

Inclusion Of The Fergana Valley Into The State Of Amir Timur

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Annotation

In this article we are talking about the liberation of the Ferghana valley from the Mongolian invaders and its inclusion in the structure of Amir Temur's Empire, about the relationship of this process with successes in foreign policy, created new administrative units and their heads.

Key words and expressions: Amir Temur, Bahrom jaloir, Amir Hamdi, the Fergana valley, the Tashkent oasis, Sairam, Andijan, Ahsikent, Khujand, Uzgen, Mogolistan, Mongols tribes, Doruga.

In the early years of the reign of Amir Temur many large emirs tried to dismiss him as the sole ruler of Movarounnahr and to destroy his efforts to establish a centralized state. An analysis of the political and military activities of Amir Musa, Amir Zinda Chashm, Amir Kayhusrave and others after 1370 shows that these rulers recognize the authority of the Sahibkiran and have gained independence [8.42-43; 9.353; 10.32]. Amirs of such separatist mood also existed in the northeastern part of Movarounnahr, in the Tashkent oasis and the Ferghana valley. In these areas, the influence of the neighboring nomadic states - the White Horde and Mongolia - did not only aggravate the problem, but also to allow the separatist forces to communicate with the rulers of these states and to help them.

As we have already noted, in the early years of the reign of Sahibkiran, central authority in the center of Movarounnah was somewhat strengthened, but its influence was not strong in the north-eastern part of the country. In the foothills of the oasis of Tashkent and the northern part of the Fergana valley, nomadic Mongolian tribes came and lived there. Therefore, during the early years of his reign, Amir Temur paid great attention to strengthening his authority in the region.

At the same time, we have to state our point of view about the time and situation in which the Mongol tribes settled in and out of the region. The wars in Movarounnahr, which began after the death of Amir Qazaghan, the invasion of Tamgulk Temur, and the rule of Ilyaskhojaan in Mawarounnahr, undoubtedly, allowed the Mongolian tribes to enter. Also in 1368, Khokand's governor Bakhrom Jalalay's recognition of the Mongolian state and his subordination to the cities of Tashkent and Sayram with the help of seven thousand troops sent by Mongolian khanate led to the strengthening of the Mongolian tribes. Although it is not clear in the sources, it can be assumed that the same happened in the Ferghana Valley. Mirzo Muhammad Haidar, in his "Historical Rashidiy", mentions the cities of the Duglat tribe, which had a great influence in Mongolia, as well as the cities of

Uzgen, Koson, Aksikat and Andijan from the major cities of Fergana valley[1.26.;2.60.]. Most Mongolian tribes have not yet become Turkic, allowing them to think that the Mongolian origin did not have much of their emigration, as the result of the first tour of Amir Temur leaving Movarounnahr and returning to Mongolia.

Amir Temur began his first military expedition to Mongolia in 1371 after the rebellion of Amir Musabek, Zinda Chashm and Termez kings. Although it was called Mongolia, it was a military expedition to liberate the Fergana valley and the Tashkent region, which was actually captured by Mongol rulers, from the Mongols. Sharphuddin Ali Yazdi writes that, in 772 AH (1371 AD), Amir Temur's troops will pass through the Syrdarya, where Kumiz and Ismail Temur will be delivered[2.71]. Nizomeddin Shami states that this journey took place in 773 Hijri, ie 1371-1372. He does not mention Kumaz, but as a result of this movement, Amir Timur has been appointed as the governor of this region [4.89]. Muiniddin Natanziy gives detailed information about the purpose and results of this movement. But he brought the names of the Mongol Emirators in a somewhat different way. We'll see it below. He also mentioned that this movement took place in 773 AH[5.116-117.]. However, based on the yearly analysis of events and the conclusions of Persia Havacius [6.95], it is possible to make sure that this move took place in 1371.

"Amir Sahibkiri," writes Nathanzi, "After Zindahasham's case was embodied, as he described above, in autumn of this year, he sent troops to Mongolia and sent troops to Mongolia. He expelled Mongols from Uzgen and Ferghana provinces, and decided to conquer Mongolia. Kamura and Urumtemur came to Mongolia with about three or four thousand households, and they had the honor of bringing them down. After that, Kebektemur, who became known to Amir Sahibkiron, came to Mongolia and took over the obedience and service belt, making himself a successor. It was customary for him to attack that region. After that, Amir Rashidian transferred Mongolia to Keibe Temur and extended it to Karakhuja until it was tagged as his. "[5.116-117.]

As can be seen from the information above, Kumaz and Temur are Mongol emirs, who ruled with three or four thousand Mongols in the oasis of Tashkent. As a result of Amir Temur's adventure, although they admit that they have ruled the Sahibkiran kingdom, they have preserved this area. Amir Temur personally did not enter the Fergana valley, but his Mongolian troops returned to their homeland as a result of the subjugation of his troops and the Mongols in the oasis of Tashkent. Although Sharafuddin Ali Yezdi and Nizamuddin Shamiyan do not say anything about the Fergana valley, Natanziy's conclusion can be summed up as follows.

Amir Temur does not limit himself to the Fergana valley and Tashkent oasis during this campaign, but he also works to make sure that the peace in the region depends on the situation in Mongolia. Together with Mongolian ambassador Kebek Temur, who has sought help from him, he has been on the border with Mongolia and raises border areas. Although Nathaniel Keibe noted that Temur was

occupied by Mongolia, he had to be subordinated to Mongolia's borders with the Tashkent oasis. The fact that Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi tells Amir Temur about the transfer of the Kumiz and Ismail Temurs to Kebek Temur, who lives in the oasis of Tashkent, is the basis for the above mentioned opinion. According to Amir Temur, Kebek Temur should struggle to subjugate Mongolia on the border with the oasis of Tashkent owing to the Mongolian borders, as well as the Mongolian colonies such as Kumaz and Bukhara. Only then could the Tashkent oasis and the Ferghana valley be able to escape Mongol attack.

However, the development of events in practice was not as timely as Amir Temur's. For Kebek Temur and his Mongols, it was more advantageous to seize the Movarounnahr farming zones than the internal struggle in Mongolia. Therefore, as soon as Amir Temur returns, Kebek Temur refuses to obey. As a result, Sahibkiron sends Amir Bakhrom Jaloir, governor of Khujand, to Abbas al-Qaida, along with Chinese Bahadir and Sheikh Ali Bahadur against Kebek Temur. However, the amirs negotiated with Kebek Temur and left the Tashkent oasis in the hands of the Mongols and returned without success. This is caused by the conflict in Khujand and the Jalal-Abad region, which is inhabited by the Akhangaran Valley. The consent of Khujand to the rule of Amir Temur did not please some of the princes of the tribe of Jaloil. That is why Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi says that the tycoon led by Tezachi is trying to get into Kebek Temur's side. But treachery is prevented, and the treacherous will be punished with cruelty. This phenomenon also testifies to the fact that many nomadic and semi-nomadic tribal leaders resisted the centralized state structure as much as possible.

Since the Amirs' return to the city with having an agreement with Kebek Temur was not satisfying with the Sahibkiran, this year he will be moving to Mongolia for the second time. Although academic B. Ahmedov claimed that Amir Temur's military expedition was held in 1374, the analysis of historical sources shows that this movement was in 1371 [11.326]. This time, Amir Temur's forces will not go inside Mongolia, even if the Sajram and New cities are exempted from the Mongols, except for the Tashkent region. The reason for this is the fact that historians who prepared the book "Zafarnoma" of Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi for publication A. Ahmedov and H. Bobobekov's comments are as follows: "Amir Sahibkiron did not go any further and did not go far beyond the present-day Jambul region and the Talas valley. There were objective reasons for this. First, in the summer of 1371, he managed to take power in Movarounnahr and attack the outer foes, but he could not collect the huge army, and secondly, he could not fully subdue the will of the rulers, and there were opponents and traitors among them. [3.324]. It is this idea that the above arguments are justified by the fact that the exposure of Amir Temur in the Karasomon neighborhood near the Ottoman Empire against Amir Temur by Amir Musa, Amir Isaac, Sheikh Abullays, and Amir Zindachashmus was also proved to be true [12.79-80]. But even though it was not in Mongolia during this military campaign, this movement played an

important role in strengthening the rule of Amir Temur in the Fergana valley and Tashkent region.

Amir Temur must have been the governor of the Fergana valley, since Amir Hamdi was released from the Mongols. Sharafuddin Ali Yezdi describes the events of 1376, and notes that Amir Hamdi, appointed by the Amir Temur was the governor of the Andijan region. [3.79.].

Let's also talk about how Amir Hamdi's name will be found in historical sources. The name Amir Hamdi is only found in the works of Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafarnomasi" and "Historical Rashidiy" by Mirza Muhammad Haidar. His name is Sharfuddin Ali Yazdi's 1994 Zafarnoma, translated into modern-day Uzbek language, by Hamadiy, published in 1997 by Muhamad Ali Bukhari in 1519, in the original version of Hamdi. Also, the Russian version of the Historical Rashidis is Hamdi and the Uzbek version is Hamid. Mirzah Haidar's "Historical Rashidiy" writes that these stories were taken from Yazidi's "Zafarnoma". In the works of Nizamuddin Shami and Muiniddin Natanziy, Amir Hamdi is not mentioned [3.39.79; 7.108,109; 1.56; 2.90; 12.86].

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Amir Hamdi is one of the original clans of Amir Hussein and later known as Amir Temur. His name was one of Amir Hussein's exalted ones in the 1365 Laodicean War, but he was referred to as Amir Temur. Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi wrote about Hamdi: "Again, Hadrat Hussein (alayhis salam) and his men, Malik and Hamdi, said:" Of course, if they come to the grave they will not be able to do so. " We said to him: "If I flee, it is for me to call ahead. If you are the enemy of the enemy, you will not be guilty of it. When Malik and Hamdi heard this, they fell in love with it and said: "Do not do that and do not give me more chance". It is as if it had not gone out of his mouth. "[3.39]

From this point of view, in the year 1371 two administrative unions were subordinated to the supreme governor of the Ferghana Valley. One was the former Khujand colony, the ruler of which was Amir Bakhrom. After his death, Sakhibkiron was given the property of the deceased and the son of the governor, Odilshah Jalayir. The second administrative unit was established in 1371, which included all the territories of the Ferghana Valley, except for Khujand. Because other administrative units are not mentioned in the sources. Sharofiddin Ali Yazdi calls it Andijan region, because the center of this administrative center is Andijan. The governorship of this province was handed over to Amir Hamdi, as we have already said.

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