



THE POSITION OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT TO THE ANGLO-BUR WAR

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ABSTRACT

After the Republic of Uzbekistan gained its independence, there were great opportunities for changes in the political, socio-economic, cultural and educational life of the country. Under the leadership of the leadership of the republic, including President Mirziyoev Sh. He said, "Unfortunately, there are no forces that want to destabilize the situation in our society, around the world, around the world, to sow seeds of hatred, to cause conflicts and even bloodshed." We must remember the words and know that its roots go back to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. One of those wars was the British-Bur. As a result, many innocent people were killed. Many nations have reacted to this English war. One of such countries was the Russian Empire.

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1. Introduction

The English-speaking war was, in fact, an imperialist war. It began the colonial war in the 20th century. During this war, new weapons and military equipment were used. The war was full of casualties, as they claimed that war would not be without victims. South Africans were innocent and tortured by the British. Concentration camps were set up. This has led to worldwide outcry. Other major powers in the world have condemned Britain's actions. Even before the war the European continent fought among the European countries, such as Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Spain and Portugal. Russia was another colonial state in this system of international relations. The Russian-British rivalry existed even before the war. In particular, the interests of the two countries were constantly in conflict in the Balkans and Asia.

Since the second half of the XIX century in the Russian society there has been an anti-British attitude. The reason for this was the emergence of anti-Russia forces in Central Asia in England during this period. In particular, in the Crimean War, the British were on Turkey's side, and in the Russian-Turkish War of 1877- 1878, the British were on Turkey's side. As a result, these two great empires became enemies against each other. In response to Britain's actions in South Africa, Russia has begun to support the noses with both financial and military support. He also sent volunteer troops to assist the burgers.

Russia is also interested in the discovery of gold deposits in South Africa. In particular, the Russians sent several expeditions to the area. On November 2, 1890, a mountain engineer, Colchester, was sent to South Africa in cooperation with China. He was tasked with finding 8 months of natural resources, including gold mines. On September 30, 1897, another geologist, Vyacheslav Stepanovich Reutovsky, was sent by the Tomsk Mining Administration to South Africa[1,p.5]. Based on the data collected by these expeditions, it became clear that the establishment of economic relations with Transvaal and the placement of Russian capital in the region were possible. In the 1890s, the Russian government raised the issue of establishing official contacts with Transvaal and establishing a consulate in the area. In particular, in July 1895 he was asked to set up a consulate, to protect the ships sent to South Africa from pirates, and to set up commerce. However, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia on August 10, 1895, stated that there was no need for a separate Consulate in Cape Town, and that organizational issues should be developed. However, four months after the event, the "Jameson Walk", the letter sent to and supported by German Chancellor Wilhelm II, made the Russian authorities consider the Consul again.

Establishment of diplomatic relations between the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Transvaal Government in April 1897 required further acceleration. To this end, Russian Foreign Minister M. N Muravyov Minister of Finance S.Yu. Vitte In a letter to, "European countries' interest in South Africa is growing day by day, and European countries are increasing their presence in the region due to the discovery of large natural resources - gold and diamond deposits." To this end, the establishment of a diplomatic consulate in Morocco and Transvaal will only benefit our Great Empire. Since 1881 this state has been officially called the Transvaal Republic, and today there are more than 7,000 of our citizens in Pretoria, Johannesburg, Kruugersdorp and other cities, the majority of whom are engaged in commerce, with only 1/10 of the population of Johannesburg. Russians make up...". But most of the Russian government believed that establishing diplomatic ties with Transval would aggravate relations with London. Because according to the London Convention of 1884, Transval undertook not to establish diplomatic relations with another country without the consent of the British government. For this reason, the matter was delayed for another year. In August 1898, Russia began negotiations with Transvaal. Russian ambassador to France Urusov has been sent to establish diplomatic relations with the Transvaal. These movements took place very quickly. In response, on September 16, Transvaal Secretary of State Francis William Reates announced that he would soon send Willem Leyds on behalf of the Transvaal Republic to Petersburg. On September 28, 1898, King Nicholas II, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation V.N. Lamzdorf agreed to establish diplomatic relations with the Republic of Transvaal, and on December 24 a letter was sent to William Reates. But Leyds was not able to go to Russia. The Russian Embassy was not even opened at the Transvaal, because in October 1899, a war broke out between the British and the Burs[1,p.8].

Here's a valid question: why did Russia, the largest empire of its time, have had a significant impact on the British-led war. Did the Russian rulers not sufficiently intervene in the politics of England in Africa, or did they oppose the British action? There are several reasons for this:

First, Russian economic situation at that time. That is, there was a crisis in Empire Russia's economy, and a large army was needed to suppress the protests in the colonial territories. This army could be kept in constant combat at a great expense. As a result, the Russian economy was unable to afford additional funds. At the time, Russia was also an agro-industrial state, with its industry lagging behind European countries. The manufactured products could not compete with European goods.

Second, revolutionary protests in social and political life. For example, the 1940s and 50s of the 19th century were the period of the formation of revolutionary democratic ideology in Russian public life. Its founders V.G. Belensky and A.I. It was Gersen. They sought to prove the commonalities of Western Europe and Russia's historical development, and called for stronger economic and cultural ties with the West. In the 60-70s of the XIX century in Russia there was the movement known as "Narodniki". The main leaders of this movement were M.A. Bakunin, P.L. Lavrov, P.N. Tkachev, They Being represented

three main movements of narodonism: anarchist, agitation, and provocation. The Empire government tried to suppress these revolutionary protests in public and political life[2,p.43].

Third, the international situation at this time. The international situation was not favorable to Russia either. This is evidenced by the fact that the Trinity alliance was established in 1882 with the participation of the Austro-Hungarian-German-Italian in order to reduce Russian influence in the Balkans, the isolation of Russia in the Russian-Turkish War of 1877- 1878, and the deterioration of relations with Japan in the Far East. Nevertheless, Russia's relations with France during that period had softened slightly after the Napoleonic Wars. Since the early days of the Anglo-Russian War, the Russian government has appealed to other European countries with a slogan to oppose these British actions[3,p.67]. In particular, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. M.N. Muravyev made this appeal to countries such as Germany, France and Spain. He even made an unofficial visit to France. President of France Receives Lube Negotiations were held on this issue. Negotiations between Russia and France were against British interests.

The rapprochement of Russia with Germany on this issue in November 1899 has alarmed England. The rulers of Kaiser Germany and Empire Russia held a solemn ceremony in Nicholas II and Wilhelm II. At the core of this convergence, Russia incited Germany against England. Russia's actions in South Africa are not in the interests of both countries, so Russia and other European countries, including France, have proposed the creation of an anti-English alliance. But the English were not the same. If there was any agreement between Russia and Germany, then England would be alone. So he began to look for ways to prevent these countries from getting closer[4,p.78]. Germany initially agreed to these talks. He also opposed England's invasion of South Africa, and, if possible, he himself intended to enter the region. Prior to that, Germany, along with other European countries, had been actively colonizing the African continent. For example, in 1884 it occupied the territories of Togo and Cameroon, and in 1885 Zanzibar. However, this was not the case for the German ruling circles. To this end, the kaiser Germany, which we believe has left us dry in Africa, aims to infiltrate Asia Minor, the Middle East, Syria, Iraq, and Palestine to replace the "lost areas". The Bag Baghadah Railway project, which links Berlin to the Persian Gulf, has also been developed. Negotiations with Turkey on this project have been held and its approval has been obtained. But these goals of Germany were at odds with the interests of England. Therefore, Britain established its protectorate in 1899 in Kuwait. In this way, the relations between the two countries have been strained. England had to yield. The alliance against him in Europe would only worsen his situation. Finally, taking into account the German interest in the Pacific, the British government invited the United States and Germany on November 8, 1899, to divide the islands of Samoa. This case has made Kaiser's "warming up" to Britain. On November 14, a formal German-German agreement on Samoa was signed in London. As a result, it turned out that Germany did not join Russia's alliance.

But France did not want to be against England. Because of the Alsace and Lorraine's disputes with Germany, England had supported France. That is why the French wanted to keep their relationship with the British intact. Thus, the alliance proposed by Russia ceased to exist. English diplomacy was prudent and resolved in favor of England.

During the English-speaking war, a large part of Russian society defended the burghers. Prior to the war, Russia did not pay much attention to British policy in the region. The Russian government did not respond when the burials first began to invade, that is, in 1886. But since the late 1980s, the situation has changed. Since then, Russia has begun to migrate to South Africa, especially to Transvaal, from Russia. The main occupation of these immigrants was trade. It has been increasing year by year. For example, in 1914, there were about 40,000 Russian immigrants in South Africa. In addition, the Russian social community showed great interest in the population of the Bur republics. The reason for this is the information provided by tourists, geologists and expeditioners about burles. In this information, "the burles are religious and characteristic of the Russians, and even their appearance is the same. They are quiet and patriotic in nature." As a result, the Russian society supported the noses in the war with England. They declared a friendly fraternity. In 1900, the anthem was published in the Peterborough Magazine in recognition of the courage of the burghers. The Russians came out with the motto the day before the war. At the end of 1899 a separate book entitled Help for the Burks was published. Paintings, posters, brochures were widely distributed in the major Russian cities of the Russian Empire in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev, Warsaw, and Tbilisi. Thousands of times the support for the burles. Even the streets of the empire were named after bur heroes. Three streets in Kharkov are called "Transvaal Street", "Juber Street" and "Kruger Street." In addition, restaurants and hotels were also named

after Burgos, for example, the restaurant at the Petersburg train station was called "Pretoria" and the hotel "Transvaal" in Kozlov[5,p.98].

2. Conclusion

In summary, we can say that during the British-English war Russia was on the side of the Bur republics, but couldn't help them enough. This was avoided by the deterioration of relations with England and the political situation in the colonies and in the Russian Empire. Although Russia had colonized Central Asia at that time, it had not yet been fully integrated. The Russian government has given full control here, and it has decided to endanger other Asian countries, first of all, colonial India. British diplomacy, on the other hand, was able to isolate Russia. In particular, the German and the British soon found their way to the issue of Baghodod Railway and Samoa. France, however, had not forgotten the war of 1870-1991 with Germany. He needed England in Europe to resist Germany. Russia was not believed by the French authorities. So, if Russia were to confront England itself, relations with the British would be strained. Even in the case of Iran, Russia had to deal with England. For these reasons, Russia has not been able to help the fleas.

The role of the Russian Empire, as well as other European countries during the English War, suggests that the Russian Empire, although at that time one of the largest colonial powers, did not intervene extensively in Africa. Because these territories were far from the empire, none of their colonies was on the border with Africa. Instead, Russia chose to pursue aggressive policies in Asia, the Balkans, and the Far East. During the English War, Russian society was dominated by anti-British proponents. The layers were enthusiastically supported by the nose, with slogans posted, magazines and even books published. The Russian government's dispatch of Russian volunteer soldiers, their bravery in decisive battles, and the sending of two humanitarian aid groups to South Africa were a striking example of Russian friendly support for the Burks. In recent years, the English-speaking war has drawn the attention of Russian historians and the general public. This is evidenced by the creation of several scientific works on the subject in Russia, translation of Bur Generals' activities into Russian, folklore and fiction.

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