

## Why and How Tsarist Russia Gained Hegemony over central Asia (in 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries)

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**ABSTRACT:** Following the industrial revolution in Europe and intensification and expansion of colonialism of Europeans in the East, Russia being for from the industrial revolution, would not want to be exempt from this rule (that is, finding colonies). Thus, according to the scheme to reach central Asia-which Russia had it on the agenda since the time of Peter the Great (1682-1725)-Russia began to influence the lands leading to the Persian Gulf following the treaties of Gulistan and Turkmen Chay (1813, and 1828, respectively) where Russia could dominate over parts of the north-west Iran, treaty of Akhal (1881) under border treaty of Akhal, Khanate of Turkestan and Maverannahr (Transoxiana), who were subjects to Persian kings, were separated from the territory of Persia (Iran) for ever and Iran's northern borders were limited to the current boundaries. The territories separated from the mother land (Iran), now referred to as central Asia, became one of the main dominances and Russia Russians have been able to maintain their dominance and privilege to this time.

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### INTRODUCTION:

Industrial development started in the UK and quickly spread in Europe and other countries (US, Japan, and Russia) the industrial revolution changed the face of urban rural areas in Europe and made a lot of changes in human lifestyle. Though it brought about positive outcome in Europe and later in Russia and the whole world, multiple factors coursing hard life to man originate in this period. Mechanization which in many cases led to human welfare, increased industrial bourgeoisie whose life would depend on profit and more profit. The more the profit and interest was it would put more masses of people in poverty and pressure. Result of its expansion in the world was the emergence of colonialism and more misery for colonies, which is still going on this also involves Russia which as a colonial country has always tried to influence other countries.

Neighbor territories (including Iran, Afghanistan, India, and so on). One goal of the present paper is to address the issue of colonialism, especially Russia colonialism and discuss why no end could be imagined for it

\*Central Asia: currently, central Asia with an area of about 4,003,400 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 22 million people includes countries such as Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan.

The term central Asia (Sredniya Azia) was chosen in 1924 such that it would not be mistaken for "Srednaya Azia". The scheme to reach parts of central Asia-which Russia had it on the agenda since the time of Peter the Great (1682-1725)-was initiated in the second half of 19<sup>th</sup> century. Under the treaties of Gulistan (1813) and Turkmen Chay (1828), Russia

could gain dominance over parts of north-west of Iran. Under the treaty of Akhal (1881), central Asia was as well separated from Iran for ever. Following its dominance over western Iran, Russia began to advance towards eastern Iran over a long-term program. Russia separated the following parts from Iran's territory: Tashkent (1865), Samarkand (1873), Khiva (1873), Kokand (1876), parts of Caspian sea and beyond, GUK Tappeh (1881), and Marv (1884). Since 1865 (from the time of Alexander II, 1818-1881), these regions were called Russian Turkestan. Western part which was under the control of Chinese, was known as Chinese Turkestan. Following the Bolshevik revolution in 1924, the region was called central Asia which includes five countries. Namely, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Kazakhstan. Russians separated cities as Samarkand, Bukhara, Marv, Balkh, Ashgabat, and many others from Iranian political and cultural areas, cities being in the area of Iranian political and cultural areas, cities being in the area of Iranian culture and civilization before 1881. By changing Persian script to Russian, they cut off the cultural ties between Tajiks and their ancestral culture, Iranian culture, which is still going on. In Avesta, the names of sixteen regions of Iran, especially eastern and north-eastern parts, have been mentioned, which are mainly located in the current region of central Asia. Many historians and scholars have endorsed the claim that these territories have been part of plateau of Persia throughout the history of human civilization. Maverannahr (Transoxiana) is a name used by Arab Muslims to refer to the region. In the Islamic era, whenever it comes to talking about Maverannahr

(transoxiana), it means lands beyond the Oxus including.

Saghd, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khujand, Eshrowseneh, and torma oz. moveraunnehr (transoxiana) was the largest cradle of Islamic-persian civilization as well as the center of Iranian states for five years. it was a subject to the central government of Iran till Qatar period. The number of Abbasid caliphs was seven and they ruled over Islamic territories including maveraunnehr for about 523 years AH (Around 510 years AD), that is beginning in 749 AD and ending in 1258 AD. During this period, many bloody uprisings took place against Abbasid caliphs, especially in khorasan and Transoxiana (maveraunnehr). After the involvement of Turkish element in the caliphate system, especially in the time of moatasem, Iranians abandoned Baghdad, captured Iranian internal states, and though apparently obeyed the caliph, they would continue their own policy. the first to declare independence in Khorasan was taheer Ibn Hosayn (know as taheer zolyaminin, 207AH/822AD).

George Zeidan in his book (history of civilization ) and Abdolhossein zarrinkoob in his book entitled "Rozegeeran" (the Ages) have mentioned these governments and their founders.

Samanids were one of Iranian governments. Though considered themselves subjects to Abbasid caliph, they made great efforts in spreading Persian culture, literature and traditions. The caliph made Persian Amirs(princes) turn against each other by hypocrisy and deceit, thus leading to their weakness and downfall. Among powerful Amir's (princes) raised in Iran during the time of Abbasid caliphs, few were found to declare independence, except for taheer who was murdered immediately after declaring independence, and Jacob laith safari. Even buwayhid princes who had caliphs in their hands as a plaything did not seek to declare independence why is that ? this should be investigated separately. the answer to the above why may lead us to another question that why in colonialism era we could not free ourselves from colonial influence and all we would do was that our statesmen outpace each other in praising and serving colonialism. After the samanids until the Mongol invasion, many governments came to office in Iran all of which had their origin in Turkish element. They have had the highest impact on Iran's destiny ever. In 1218 (AD), Kharazmshahids faced the Mongol invasion that shortly overthrew their government. during timurid era, transoxiana (Maveraunnehr) made great advances, especially in terms of science, literature, and arts. Abu saeid could be considered the last mighty timurid King. he was defeated by Ozone Hassan A9 Qoyunlu in 1468 AD. The last A9 Qoyunlu ruler-alvand Beyk-was killed by

shah Ismail safavi (a safavid king) in 1514 AD. In safavid era, khorezm rulers were obedient to irons government. Shah ismail safavi led his army to khorasan in 1510 AD. Sheibak khan fled to marv and was killed under the hooves of his own army in mahmoud abad village. with the death of sheibak khan, the whole territory of khorasan, heart, marv, and Kandahar extending to Oxus river came under the rule of shah Ismail safari. in 1598 AD, sir Anthony Shirley and his brother, sir Robert Shirley came to Iran as unofficial envoys of the British government to sign a friendship pact with shah Abbas and thus, arousing him against ottoman Turks. For this, they aided the king of Iran (shah Abbas ) in forming modern combat troops. Using these troops, shah abbas defeated his foreign and domestic enemies one after another and established a powerful state through Iran. it was in shah abbas period that the first political and trade relations with Britain were formed concurrent with safari rule in Iran, sheibanis had the rule in maveraunnehr (transoxiana) these ages can be considered as one of the most tragic periods in the history of transoxiana (maveraunnehr). The history and dusting of Samarkand after and ending in 1800 AD), could only be described in miserable language. Following she anis, Oshtorkhanids gained the rule of Bukhara in (17 AD), leading to a relative calmness. From the second half of 17<sup>th</sup> century AD. On, Samarkand suffered from much hardship and misery. Due to heavy tributes and unfair taxes, people would regularly riot, each time leading to inhumane punishment and slaughter. Poor people were forced into begging and leaving the city. Destruction of Samarkand was especially during the rein of Siobhan Qoil khan Oshtorkhani (1680 AD -1702AD). In the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, khan of khiva, Anousheh khan, invaded the territory ruled by Oshtorkhan-his first aim was to capture Samarkand, so he did it. Upon arrival in Samarkand, he began to murder and plunder on a vast scale. He also destroyed the buildings such that no dwelling was left untouched. However in the end, there was a way out of this plight and misery. In the middle of 18<sup>th</sup> century AD, following Ezbekiyya Turks, monghitiyya dynasty gained rule over Bukhara (in 1747 AD, after the killing of Nader shah Afshar, Mohammad Rhombi gained the rule over Bukhara with the support of Aristocrats and clergies, and founded the monghitiyya dynasty in 1753). They gave special attention to the development of Samarkand. Samarkand revived after 60 or 70 years of effort made by monghitiyya dynasty. this development continued from the beginning of monghitiyya dynasty down to the middle of 19<sup>th</sup> century, when Russia sought to influence transoxiana (maveraunnehr). In 1839 AD (during the reign of Amir Nasrollah), Russians sent an army commanded by perovovskiy to subdue the

khanate of khiva. Their justification for sending troops was that the people of khiva had killed some Russian nationals and sold other as slave. however, they could not realize their aim because of weather conditions and severe cold. general prevovosky was killed during these wars. After the death of Amir Nasrollah, his only son Mozafar, got to the rule of khiva (1865AD-1885AD). like his father, he was also bloodthirsty. It was in his reign that central Asia was annexed to Russia.

\*the way Russia influenced in central Asia (first Half of 19<sup>th</sup> century):

- Alem Khan was among those rulers who could establish an independent state in Kokand (1800-1810). He could annex Tashkent and the neighboring Kazakh tribes to his territory. in 1842 AD, Amir nasrollah, the of Bukhara, invaded Kokand and annexed it to his territories, however his dominance over Kokand did not last long. It this period, the situation of Ura Tappeh was not so pleasant, because it was under the pressure between Bukhara and Kokand. since Ura Tappeh had prosperous economies and wealth, it was greeted by the two states (Kokand and Bukhara). In general, in 19<sup>th</sup> century in a 60 year interval, Ura Tappeh was invaded 50 times, with its rulers changed 25 times. Due to these invasions, Ura tappeh converted into ruins. Having conquered the city (ura tappeh), invaders would make hanging ropes and hang. the "green city" was another province, continuously invaded by enemies. after 32 times of invasion, eventually Amir Nasrollah (Bukharas Amir, of monghitiyya dynasty ) subdued the city. thus, the "green city "(Shahr-e-sabz) started to devastate economically, socially, and culturally. That is why they easily accepted Russian domination in late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Tsarist Russia was always seeking to influence in Iran and Afkanistan. In order to achieve these regions, Russia first would bring them to war against each other using its interior agents and provoking ignorant and incompetent rulers and then, which they got too weak, it would capture them. until late 19<sup>th</sup> century, Khorezm was part of Iranian territory and its rulers would obey Iran. In 1847AD, tsarist government troops reached Aral sea, and they established fortifications there and on the shore. Local people (Kazakhs and Karreh qolpans) who were too tired of the injustice, tyranny, and oppression practiced by khiva and Kokand government, would help the Tsarist army. More interestingly, concurrent with the Russian military actions in central Asia, Russian businessmen made effort to import their goods into Khiva and Bukhara. In addition the rapid expansion of capitalism accessions in Russia in the second half of 19<sup>th</sup> century would also cause Russia keep it eyes on central Asia. Factories and industrial institutions were increasingly growing in Russia,

among which textile industry was the most important industry being developed rapidly. Russia economic growth would demand new markets for sailing its products, as well as new sources of raw materials and communication and transport devices. Russia dominance over central Asia would remove the danger of Britain's dominance over it, and Russia could approach eastern boundaries of Britain's properties (Afkanistan and India). Apart from political intentions, economic goal were more important factors Russia was after in central Asia and Northern Iran. in this regard, V.A lenin writes, south and south-eastern Russia, Caucasus, central Asia and Siberia are somehow colonies of Russian capitalists, and they provide for Russian capitalism by length as well as by width ". the acceptance of central Asia was more considered by business and industrial institutions of Tsarist government, landowners, aristocrats, capitalists, factory owners, and contractors. Especially in 1960s of 190<sup>th</sup> century which coincided with civil wars in us and cessation of issuing cotton to Europe, this put textile industries of Europe and Russia in crisis and central Asia gained importance as a major source of cotton production. it was because of these intentions that Tsarist Russia's troops conquered shymkent and then Tashkent in 1864, and Niaz Beyk castle in 1865 AD. Since civil wars between KoKand and Bukhara would further pave the way for Russia's influence, we can say that Russians had an effect in arising and escalating conflicts between Bukhara and Kokand. misery, hunger, homelessness, and death had made Russian army a shelter for shelter less people in October 1866 AD, Russians conquered Jyzekh castle after a long siege, captured the territory of Emirates of Bukhara, and then advanced towards Samarkand. In order to administer the conquered territories, Russian established the governor-general of Turkestan. in 1868 AD, khodayar Khan, ruler of Ko Kand, became subject to the Tsarist government of Russia under a peace Treaty. under this treaty, Russian businessmen were allowed to trade across khani state of Kokand. in the same year, Russian army attempted to conquer Bukhara and Samarkand. due to the tyranny and injustice imposed on people of Bukhara by Bukhara government, they aided Russian soldiers a Amir mozaffar was forced to s urrender to Russian army (general kaufmann ) under a peace treaty. in 1868 AD, the two big states in central Asia (Emirates of Bukhara and Khani state oaf Kokand). Though apparently kept their independence, were quite under the command of Tsarist Russian government. despite the fact that Russia had occupied the territory of these states, it would prefer that those states exist so that through which it could prevent from Britain influence in, and other rulers invasion to central Asia. Under a

treaty signed between Amir Mozaffar-ruler of Bukhara and (military governor-general of the occupied territories (General Kaufmann), Emirates of Bukhara went under the control of Russia. Bukhara became deprived of the right to have relations with other states without the permission of Russia. It was decided that Amir Mozaffar pay 500 thousands sums (a then common currency) to Russia as military compensation. Russia gained the privilege to ship in the territory of the Emirates of Bukhara (Oxus river), establish post and telegraph, and construct harbors and government buildings. Russian nationals could own properties in Emirates of Bukhara. The citizens of Bukhara were also allowed to own properties in the territory of Russia. Russian businessmen could do business of any kind, while not paying taxes more than 2/5 percent. More interestingly, Amir Mozaffar was left the duty to protect and keep the properties and ports belonged to Russia. Therefore, Russians obtained whatever they wanted with the least price. In practice, Amir Mozaffar and other Amirs in central Asia, became unpaid servants of Russia government. That is why Russia would prefer not to destroy these states, and was the way all regions of central Asia were annexed to Russian empire one after another: in August 1861 AD Turkestan and (Panj Kent), and in spring 1870 AD in an invasion known as "Eskandarkoul mission", Maghian mountains, Fergana, Keshkent, Mestchah, Yaqnab, ... were annexed to it by General Abramov to General Kaufmann, there has been talk of abundance of coal mines in these areas. In Eskandarkoul mission, in addition to Russian business and industrial circles, a scientific board consisted of naturalists, geologists, surveyors, etc accompanied Russian military division commanded by General Abramov. This indicates the significance of Russian conquests and colonial schemes, seeking all political, economic, and military goals at the same time. This was because Russians had been equipped with all their power against Britain. Britain also made great effort to prevent Russia from more influence in its colony (India). From the middle of 18<sup>th</sup> century on, when Britain saw that Russia was conquering territories of central Asia one after another and making advancements towards India and Iran it sought to establish a neutral state or in a sense, a "puppet government" between its colony (India) and the territory of Tsarist Russia. So Britain expelled Iran from heart through various threats and subterfuges and established an apparently independent puppet government in heart (Afghanistan). Under treaty of Paris (1856), that was signed between Iran (Nasiruddin Shah Qajar) and Britain, Iran pledged not to interfere in the affairs of Afghanistan and withdraw all of its claims as to heart. The British government in turn agreed to withdraw its forces

from Iran. Signing this treaty, Britain both established a buffer zone between its colony (India) and Russia and added another territory (Afghanistan) to its colonies, while increasing its influence in Iranian court. This was because in Paris Treaty. Iran's envoy sent to Paris by Etemad-al-Adoleh, showed such incapability that no other interpretation could be made except to say he was bribed by the British government. In the beginning of 1873 AD, Britain and Russia reached an agreement on central Asia. Under this (unwritten) agreement, it was decided that Khiva be the protectorate of Russia and Afghanistan be that of Britain—since these regions (Afghanistan and central Asia) disputed over by Russia and Britain were geographically adjacent to the Russian territory, Russia considered itself entitled to dominate over the regions. Because closeness of Britain sphere of influence to Russia territories was dangerous for it (Russia). Accordingly, Russia made greater efforts to stabilize its area of influence in central Asia. Britain was not such a country that would easily cope with this. Britain would not lose a privilege unless it gains a better privilege instead. Following the agreement, Russia managed to dominate over the entire Khiva regions (Fergana, Khojand, Ura Tappeh, and other provinces) by late 1873 AD. In August 1873 AD, a treaty was signed between Tsarist Russia and Khan of Khiva (Mohammad Rahim II). Under this three article Treaty, Khan of Khiva accepted to obey Russian empire. Khan of Khiva would not be allowed to war against, have relations, and sign agreements with other states without the permission of Russia. Russian businessmen were allowed to do trade anyway in the territory of Khiva. Khan would have to abolish purchase and sale of slaves and system of slavery and pay 2 million sums to Russian army as fines. In other words, the same agreement signed with Bukhara state, was signed with Khan of Khiva as well. To our surprise, after Mohammad Rahim II—Khan of Khiva—had escaped from Russian troops, they took him back to Khiva and retained him in his position (Amir of Khiva) and signed a peace treaty with him as Amir of Khiva. In other words, the same thing they did in Bukhara and other regions. Now the question arises that what purposes Russians purposed. They chose to leave Khiva in the hands of Mohammad Rahim II, and Bukhara in the hands of Amir Mozaffar. Amirs of various regions of Khiva were obliged to levy high taxes on people and give to Russian army. They would levy taxes on almost everything, even for plucking thorny bushes in deserts. Rulers of Kokand, especially Khodayar Khan, because of his services to Russian, had frequently received medals of honor from the Russian empire. However, Khiva things were so chaotic that upon the lowest pressure. It would shatter like a rotten tree.

Kaufmann, the commander of Russian troops and the governor-general, would not want the collapse. So in a letter, he made it clear to Khodayar Khan that if he did not change the way he treated his subjects he would eventually have an unpleasant fate. Khodayar Khan was not only angered by ordinary people and low classes, but also many elders and courtiers and even his brother and son (Nasroddin) turned against him. Khodayar Khan fled to Turkestan. Russians punished him because he did not pay attention to their warnings to change his behavior towards people. They appointed Nasroddin as Khan of Khiva, instead and obliged him to pay compensation to Russian forces for establishing order. In addition they extended the previous treaty, with new articles on behalf of Russia. After Nasroddin, Poulad Beyk came to the throne of Khiva, while things were still chaotic. Kaufmann (the Russian governor-general) sent a lot of troops to Fergana so as to prevent the spread of riots and uprisings all over Turkestan. But things were more chaotic than could be organized. Eventually, foreign ministry of Russia, governor-general of Turkestan, and military ministry of Russia agreed that Kokand also join Turkestan. In February 1876 AD, under the command of Tsarist Russia, the Khani state named Fergana province was incorporated into Turkestan and thus, Khani state lost its independence. Although Tsarist Russia gained thorough dominance over central Asia during the 60<sup>th</sup> and 70<sup>th</sup>

years of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, there were conflicts between Kokand and Bukhara states, however they were under the dominion of Russia. Destructions resulted from these conflicts continued till the Bolshevik revolution (October 1917 AD). After the dominance over central Asia Tsarist government accommodated the people living in these regions in improper places, without considering principles of anthropology. For the Caspian sea (Turkestan) were accommodated in Emirates of Bukhara and Khani state of Khiva. They accommodated Uzbeks in the north of where now is Tajikistan (Khojand, Ura Tappeh, Zarafshan,...) under the tyranny of Emirates of Bukhara. Many Tajik territories such as Qatqyn and Darvaz were incorporated into Khani territory of Kokand they put the territories of Vakhan and Shaghnan under the dominion of Amir of Bukhara, regardless of the objections made by local people. These policies of Tsarist Russia included nothing but misery for people of central Asia, in other words, nothing but misery. This was a barrier to the formation of national territories in central Asia. Such an anti behavior by Russia in the region, continued till revolution of October 1917. In 1924, national and state divisions took place in the territories according to the desires of the people of central Asia. In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when Russia had

stabilize its position in Russia newly emergent bourgeoisie also attempted to benefit from these regions via Caspian sea. Russian government established a military branch in territories of central Asia and left it to the ruler of Caucasus in order to prevent Britain's influence (its boundaries included eastern shores of Caspian sea extending to Atrak river in the south of Khani state of Khiva located in the east). Russia made great effort to obtain thorough dominance over central Asia via this military branch. Over some battles in 1879 AD, Russia faced strong resistance by Turkmen. However, in January 1881 AD, eventually Gowg Tappeh and then Ishkabad, where the strongest Turkmen tribe lived, were occupied by Tsarist. Finally, the resistance of Turkmen people broke up and according to the decision made by leaders of Turkmen tribes (one thousand leader congregated in Marv oasis) in March 1884 AD, the regions were annexed to the territory of the Russian empire. Britain would not agree on this, so in order to break it up, it tried to create conflicts between Russians and Afghans with the excuse of determining Afghani border. Britain managed to do it to some extent. Although under an agreement in (1869-1873), Russia and Britain had been committed not to attack each other's sphere of influence in central Asia, Afghanistan campaigned to a predominantly Turkmen region in consultation with British advisors. This incident led to the determination of the border between Afghanistan and the territories claimed by Tsarist government of Russia. Lenin evaluates this as "escalation of disputes between the British empire and Tsarist Russia". Due to the disputes on the distribution of booties of central Asia, Russia was going to enter into a full-scale war against Britain. Even though no clear war took place between Russia and Britain, the two powers got into a conflict which is still in practice. Following the colonial competitions between Russia and Britain in a short while (1813-1881 AD) Russia imposed several agreements on Qajar rulers through which it annexed parts of Iran to its territory. As to preserving the territorial integrity of Iran, Qajar kings showed such incapability that in case of lack of efforts made by Britain would realize the testament of Peter the Great through its advance towards international high seas. However, political, military, and economic aggression on Iran and central Asia continued till the revolution of October 1917. According to some theorists such as Babajan Ghafurov, annexation of central Asia to Russia was of great importance with many advantages. He states that in central Asia, feudal relations were dominant and it was apart from the civilized world-Russia was apart from the civilized world-Russia was more developed compared to central Asia, since capitalist relations were almost dominant there. By annexation to Russia, central Asia

entered into capitalist relations and gradually acquired industrial workshops (oil pressing and cotton cleaning). Formation of industrial relations and emergence of paid workers was a major step in economic social, and political development of central Asia. In addition, cultural facilities became available in cultural centers were established and presswork began to boost. However, as masses of people were commonly illiterate they were not able to use these cultural institution. Annexation of central Asia to Russia was highly significant with respect to revolutionary struggles, and understanding democratic relations, social classes and proletariat. further, central Asia was not a victim of the british empire greed. {in case we accept that all colonialists have the same goal and that is to dominate over and plunder colonies, this can not be considered an advantage that instead of Britain, Russia have colonized central Asia}. He adds, " if Russia became Britain colony, then the working class would separate from revolutionary proletariat and vanguard Marxist-Leninist of Russia. for example, in his letter to Marx in April 1863, Engels writes". Currently, british proletariat has been deprived of revolutionary power and announced its compromise with bourgeois rule ...., moreover, annexation of khani states of central Asia to Russia put an end to the conflicts between feudal and frequent wars the working class suffered from in addition, slavery system was broken up in the region. On the other hand it led to some problems and oppressions :just the way tsarist rule kept the working class in Russia in suffering and torture, after occupying central Asia it established a harsh colonial system. The people of this land who were under the tyranny of local rulers, were also oppressed by Russian colonialists. Thus, a strong alliance against tsarist rule, landownership and bourgeois system and local exploiters was formed among workers artisans, and peasants of central Asia and people of Russia. They gradually joined the movement of the proletarian revolution in Russia, under the leadership of the Bolshevik party. However, some questions are posed, for example, what is the difference whether the people of central Asia be the colony of Russia or Britain? one difference was that the soviet successful in realizing this claim, the soviets at least would not inflict the oppressions tsarist Russia imposed on its colonies and established the justice to some degree. The soviets did not inflict those injustices for example practiced by Britain in India or its other colonies, on central Asia and established a relative justice. Even the oppression inflicted by Britain in India was more cruel than that of tsarist Russia in central Asia. in this regard, Lenin in his collected works, volume 39 writes," Russian imperialists were the representatives of old times and accordingly, they could not chook as

it ought to be, while the representatives of british and American bourgeoisie were capable of choking to the full ". however, Lenin condemned colonialism of any kind, whether tsarist or western. Therefore, it can be said that ascendancy of Russia over central Asia is a dialectically conflicting flow, it means that while leading to slavery and economic, political, national, and cultural injustice, it created freedom to some degree. Incorporation of the people of central Asia into Russian territory, have had objective progressive consequences not only for the local people and other tribes of tribes of Russia but also for all the people of Orient. Economic policy of tsarist Russia in central Asia and arrival of capitalism in the region (central Asia) can be divided into two stages: first stage begins from the dominance of Russia over central Asia down to 1890 AD, and second stage begins from 1890 (1917). At first stage, Russian state would not actively involved in investment in central Asia business activity was restricted to intermediation with local merchants, buying and selling products, and investment. So the production was limited as well. At second stage, investing and active involvement in production, especially agriculture products, establishing banks, and constructing railways became common affairs, especially in Emirates of Bukhara. That was because tsarist Russia intended to colonize central Asia that was because Tsarist Russia intended to colonize central Asia in order to fit it to growing needs of its industries. Though Russia needed the economy of central Asia, heavy industries did not grow in central Asia. This region was a major producer of good-quality cotton however Russia tried to prevent from establishment of textile industries there. If it happened that business owners would want to construct textile factories, they would face the resistance and sabotage of textile factory owners in Petersburg, Ivanovo ,Moscow, Castroma, etc. the situation was similar in other industries. Russian business owners only established farms and produced cotton in central Asia. Cotton farming industries remained in its old shape, because farm workers were little paid by industry owners, and one-fourth paid peasants were not willing to do their job efficiently, accordingly, industries remained in their old low-efficient form. in other words, industry was not allowed to grow in central Asia, especially in textile industries. During 1870-1890, tsarist Russia levied heavy taxes on cotton imported in from US so as to support rapid growth of cotton farming in central Asia, so, central Asia became a source of raw materials and a for market for soling textile products for Russian textile factories, and thus increasing the wealth of Russian textile factories, and thus increasing the wealth of Russian cotton merchants. since Russia was advancing towards capitalism and

manufacture, the railway connecting Russia to central Asia gained high importance, because construction of a railway would spread the goods to furthest regions. People would buy goods (not widely used before) from Russia merchants or exchange them with sheep, wheat and so on. In 1970s tsarist rule replaced Russia immigrants in central Asia so that it could establish a support for itself. However, these immigrants fell into misery because of the tyranny and injustice of tsarist rule. Though tsarist rule would cruelly suppress even least revolutionary ideas, not only did the immigrants not from a support for tsarist rule, but also, they became united with working class of central Asia against tsarist rule. Annexation of central Asia to tsarist Russia led to a growth in industries, business, and market as well as cultural growth, which eventually resulted in downfall of feudal system.

#### SUMMARY:

Against the advance Russia made towards central Asia, Britain sought to establish a neutral state between its interests and Russia territory. All wars that occurred anywhere in Iran and Heart were seeking this goal. Finally, Britain established a new state in Heart (which belonged to Iran) and named it "Afghanistan", in order to serve as buffer zone between Russia and India (Britain's colony). Britain also attempted to gain privileges in Iran and Heart and make a barrier to Russia's advances. Under Paris treaty (1865) between Iran (Naseroddin Shah) and Britain, Iran pledged not to interfere in the affairs of Afghanistan and to withdraw from its claims on Heart, in return, Britain withdrew its military forces from Iran. Thus, Britain expanded his sphere of influence in Iran. In fact, the competition between Russia and Britain in Iran and central Asia ultimately was to the disadvantage of tsarist Russia, since it exerted too pressure on different classes in Russia. This discontent led to one of the world's biggest revolutions in the territory. A revolution with significant impact not just on Russia, but also on the entire world. In other world, this revolution created unperfected political, economic, and social relations in the world. Even today (after the collapse of the socialistic system) it has (and will have) certain effective impacts on the whole world. Though it is very painful for us (as patriot Iranians) that Russia and Britain easily gained a through dominance over our country (Iran), it is a great honor for the two states (Russia and Britain) and most of their people that, for example, "the sun does not set in Britain". Such great powers of obtained by Britain was not as a result of imprudence rulers of Iran and the Orient. Rather it depended on prudence of rulers of Britain and Russia and heroic actions of their agents, advisors, and politicians. Today

unlike some who believe the age of colonialism is over, we should not think that colonialists would easily abandon their colonial objective. Perhaps they have changed their way of colonialism, but evidence indicates that no ending could be perceived for it.

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