

PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt / Egyptology

THE SECOND HALF OF THE XVIII CENTURY AND IN THE MIDDLE OF THE XIX CENTURY IN THE BUKHARA EMIRATE COINAGE AND ITS SOCIO-ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE

Khasanov Murod Gaybullayevich

Teachers of the Department of History of Uzbekistan,
Faculty of History, Samarkand State University
medievist2021@gmail.com

Khasanov Murod Gaybullayevich, THE SECOND HALF OF THE XVIII CENTURY AND IN THE MIDDLE OF THE XIX CENTURY IN THE BUKHARA EMIRATE COINAGE AND ITS SOCIO-ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE- Palarch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology 17(6) (2020). ISSN 1567-214X.

KEY WORDS: 1785, Emir Shahmurad, monetary reform, coinage techniques, "ashrafiy", "Masum gazi", "Haydar", gold, coins, fulus, socio-economic life.

ABSTRACT: This article is about the socio-economic situation of the Bukhara state in the second half of the XVIII century, the monetary reform carried out by Emir Shahmurad, the minting of coins by the Bukhara emirs from the 80s to the middle of the XIX century and the role of monetary policy in the country's socio-economic life.

METHOD: data analysis, comparison.

INTRODUCTION

In the 16th century, during the Shaybanid period, Timurid coins were first stamped and devalued, and later some Shaybani rulers devalued the coins minted by their predecessors by declaring them "old coins". This economic ploy had caused financial damage to the population and benefits to the state treasury. The system of "old coins" and "new coins" continued during the reign of the Ashtarkhanids. In addition, the Ashtarkhanids first minted coins from pure silver, but by the middle of the seventeenth century, the amount of silver was reduced by 50 percent, by the end of the seventeenth century, the amount of silver by 25 percent, and by the beginning of the eighteenth century by 9 percent.

The economic games of many rulers of the Shaybanid and Ashtarkhanid dynasties, their attempts to replenish the treasury at the expense of the population's income, put socio-economic life in a difficult position [1]. The

Mangit dynasty, which came to power in Bukhara in 1756 after the Ashtarkhanids (Joni), tried to pursue a stable monetary policy.

MAIN PART

The coinage during the paternity of Muhammad Rahimkhan and Doniyolbiy Muhammad Rahimkhan, the founder of the Mangit dynasty, minted coins in his own name when he took the throne of Bukhara. The coins minted were not much different from the coins of the previous dynasty. According to the old tradition, being close to the Genghis Khans played an important role in political governance, so Muhammad Rahimkhan married the daughter of Abulfayzkhan and became related to the Genghis dynasty. This gave him the right to take the title of "khan" and issue coins in his own name. At that time, coinage was difficult and unpopular due to the deplorable state of the state treasury. In order to centralize his state, Muhammad Rahimkhan conquered the principalities of Tashkent, Khojand, Urgut, Sharisabz, Kulob, and Gissar, and relocated the rebel tribes. It cost a lot of money. Although Muhammad Rahimkhan did not fully implement the policy of centralization, he achieved significant success by occupying many territories. During his time, the socio-economic life of the country has slightly improved, landscaping work has been carried out, domestic trade has been regulated, and traders have been provided with favourable conditions. These good deeds did not end after the death of Muhammad Rahimkhan.

Muhammad Rahim Khan was succeeded by his uncle Doniyol. In fact, Muhammad Rahimkhan's grandson, Fozil Tora, was enthroned, but because he was still young, his paternity (paternity (otaliq) means "father instead of father"), whose task was to bring up the prince or princes and make the nation at their disposal mature. Doniyol took over the government. After the death of Muhammad Rahimkhan, the aspirations of the principalities for independence and tribal revolts intensified, Doniyol's paternal rule passed with the suppression of the revolts, the subjugation of the independent principalities and, most importantly, the preservation of the rule of the Mangits.

Many wars have aggravated the socio-economic situation, and the amount and number of taxes have increased. When Doniyolbiy ascended the throne in the name of Abulgazikhan, a member of the Ashtarkhanid dynasty, he minted coins in his name, and the economic situation did not allow the issuance of large quantities of coins.

Doniyolbiy focused on foreign trade in order to boost the country's economy: he established diplomatic relations with Russia, and sought to develop foreign trade relations with Afghanistan and India. In particular, in order to establish and strengthen diplomatic relations with the Russian Empire, Doniyolbiy sent ambassadors to Russia twice in 1774-76 and 1779-80.

The monetary reform carried out by Emir Shahmurad. General description of coinage in Bukhara emirate. In 1785, after Doniyolbiy's fatherhood, his son Amir Shah Murad ascended the throne. The reign of Emir Shahmurad was the heyday of the Bukhara Emirate. When Emir Shahmurad came to the throne, he

was tasked with strengthening the rule of the Mangits, centralizing the state, and raising the deteriorating socio-economic life. Emir Shahmurad carried out four major reforms to stabilize the country: financial and monetary reform, administrative reform, military reform, and judicial reform. This paid off, and the Emir was able to centralize the state in a short period of time, developing the economy until the last years of his reign and ensuring social stability [4].

In 1785, Emir Shahmurad reformed the currency and was the first member of the Mangit dynasty to establish a new monetary system. The coins he minted differed significantly from the previous ones in weight, surface size, probe, engraving technique, and inscriptions.

The rulers of the Mangit dynasty minted coins of pure gold and pure silver, and the silver coins were minted mainly of 960 probes of pure silver. For this reason, the silver coins minted by the rulers of the Mangits were reduced in weight and surface area compared to the silver coins of the Ashtarkhanids. As a result, the smaller coins are relatively durable and retain their full round shape.

The coins of the Mangits had fewer inscriptions than the coins of the Ashtarkhanids. Because of the small size of the coins, it was difficult to enter anything other than the name, date, and name of the ruler.

The official language of the Emirate of Bukhara is Old Uzbek and Persian, the words on the coins are in Arabic and Persian, and the name of the capital, which is minted on one side of gold and silver coins, is عربکریسیریف (Zarbi Bukhara Sharif) "Coin of Sacred Bukhara ", as well as the Hijri date is indicated by numbers. On the other side is the name of the ruler and the date. Gold and silver coins have dates on both sides, and most copper coins have dates on only one side. It has become a tradition for the Mangit rulers who came to the throne after Emir Shahmurad to mint coins on behalf of the late rulers.

Both gold and silver coins have a more regular shape, they are distinguished by high precision, certain weight standards.

When the coin is minted, the required pieces of metal are first melted into a special mold and made into a long thin cone. Its cross-section does not exceed D-20 mm. The prepared long cone length was then measured at an average of 2 mm and the area measured with a special sharp instrument was cut and cut into round pieces. The coin is minted using 2 stamps to write on the top and bottom of the pieces. The stamps are heated to the required temperature and pressed into a round piece. Care was also taken to ensure that the inscriptions on the stamps used in the coinage were correct. The minting of copper coins did not take into account the correctness of the inscription, so the inscriptions on many copper coins deviated from the center.

The large minting of Emir Shahmurad coins initially led to a shortage of gold and silver, but with the efforts of Bukhara merchants, large quantities of gold and silver metals were imported, a problem that was almost solved in time.

This can be seen in the fact that during his time, gold and silver pieces of metal from Russia, China and India were brought to the Emirate of Bukhara as the main commodity. According to the monetary reform carried out by Emir Shahmurad, in the Emirate of Bukhara gold coins were called "tillo" or "ashrafi", silver coins were called "tanga", and copper coins were called "fals", "fulus" or "pul", 1 gold coin was worth 22-22,55 silver coins and 1 silver coin was worth 50-54 fulus coins [8].

Coinage period during the reign of Emir Shahmurad. Emir Shahmurad first minted coins in the name of Ashtarkhani puppet khan Abulgazikhan and then in the name of his father Doniyolbiy. From 1785 to 1789, he minted gold and silver coins in the name of Abulgazikhan. Gold minted during the reign of Emir Shahmurad weighed an average of 4.5 grams, while silver coins weighed an average of 3.2 grams. All coins had a surface area of 9/10 British inches, or an average of D-20 mm. On one side of the gold engraved by the Emir on behalf of Abulghazikhan, the name of the khan, Abulghazi Muhammad Bhadurkhan Sayyid, is written ابوالغازى محمد بهادرخان سيد "Abulghazi Muhammad Bahadur Khan Sayyid" and the Hijri date is indicated by numbers. On the reverse side of the coin there is the name of the place of minting اربيكرىسوريف (Zarbi Bukhara Sharif), which means "Coin of Sacred Bukhara" and again the date indicated [9]. Silver coins were minted in the same order.

In 1788, Emir Shahmurad received the title of امير المومنين (Emir al-Mu'minin), the "Ruler of the True Believers", proclaimed himself Emir and officially began to rule. Emir Shahmurad was married to the daughter of Muhammad Rahimkhan's widow, Ashtarkhani khan Abulfayz. Of course, this gave Amir Shah Murad the right to mint coins in his own name, but the Emir did not want to mint coins in his own name, and until the end of his reign, in honour of his father مرحوم غازى امير دانيال "The dead Emir Doniyolbiy, who fought for true religion", struck the coins. This can be explained by the fact that Emir Shahmurad was a strong mystic before his accession to the throne, now he did not mint coins in his name in order to maintain his position among the mystical strata of the population, to show loyalty to Sufism, and even forbade mentioning his name in sermons. This is because mystics were allowed to stay away from politics, and some mystical sects were allowed to interfere in political affairs only when necessary, but not deeply involved.

In addition, by issuing coins under the name "Emir Doniyolbiy" Emir Shahmurad established the rule of the Mangits in the Bukhara Emirate, all regions are now forced to submit completely to the Mangit dynasty and the capital Bukhara, Shahmurod was a prince and ruled it. Emir Shahmurad also added the name "ghazi", meaning "one who fights or fought in the cause of the true religion," to mint coins on behalf of his father, emphasizing that Doniyolbiy paid attention to the development of Islam during his father's reign. Doniyolbiy relied on religious leaders to strengthen his authority. In turn, Doniyolbiy supported them and expanded the property of the foundation. Prior to his accession to the throne, Emir Shamurad also served as a religious adviser

to his father. In general, Shahmurad's interest in Sufism was due to his father's closeness to religious scholars.

Emir Shahmurad minted gold and silver coins only in honour of his father during the years 1204-1215 AH, i.e. 1789-1800 AD. Later, in the late 1890s, copper coins were struck by the Emir in honour of his father. Prior to that, a stockpile of old copper coins from the state treasury was used.

On one side of the copper coins struck by Emir Shahmurad there is a Persian phrase عاقبت خير باد, meaning "May future be good", and on the other side there is a Hijri date, on the other side there is a عربكيسيريف (Zarbi Bukhara) and under it there is a فلس "fals". The coins weighed an average of 4.3 grams [12].

As a result of the monetary reform carried out by Emir Shahmurad, the country's domestic and foreign trade grew significantly compared to the previous period, which had a positive impact on the development of handicrafts and agriculture. Many beautification works were carried out, including the reconstruction of Samarkand, one of the most famous cities of the East, which was destroyed during the 20-80s of the XVIII century, the repair of mosques, mausoleums and shrines, the restoration of stagnant madrasas, science and culture. We can illustrate that it began to develop [13].

Trade relations with Russia, Afghanistan and India have developed well in the Bukhara Emirate due to the correct monetary policy and the emphasis on domestic and foreign trade.

Coinage during the reign of Emir Haydar. His son Emir Haydar (1800-1826), who came to the throne after Emir Shahmurad, minted coins not only in his own name, but also in honour of his father. Emir Haydar minted coins by adding the titles "Sayyid", "Emir", and rarely "padshakh" and "sultan" to his name.

The minting of coins by Emir Haydar with the titles of king and sultan is directly related to the centralization policy pursued by the emir at that time. It is known that after the death of Emir Shahmurad, political disintegration began to appear as some principalities tried to pursue independent policies. To strengthen the rule of the Mangits by minting coins with the title of Sultan above the title of Emir, to preserve the political unity of the country, to inculcate and influence the idea that all regional governors should submit to Sultan Haydar tried. Emir Haydar minted coins in his own name with the inscriptions "Abulgazi, Mir Haydar the King", "Emir Haydar the Sultan", "Emir al-Mu'minin Mir Haydar", "Sayyid Haydar Emir" on coins issued in different years of his reign.

Emir Haydar first minted gold coins by adding the names of his father and grandfather, "Emir Doniyolbiy, Innocent Gazi", and later minted gold coins in honour of his father, and in these coins "رحمت باد بر معصوم غازی" "May God bless the Infallible Masum Ghazi (Emir Shahmurad)". During the reign of Emir Shahmurad, he exempted the people from many taxes, and was known among the people as "Emir Mas'um" or "Innocent Emir" for his many good

deeds in the interests of the people. He is sometimes referred to as "Gazi" because he carried out many activities for Emir Shahmurad forbade his name to be mentioned in sermons and coins during his lifetime. Therefore, Emir Haydar struck coins not with his father's name, but at least with the inscription "Masum Ghazi", the name of his well-known father, mentioned above. Of course, this shows not only Emir Haydar's respect for his late father, but also his political ideology. Emir Haydar's gold coins can be divided into two groups: "Haydari" coins and "Masumi" coins. The average weight of gold coins minted during the reign of Emir Haydar was 4.5 grams.

Emir Haydar minted silver coins only in his own name. These coins bear the name of *امير المومنين مر خير* (Emir al-Mu'minin Mir Haydar), meaning "Emir Haydar, the ruler of the true believers". It weighed 9 grams [15]. Emir Haydar also paid more attention to the minting of silver coins, as silver coins were very convenient in trade, and these coins were mainly used by merchants and artisans. Therefore, many silver coins minted during the reign of Emir Haydar weighed less than the previous silver coins.

The copper coins minted by Emir Haydar in different years bear the name "Emir al-mu'minin Mir Haydar" in honour of his ancestors, *بخارا خير باد*, "Bukhara may be prosperous", *عاقبت خير باد*, "May the future be good". Coins were minted in Persian and Arabic scripts. Copper coins minted by Emir Haydar weighed 4.4 grams, and some coins weighed an average of 9 grams [16].

Despite the turmoil during the reign of Emir Haydar, he continued the socio-economic work started by his father, and carried out a lot of beautification work. Emir Haydar continued the work on the restoration of the socio-economic life of Samarkand, the improvement of its demographic situation, the establishment of new guzars (mahallas), which began in the 80s of the XVIII century [17].

Coinage during the reigns of Emir Hussein, Emir Nasrullo and Emir Muzaffar. In 1826, after Emir Haydar, his eldest son Emir Hussein ascended the throne, ruled for 75 days, and died suddenly. Despite his short reign, Emir Hussein minted gold and silver coins in his name. Like his father, Emir Hussein took the title of sultan and struck a gold coin with the name "Sayyid Emir Hussein Sultan" on the gold coins and the name "Sayyid Hussein Emir" on the silver coins. Gold coins minted by Emir Hussein weighed an average of 4.5 grams, while silver coins weighed an average of 3 grams.

After Emir Hussein, his brother Umar was succeeded by the aristocrats of Bukhara. The new emir was supported by the Naimans. However, another son of Emir Haydar, Nasrullo, with the support of the Chinese-Kipchaks, besieged Bukhara and seized power. Emir Nasrullo (1826-1860), who ascended the throne, first struck gold coins in honour of his grandfather Emir Shahmurad. Both Emir Haydar and Emir Hussein first struck gold coins when they ascended the throne. New gold coins were required to be minted for the ruler

who ascended the throne, as this was a symbol of power and the new coins minted were important in their use for the coronation ceremony.

During the reign of Emir Nasrullo, he minted only gold coins in honour of his grandfather Emir Shahmurad, and only silver coins in honour of his father. Copper coins were also minted during his time, with the Arabic inscription in Persian, "Mat the future be good" [19]

Coins struck by Emir Nasrullo and his descendants do not mention Doniyobiy. Also, Emir Nasrullo did not mint a coin in his own name, and the subsequent rulers of Mangit did not mint a coin in his own name, but minted gold coins in honour of Emir Shahmurad and silver coins in honour of Emir Haydar.

Emir Nasrullo was succeeded by Emir Muzaffar (1860-1886). His reign was one of the most difficult. After the Emirate of Bukhara recognized the vassalship of the Russian Empire in 1868, the situation of the population worsened. 1868-1920 is the second period in the history of the Bukhara Emirate - a period of vassalship to the Russian Empire.

During the reign of Emir Muzaffar, mainly silver and copper coins were minted, while gold coins were minted less. The minting of gold coins stopped in 1911-1912 during the reign of Emir Alimkhan (1910-1920), the minting of silver coins stopped in 1904-1905 during the reign of Emir Abdullahkhan (1885-1910), and the minting of copper coins ended in the reign of Emir Alimkhan lasted until the end of his reign [20].

CONCLUSION

The monetary reform carried out by Emir Shahmurad in the 1880s, as well as the emphasis on monetary policy, coinage and commodity-money relations by the emir and his successors, the purity of coins, the "old coins" of the previous ruling dynasties, non-compliance with the law, improved the economic situation of the state, had a great impact on the development of domestic and foreign trade, the socio-economic situation of the population changed for the better than in the previous period.

In conclusion, it is very important for each state to take into account the socio-economic situation in society in its economic policy, as well as to adhere to the principle of justice in the management of money, because the economic development of the state and society depending on. This can be seen in the well-thought-out monetary reform and financial work carried out during the reign of Emir Shahmurad.

REFERENCES

1. Ernazarova T., Kochnev B. Coins of the past. Tashkent Publishing House "Fan" 1977. 31-33-p.
2. History of the Motherland (XVI-early XX centuries); Volume 2.: / Authors: R.Shamsutdinov, Sh.Karimov, O '. Ubaydullayev; Responsible editors: O.

- Mavlonov, K. Usmanov. - Reviewers I. Alimov and others - Tashkent Sharq Publishing House, 2010, p.
3. https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernazar_elchi
4. Rajabov Q. Emir Shakhmurod or "Emir Masum" // Bukhara waves. 2006. 1-son.36-38 p.
5. The book of registration of coins in the fund of the State Museum of the History of Culture of Uzbekistan of the Samarkand State Museum-Reserve. 35-p.
6. Ernazarova T., Kochnev B. Coins of the past. Tashkent Publishing House "Fan" 1977. 42-p.
7. Epigraphy of the East, 1967, 18th issue R. Burnashev "Coins of the Bukhara Khanate under Magyts (mid 18th - early 20th century)." 119-120-p.
8. Mikhaleva G.A. "Uzbekistan in the 18th and first half of the 19th century: craft, trade and duties" Tashkent "Fan" 1991. 55-p.
9. Epigraphy of the East, 1967, 18th issue R. Burnashev "Coins of the Bukhara Khanate under Magyts (mid 18th - early 20th century)." 120-p.
10. Fund of the State Museum of the History of Culture of Uzbekistan of the Samarkand State Museum-Reserve. I-470. Silver coin minted by Emir Shahmurad. 1200 AH (1785 AD)
11. Epigraphy of the East, 1967, 18th issue R. Burnashev "Coins of the Bukhara Khanate under Magyts (mid 18th - early 20th century)." 120-121 p.
12. Epigraphy of the East, 1967, 18th issue R. Burnashev "Coins of the Bukhara Khanate under Magyts (mid 18th - early 20th century)." 121-p.
13. Khasanov M.G. Samarkand during the reign of Amir Shah Murad. Scientific Bulletin of Samarkand State University, 2019, No. 6 (118) SERIES OF HUMANITIES. 31-35 p.
14. Epigrafika Vostoka, 1967, 18 vipusk Burnasheva R. "Moneti Buxarskogo khanstva pri Magitax (seredina 18 - nachalo 20 v.)". 122-p.
15. Fund of the State Museum of the History of Culture of Uzbekistan of the Samarkand State Museum-Reserve. I-471. Silver coin minted by Amir Haydar. 1242 AH (1826 CE)
16. Epigraphy of the East, 1967, 18th issue R. Burnashev "Coins of the Bukhara Khanate under Magyts (mid 18th - early 20th century)." 122-p.
17. Rajabov Q. The place of Samarkand in the history of universal cultural development during the Mangit dynasty. Proceedings of the international scientific symposium dedicated to the 2750th anniversary of Samarkand. Tashkent - Samarkand. «Fan», 2007. 366-p.
18. Epigraphy of the East, 1967, 18th issue R. Burnashev "Coins of the Bukhara Khanate under Magyts (mid 18th - early 20th century)." 127-128-p.
19. The book of registration of coins in the fund of the State Museum of the History of Culture of Uzbekistan of the Samarkand State Museum-Reserve. 42-p.
20. Epigraphy of the East, 1967, 18th issue R. Burnashev "Coins of the Bukhara Khanate under Magyts (mid 18th - early 20th century)." 76-77-p.
21. Бекимбетова Айнагул Амангельдиевна-ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ САМОСОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ПЕДАГОГОВ В

ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОМ ПРОСТРАНСТВЕ. Теория и практика
современной науки No9(51), сентябрь, 2019