

## Khojand, Oratepa and Jizzakh Provinces Near Zakhiriddin Mokhammed Babur

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*This article is devoted to the study of the late medieval cities - Khojand, Oratepa, Jizzakh and their districts at the end of the late XV early XVI centuries. based on the magnificent work of Babur Zakhiriddin Mokhammed "Baburname". The article also discusses issues of subordination, the role and importance in the political processes of that time, the features of cities and kents (because Khojand, Oratepa, Dizak, Khalilia, Peshagar ...), the economy and the standard of living of the population of the studied regions*

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It is known that Zakhiriddin Mokhammed Babur (1483-1530) sat on the throne of power at the age of twelve and began his long-time dream of restoring the centralized state established by his grandfather Amir Temur, whose capital was Samarkand. For this he constantly fights. However, various reasons such as the struggle for the throne between the Timurid princes, rebellions of local beks and emirs, and the invasion of Shaybani Khan did not allow this dream to be realized. The detailed details of these events are told with great skill in Babur's masterpiece, "Boburname", which reflects the history of Movarounnahr, Khurasan, India from 1493-1529. - used the cities, castles and towns in Khojand, Oratepa and Jizzakh regions located in the western provinces as important military bases. During these battles, Babur, who was several times in Khojand, Oratepa and Jizzakh oasis, recorded valuable information about the nature, economy, and residential areas of these areas in his work "Boburnoma" [Khasanboev T. 2017. pp. 23-24].

In the work, Babur Mirza gives valuable information not only about the cities of the famous Sugd and Fergana valleys, the process of capturing them, the battles fought to keep them under control, but also about the "fortress - the country of the rabbits - Ustrushona". According to "Boburnoma", Umarshaikh Mirza's father told him; "...he gave Fergana province. Many times Tashkent and Sairam were under the mirza's control, his uncle Sultan Ahmad gave the mirza. ...Fergana, Khojand and Oratepakim, the names of these original names in the books, Ustrushnadir and Ustrush, also ended and remained. Some locals say Khojand is not Ferghana. My dear Sultan Ahmed Mirzak, by pulling a wall over the Mongols to Tashkent,

my beloved Chir Suyin, Tashkandtin became two poetic roads, and I was injured on the edge of this water. In Oratepa, Khofizbek was the doldoy, Umarshaikh gave the mirza to Oratepa. Since then Ustrushna Umarsheikh was under the control of Mirza” [Pardaev A. 2004. pp. 47-48].

### MAIN PART

It can be seen that during this period, that is, in the second half of the 15th century, the territory of Ustrushana and its cities was under the control of the state of Umarshaikh Mirza ibn Abu Said, the ruler of Timurid. These lands were collectively called Ustrushna. According to some, Khojand did not “enter” Ferghana during this period.

So, as mentioned in a valuable source written by Babur Mirza, during the period under the control of Ustrushona Umarshaikh Mirza, in the eastern and north-western regions of the country, the populated areas such as Khojand, Oratepa, Dizak, Zomin, Yom, Pishagor, Yor-Yaylok, Khaliliya village, Ilonotti gorge and historical places in operation [Pardaev A. 2001. p.253].

As a result of the archeological research carried out in recent years, the location of places and settlements such as Yor-Yaylok, Khaliliya town has been determined. In particular, Yor-Yaylok is the name of the northern foothills and steppe region of the Turkestan ridges, which extends to Samarkand region of the current Bakhmal district. The city of Khaliliya is said to be the place of the ancient city of Jizzakh, in relation to the archaeological monument of Kaliyatepa.

“Baburname” contains the following lines about Khojand: “Twenty-five yards west from Andijan. From Khojand to Samarkand there is a five-lane road. From ancient cities. Sheikh Muslihiddin and Khwaja Kamal are from Khojand” [Babur. 2008. p.30].

In fact, Khojand is located west of Andijan, and according to the measurement of that time, one yard is about 8 km. equal to 200 km from Andijan to Khojand and from Khojand to Samarkand. was a distance of about s. In addition, in Babur's royal work, “Khojan’s hunting and birdhouses are very good.” White deer, deer, pheasants and sukukkani (wild hare) will be abundant. .... The fruit will be abundant and very good. Pomegranate is famous. Because they say “Samarkand apple” and “Khojand pomegranate”. It cannot be called a city, but it is a good town. Almonds are good. It is named after this aspect. More almonds from this land go to Hormuz and India. It is five or six yards east of Khojand [Babur. 2008. pp.24-30], some interesting information is also presented.

The above information mentions the nature, fauna and flora of Khojand. The fruit of Khojand is abundant, and it is famous for Khojand pomegranate, 40-50 km. from it. It is one of the remarkable processes that the almonds of Kandibodom, located far away, reached the Persian Gulf and India [Babur. 2008. p.30].

It is known that Babur Mirza occupied the throne of Samarkand for the first time in 1497. Bek and courtiers are treated well. According to Baburnoma, during this period, the population of Samarkand was exhausted from the wars, and the citizens were in need of financial assistance from the state. At the same time, there will be processes of returning to the valley, first of the soldiers, then one after another of the generals. Among them were Ahmed Tanbal and Uzun Hasan, one of Babur Mirza’s trusted beggars. They hesitate to hand over Andijan and Akhsi to Babur’s brother Jahangir Mirza.

After one hundred days of rule in Samarkand, Babur Mirza (1497) marched towards Andijan. When Babur arrived in Khojand, he received news that Andijan had been captured, and his family members were sent to Khojand and spent the month of Ramadan here.

Samarkand, which was taken by the power of Andijan, will be lost again for this same Andijan. During the years 1497-1498, Babur and his allies repeatedly marched to Samarkand and Andijan in Temuriza,

and returned to Khojand again without being able to achieve anything.

During Babur's struggle for the throne, the city of Oratepa also gained special importance. According to the report of "Baburname" of 1494-1495, "Khojand and Oratepa were under Sultan Ahmad Mirza for a long time. As a result of mutual struggles, these territories were assigned to Umarshaikh Mirza. Oratepa was under the control of Umarshaikh Mirza for a long time. It got out of hand the year Mirza died. On this occasion, Sultan Ali Mirza, the younger brother of Baysunqur Mirza, found out that he had placed Sheikh Zunnun in Oratepa... Khan gave Oratepa to Muhammad Husayn. From that time until 1502, Oratepa Muhammad Husayn was in the camp" [Babur. 2008. pp. 47-48, 58-61].

While reviewing the history of the march to Samarkand in 1499-1500, Babur Mirzo also mentions the following valuable information about the Jizzakh oasis: I warmed up whenever I could. In the presence of fever, Zamindin advanced on horseback and went along the mountain road, I came upon Rabati Khoja, I accidentally fired a shot, and captured the fortress of Rabati Khoja, the fortress of Shovdar district. It's dawn time. Eli was informed. Burning again, without stopping anywhere, he came to Pashogarg. Despite the fever, I made the 13-14 journey with patience and hard work. After a few days, we appointed Ibrahim Soran, Weiss Log'ari and Shirim Tagoi to advance with internal guards and young men, and they will go and investigate the fortresses of the Yor plain by words or by force" [Babur. 1989. p.56].

It is known from these inscriptions that Babur Mirza came from Khojand to one of the settlements in the Jizzakh oasis, Pashagar (Pishagar), and later, despite being ill, he went to Rabati Khoja through Zamin and occupied it. Then, he formed an army of his skilled commanders and sent it to occupy the fortifications of Yor Yaylaq (present-day Bakhmal district foothills). According to Babur, he spent the winter season of 1498-1499 in Pishaghar fortress, one of the estates of his Uvaisi piri-master Khoja Ahror Vali.

It is known that Shaibani Khan began to conquer Movarounnahr when the Timurids' internecine wars intensified. In 1500, Sultan Ali Mirza surrendered Samarkand to Shaibani Khan without a fight. However, a certain part of the city's inhabitants and nobles were in favor of the restoration of Timurid rule. They sent a letter to the governor of Fergana, Babur, and invited him to occupy Samarkand. When Babur secretly arrived in Samarkand with his army through Zomin and Yor-Yailok in the late autumn of 1500, the inhabitants opened the city gates to him, and his rule was established here [National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. 2005. p.425].

In April 1501, Babur's troops were defeated by Shaibani Khan in a battle near the village of Saripul on the banks of Zarafshan. Babur retreats to Samarkand. The city will be besieged again, and this situation will last for four months. The inhabitants of the besieged city were starving, Babur left Samarkand out of desperation in the second half of 1501 and wrote about it like this: "...The road to the great royal palaces of Sughd in the dark night, and when the dawn broke with worry and worry, Khoja Deidordin sat down at the time of the circumcision in the Karbug village. . In the north of the Qorbugh forest, we shook the snake grass with the foot of the Khudak town. ... After the evening prayer, we went down to the Snake Grass, killed a horse, boiled the meat, made a kebab, let the horse rest for a moment and rode off" [Babur. 1989. p.86].

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Babur writes about his entry into the city of Jizzakh and the conditions there; "Early in the morning, we arrived at the town of Khaliliya (Kaliyatepa -). Khaliliya Dizak (Jizzakh) came, and by chance, Tahir Doldoy, the son of Khafiz Mokhammedbek Doldoy, came to Dizak. Fat meats and offal are cheap, sweet melons and good grapes are prosperous. We have come to such cheapness and safety" [Khasanboev T.

2020. p.70].

As the author wrote, Tahir Doldoy, the son of Khafiz Mokhammedbek, the representative of the Doldoy clan, ruled Jizzakh at that time. It is recorded in "Temur Tuzuklari" that among the twelve Aymaks (Barlos, Tarkhan, Jaloyir, Arghun, ...) who were awarded a high rank by the owners, there was also the Doldoy clan. The army of the master Amir Temur was made up of soldiers from forty aymaks, special navkars, and the zarbdar-vanguard part was made up of only the above-mentioned twelve aymak warriors [Temur's rules. 1991. pp. 86-87. ].

Most of the Beks and Amirs of the Doldoy clan served Timurid princes and supported them. Khafiz Mokhammedbek Babur's father, father of Jizzakh governor Tahir Doldoy, served as his vassal governor in Andijan and later in Oratepa during Umarshaikh Mirza's time. Perhaps that is why Takhir welcomed Babur in Jizzakh as a high-ranking guest and showed him respect [Pardaev M., Pardaev A. 2000. pp. 121-132].

Thus, Babur, after relieving Shaibani Khan in Samarkand, entered the Ilon Otti Gorge, and through it entered the city of Jizzakh. It comes to the fortress of Kaliyatepa, which is considered to be the ancient place of the city of Jizzakh, which was called Khaliliya at that time. Babur and his entourage rested in the city of Kaliyatepa-Khaliliya, and from there they visited the city of Orda (Tuprokkurgan) in the area of the present-day Old City, the place of development of Jizzakh in the late Middle Ages. Babur Mirza is amazed by the comfortable life here, the abundance and cheapness of food products. Because during the four-month siege of Samarkand by Shaibani Khan's troops, Babur Mirza and his army experienced great hardship and terrible famine.

"The threat of death has become your memory, and the intensity of hunger has been overcome". We have never had so much fun in our lives. We do not know the value of long-term security and affordability. Ishrat is more delicious and better after hard work. Four or five turns are a combination of intense pleasure and exhausting relaxation. This was the previous turn. We have been freed from the enemy and hunger, and have reached the comfort of safety and the comfort of cheapness. We rested in Dizak for three or four days. After Andin, we went to Oratepa Pashagar is a bit more difficult than the road, because I was there for the time being, I sat down and went for a walk"[ Babur. 1989. pp. 86-87].

## CONCLUSION

In these lines, to what extent Jizzakh entered Babur's soul, he settled down in this city in a difficult situation, he was not afraid of Shaybani Khan's revenge, and due to the conditions created for him, the famous Timurid prince greatly increased the prestige of the city of Jizzakh in his work, and described it with high praises. According to the Baburnama, Babur agreed with the governor of Oratepa, Mokhammed Khusayn Mirza, and spent the winter in Dahkat, one of the cities of Oratepa. With the beginning of spring, he will leave here when he hears about the arrival of Shaybak Khan on Oratepa.

In conclusion, during the Timurid era, among the oldest and largest cultural centers of Movarunnahr, Samarkand, Bukhara, Shakhrisabz, Tashkent, Khiva, Kokan, the cities of Khojand, Oratepa and Jizzakh had a special place and high prestige. Zakhiriddin Mokhammed Babur visited many fortresses and settlements of Khojand, Oratepa, and Jizzakh oasis during his efforts to restore the centralized Timurid state centered on Samarkand, and to end internal leaderships, and made good use of them. He wrote down valuable information not only about their location, military strength, but also about their nature, socio-economic life of their inhabitants, in the pages of his masterpiece "Boburnoma".

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