,000 troops of Tsar were settled in the sultanate area which had occupied the border line and the most important strategic points (غفوروف، ۱۰۶۷).

Amir Abdol Ahad Khan in his final years of governing appointed guards for the Bukhara borders in behalf of Tashkent government. He opened a recording office which investigated the Bukharian houses directly and confiscated some forbidden objects (С. АИНИИ, 1981: 130).

The throughout railroad of Khazar Sea connected Bukhara to the other places. There were telegram in 1887 and telephone in 1901 from Samarkand to the Bukhara. These led to more easily control over the area. The properly Russian cities were established along the railways and the old southern cities looked as colonized appearance by integration of the European parts with the old city before long (Allworth, 161). From the period of Amir Mozafar, the king of Russia, not Amir was responsible for the appointment of the successors (Ibid.). In Amir Abdol Ahad (1885-1910) time, Bukhara was highly depended on Russia and he was appointed as the general Adjutant position because of his royalty to Russia (Ibid.).

In the First World War, the Tashkent governor establishes a police station in order to pursue the Bukhara people. The office hired some seducers and investigated the people houses by them and arrested them. Those who speak about politics or read newspapers were arrested and put into jails by securities. According to Sadreddin Eini, the Russian authoritarian government deprived us of all political, economic, national, and basic rights. We also were deprived of military right which is one of the honorable rights (صدرالدين عيني، ۱۳۶۲: ۸۰۴).

Bukhara's fertility declined since the occupation of Zar Afshan area which provided the water resources of it and most of the farmlands were destroyed because of water scarcity and many of the poor peasants had to migrate to Turkistan. About the Russian presence, Ahmad Danesh, the Bukharian scholar, states, "Russians interfered in any government affairs

and did whatever they liked which nobody dared to stop them, except for saying 'we agree with whatever you say'. They offended and degraded the Muslims while riding on horses... and warned them to stay away from them" (دانش، ۱۵۸) .

In Khiva also, Russians occupation caused significant structural changes. They suppressed the Turkmen's turmoil and encouraged the land privatizations. They propagated the settled living which resulted in tribal correlations. Constenco states: Khiva is an inappropriate land. According to its geographical position which makes it hard to accessibility, has offended the Russian government several times. This area has been the rendezvous for those such as, the fanatic Muslim clergymen who were dissatisfied with the Russian government and had fled from the regions which were occupied by Russians and entered to Khiva in order to boss people around and force them to do whatever they wish (کنستنکو، ۱۳۸۳: ۳۰۵).

The order of management was: the protégé khan who was under the control of the Russian officer served as the head of the office. The Russian officials of the Khanat settled down in a Russian small newly built town called Petro Aleksandrovsk, monitoring by Tashkent (Bregel, 90) .

Conclusion

The most appropriate evaluation on Russian authorities' functions in the monarchy period has been done by them. In June 1908, Russian emperor ordered the ruler senate which was one of the highest positions of government basis to investigate about the Turkistan affairs. Count Constantine Constantovich Pahlan Turkestanskoe General-Gubernatorstvo was appointed to deal with the mission who was accompanied by 25 officials. He had the absolute power to examine all aspects of the admiration and economic dimensions of the region. General Mishchenko who was in charge less than one year resigned due to the investigation board report for arresting some of his best employees. Revealing the prodigality and corruption in the administrative colonization departments led to additional convictions. He claimed that it was the time that the military officials replaced by the nonmilitary ones. Nevertheless, the delegates acted as the relief valve, for following the incidents of 1905 revolution, none of his regulations and suggestions did not work out and Turkistan turned to the past situation (Pahlen, 8-12).

Historians have various opinions about the changing scopes by Russians. Since the Russian flag was flid above the Samarkand castle, the doors of the big cities and territories were opened to the Europeans who were not aware of. The wars between the independent and semi dependent especially Bukhara and Kokand which led to the region and people's misery ended due to the Russians' hegemony; hence they considered it below their position if the wars continued. After 1840s, less than 50 years, Russians took control of a territory which was as wide as Europe. Dislike many of the colonizing countries, Russia controlled the regions with the same borders of it and considered them as a part of its own territory. The final goal was to integrate these regions to the Tsar monarchy. The traditional foreign relationships of the region were transformed completely. For the first time, Transoxiana turned back from the south and turned to the north. Bukhara and Khiva were entirely integrated to the Tsar monarchy. They were not allowed to have any relationship with other regions except for Russia. Although the reactionary government of Bukhara Amir and Khiva Khan were under the control of Russian protection, their internal management principles remained unchanged. Russia found no alternatives for changing their authoritarian system (Хатамов, С.40). The Russian colonists owned Transoxiana instead of India (شريف و رستم شكوري، ۱۳۸۸: ۷). Their conquest of the land was the most violent blow over the Islam figure which was done by Christians over the thousand years of war (۴۰۷: ۱۳۸۱، وامبری).

Zarif Rajabof, the Tajik scholar says, "The colonialism era was the strictest era of the history of Bukhara Khans. The majority were suffered under the two sided torture of capitalists, traders, and the Russian landlords in one hand, and the tyranny of those who exploit people such as Baies, Khans, Beigs, mollas, and alike. If these servants group were to at the service of one authority, they should serve two now and pay the price of empire wars as well. To establish the economic and civil relationships, the penetration of Russian civilization elements, and the local people's acquaintance with Russians, regardless of their shameful defeat and losing the national independency, had a great impact on a class of locals' perception and awakened them from a deep medieval sleep " (عبدالله زاده، ۱۳۸۶: ۸۵).

The end of Tsarid authority was a new era for Transoxianian muslims. Soviet regim for 70 years put sevar presure on them. As a result of these two period of colonization, most of the muslims lost their Islamic identity. Today even after becoming independent, we see the effects of

Russification and communism on these people. The elites and those who are worry about these situation are attempting to save their society by referring to pre- tsarid days and uses some featuers like suffism for revival of Islamic identity.

Notes:

1- Russia wondered seriously to expand its influence over the region though, and considered it the only way of achieving to the China and India's political and economic area. In fact, they fully understood that they should compensate in Asia against the Britain pressures in Eastern Europe and squeeze their throat. Facing to Transoxiana was an actual movement toward India, although the English were aware of their actions and reacted extensively in the area. In 19th century the Russian politicians and military forces noticed the Britain penetration in the area; hence the British government sent out some delegates to Bukhara and Khiva and tried to attract the rulers of the region which was not successful. They dispatched kannoli to Kokand and Stuart to Bukhara, and Abbot and the Shakespeare to Khiva. Stuart and kannoli were beheaded in public. Abbot and Shakespeare were beaten hard so they fled as soon as possible.

(کنستنکو، شرح آسیای مرکزی و انتشار سیویلیزاسیون روسی در آن، ترجمه مادروس داودخانف، - به اهتمام محمدحسن خان صنیع الدوله، به کوشش دکتر غلامحسین زرگری نژاد، تهران، مؤسسه تحقیقات و توسعه علوم انسانی، ۱۳۸۳، ص ۱۴۸).

Moreover, there was a significant growth in British Trade in 1830-40 in comparison to Russia. Britain, too, was indirectly struggling to build a relationship with Khanate through the Turk delegates. These delegates asked the people of Transoxiana to be united by them against Russia. They even offered some military aids. پی. ام. هولت [و دیگران]، تاریخ

اسلام، ترجمه تیمور قادری، پژوهش دانشگاه کمبریج، تهران، انتشارات مهتاب، ۱۳۸۷، ص ۶۵۰

-Seymour Becker, *Russians protectorates in Central Asia (Bukhara and Khiva 1865- 1924)*, Rutledge Curzon, London and New York, 2004, P.12.

2- A city between Samarkand and Tashkent named Jizak

3- Turkestanское General-Gubernatorstvo

4- To consider the Russian colonizing government weak was due to the mismanagement and inability in legislation and not being able in implementing the right orders is obvious from the internal situations. To terrorize the emperor and finally assassinated him, battle with China and

defeat in Manchuria, the 1905 revolution, engaging the in first world war, and the great revolution at last were among the most important events.

5- Of course this separation was not pleasant for some of the Orenburg officials which believed this policy is not beneficial for the empire (Pierce, p. 47).

6- The structure used for the running of the general governorship was similar to the current regional organizing system throughout Russia (oblast, used, uchastok) (ibid., p. 153).

7- Schulye the American Diplomat saw the city in 1873/1290 h, which is 7 years after the Kaufman appointment. He said," it looked like a small town in central New York. (Pierce, 95).

8- In 1910 the number of these vicinities in Turkistan was about 124 and the population was over 70,000. (Хотамов,С. 45)

9- Geiss,P.200

10- Зимиский сабор

11- . In 1894 the line of customs was off between Russia and Bukhara and was connected to Bukhara and Afghanistan. The Russian customs organization was created in the border line of Bukhara in 1894-5 Хотамов, С. 43

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