



ANALYSIS OF SOURCES IN THE 16TH CENTURY HISTORY OF THE FERGANA VALLEY

Abdurashid Abdurasulovich Nishonov

Fergana State University

Researcher of the Department of History of Uzbekistan

E-mail: abdurashid_nishonov@mail.ru

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: November 10 th 2021 Accepted: December 11 th 2021 Published: January 30 th 2022	The article analyzes the sources on the history of the Fergana Valley in the sixteenth century, and the lack and scattering of information about the Fergana Valley in the historical sources of the Sheibani period is critical of the available data.
Keywords: Shaybaniynoma", "Khabib us-siyar", "Musakhhir al-bilod", "Mehmonnomayi Bukhara", "Tavorix-i guzida - nusratnoma", "Abdullanoma", Andigon, Andugon, Andijan	

INTRODUCTION

The use of various historical sources, including information from written monuments, as well as the results of archeological, numismatic and other historical research, in covering the history of the Shaybani dynasty and state helps to shed more light on the subject.

There are many historical sources related to the historical events that took place in the 16th century in the regions of Movarounnahr, Dashti Kipchak, Khorasan, Kashgar and Iran. Valuable information about the history of the Shaybanid period of the Fergana Valley, which we are studying, can be found in the sources created in the XV-XVII centuries. During the reign of the Shaybanids, we found it necessary to analyze the historical sources of the Fergana Valley by groups based on their characteristics. We have highlighted their particularly important aspects for this study. We analyze the historical works below.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

One of the most important sources on the history of the Shaybaniyan period is Muhammad Salih's Shaybaniynoma. Muhammad Salih was born in 1455 in Khorezm. According to E. Shodiev's work "Otashkada" by Lutf Alifbek Ozar, Muhammad Salih died in Bukhara in 1534-1535. Muhammad Salih is a descendant of Shahmalik, one of the famous commanders of Amir Temur. His ancestors ruled Khorezm from the time of Shahrukh Mirza. Muhammad Salih, who was in a difficult situation after his father Nur Saidbek was killed by Sultan Abu Said Mirza, came to Herat and was educated by Abdurahman Jami. He later served at Sultan Hussein Bayqara Palace. Alisher Navoi also spoke positively about Muhammad Salih. When he could not find his place in the Timurid palace, in 1499 he came to the service of Shaibanikhan. Shaibanikhan appreciated Muhammad Salih's talent and awarded him the titles of "Amir-ul-Umaro" and "Malik-ush-Shuaro". Muhammad Salih, who took part in the Sheibanikhan march between 1499-1506, created a large epic of the warlike type called "Shaybaniynoma".

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The epic Shaybaniynoma was copied in 1510 by a calligrapher named Qasim. This copy of the Nasta'liq letter is kept in the Vienna Library. This manuscript also contains 9 miniatures depicting battle scenes. In 1885, German Vamberi translated the work into German on the basis of this copy. Russian orientalist P.M. Melioransky reprinted the work in 1908 on the basis of a photocopy of the Viennese copy and the publication of G. Vamberi. 1961 P.M. Based on Melioransky's copy, Nasrullo Davron, 1989 Ergashali Shodiev published in Uzbek.

This historical play tells the story of the crisis of the Timurid state in Movarounnahr, especially in the Fergana Valley, and the establishment of Shaybani rule. It is reported that Shaibanikhan captured the city of Khojand, Ahmad Tanbal, who seized power in Andijan, asked Shaibanikhan for help in the fight against the Mongol khans and Babur Mirza. It also details the number of troops that took part in the Battle of Archaea in 1503, and the victory of the Shayban sultans over the Mongol khans and Babur Mirza in this battle. It is narrated that the valley was initially left to Ahmad Tanbal by Shaibanikhan, who was later incorporated into the Shaybani state after his betrayal. In the play, Muhammad Salih clearly mentions the direction of Shaybanikhan's march to the Fergana Valley, the structure of the army, its number, the names of the Shaybani sultans and army commanders who took part in the battles. This work is very important, despite the fact that the siege of the cities of Margilan and Andijan, the difficult situation of the

people in the city. The value of the information given in Shaybaniynoma can be seen in the fact that the author was directly involved in the events.

Ali ibn Muhammad Kamaliddin Bina'i al-Harawi's Shaybaniynama is a valuable source for studying the history of the establishment of Shaybani rule in the Fergana Valley. From 1501 to the end of his life, Kamoliddin Binoi served as a court poet and historian under Shaibanikhan. Shaybaniynoma was written in 1505-1507, and the main part of this source is devoted to the khan's military campaigns. There are many manuscripts of "Shayboniynoma", there are seven copies in the fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, one of which was translated into Uzbek by the Khorezm historian and translator Muhammad Yusuf Bayani in 1914-1915. The play tells the story of the birth of Muhammad Shaybanikhan from 1505 to the conquest of Movarounakhr and Khorezm by the Kushins under his rule. The source contains valuable information about the conquest of Fergana by Shaibanikhan, the measures taken by the army of Shaybani sultans to complete the fortifications of the valley, the tyranny of the Shaybani emirs and soldiers.

Giyosiddin Khandamir's greatest work, written in 1520-1524, "Habib us-siyar fi akhbori afrodi bashar" is an important source in the study of historical events in the first quarter of the XVI century. Manuscripts of this work are widely distributed. The critical text of the work was published in 1857 in Bombay and in 1954 in Tehran. The section on the activities of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur was translated into Uzbek in 2011 and published in Uzbek in 2013.

Habib us-siyar consists of three chapters and an introduction, as well as four chapters in each chapter. An important feature of this chapter is that Khandamir himself was involved in some of the events. This further increases the reliability of the source. Although the play contains little information about the Fergana Valley during the reign of the Shaybanids, they complement the information from other sources. There are reports of the battles of Muarrikh Shaibanikhan with the Mongol khans and Babur Mirza in the valley, the participation of the valley's soldiers in the marches of the Shaybani sultans against the Safavids.

Another source of valuable information about the Fergana Valley during the reign of the Shaybanids is Musahhir al-Bilod (Occupation of Countries). This work, written by Muhammadyar ibn Arab Qatagan, who lived in the second half of the 16th century and the end of the first half of the 17th century, covers the historical events of 1498-1611. Two copies of this source have come down to us. Boriboy Ahmedov was the first Uzbek scholar to comment on Musahhir al-Bilod and its author on the basis of both copies. This source was published in Tehran in 2008 in Persian by Nodira Jaloli, in 2009 by Ismail Bekjanov and Dilorom Sangirova in Uzbek.

Musahhir al-Bilod consists of six chapters, the first and second of which contain a lot of valuable information about Fergana. It is said that the valley, which was part of the Shaybanid state, was originally divided into two administrative units and given to Akhsi Janibek Sultan and Andijan Mahmudshah Bahodir. Mahmud Shah Bahodir is not mentioned in Muhammad Salih's Shaybaniynoma and Hafiz Tanish Bukhari's Abdullanoma. The third chapter of the source is devoted to Sevinchkhojahan and his descendants, and in this section the names of the Shaybani sultans who ruled in the Fergana valley are described in sequence. There is valuable information about the struggles of Navruz Ahmadkhan and his descendants, especially Bobo Sultan and Abdullah II, and the fact that the Tashkent and Fergana armies had a special mercenary army of Ottoman Turks armed with modern artillery and rifles. In Tashkent, when power passed to Darveshkan, the valley was divided into two and was given to Andijan Sultan Amin and Akhsi Dost Muhammad Sultan. Important information is given that Fergana was divided into two parts after the conquest by Abdullah II, the valley was formerly ruled by Tashkent and later directly subordinated to the central government in Bukhara.

Interesting stories are told about the participation of Fergana troops in the army led by Keldi Muhammad in the big battle between the Safavids and the Shaybanids in the Iranian city of Jam. The political events that took place in the valley during the fierce struggles between the Shaybanids and the Kazakh sultans after the death of Abdullah II are described in detail. There is valuable information that some Shaybani sultans sent to rule in the valley were in fact sent to Fergana in order to remove them from the central government.

Fazlullah ibn Ruzibehan al-Isfahani's Mehmonnomayi Bukhara contains other information about the Shaybani sultans who ruled in Fergana and the history of the valley. Fazlullah ibn Ruzibehan was born in 1457 in the village of Hunji, Iran. Fazlullah, who received his primary education in Isfahan, traveled to many countries in search of knowledge. As a result of Shah Ismail's policy of supporting Shiism in Iran, he left his country and came to the service of Sultan Husayn Bayqara, the ruler of Khorasan. After the conquest of Herat by Shaibanikhan, like many scholars, he moved to Samarkand and worked as a historian in the palace. Fazlullah ibn Ruzibehan accompanied Shaybanikhan in his last five years of activity. He also recorded the events he witnessed because of his participation in military campaigns and his participation in palace meetings. The historian began writing The Guest of Bukhara in Bukhara in January 1509 and finished it in Herat in September 1509. Two copies of this work have survived to the present day. The original, written by the author in his own handwriting, is kept in the manuscript fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The second copy is a manuscript kept in the Nuri Ottoman Library in Turkey. In 1962, this manuscript was published by the Iranian orientalist M. Sutude. R. In 1967, on the basis of the Tashkent manuscript, Jalilova published a facsimile copy of the work and a Russian translation of parts of the description of historical events of 1508-1509.

Fazlullah ibn Ruzibehan's book "Mehmonnomayi Bukhara" consistently describes the historical events that took place in Movorounnahr, Dashti Kipchak, Turkestan, the Kazakh nation in the early sixteenth century. This source contains very brief but important information on the topic we are studying. The source contains important information about the participation of the governor of Fergana Janibek Sultan in the meeting held in Bukhara on the occasion of the march against the Kazakh khans. During the march on the Kazakh sultans, the author expressed interesting views on the activities of the Fergana army, which was part of the Shaybanid army. It is precisely these events that are significant in that they led to the deterioration of relations between Shaibanikhan and Sultan Janibek. There is valuable information that after this march the property of Fergana was confiscated from Sultan Janibek and given to the governor of Tashkent Suyunchikhojakhan. In addition, the play covers important events that led to the scientific conclusion about the administrative boundaries of the Fergana estate under the rule of Sultan Janibek.

The work "Tavorix-i guzida - nusratnoma", the author of which is unknown, is also one of the most important sources for the study. This source was written between 1502-1505. Asar A.A. Semenov, R.G. According to Muqminova and VP Yudin, it was written with the participation and leadership of Shaibanikhan. The scholar who studied "Tavorix-i guzida - nusratnoma" Akromova claims that the author of the work is Muhammad Salih. In the introduction to "Tavorix-i guzida - nusratnoma" the author called himself "weak", "poor", "humble". The source consists of two parts, the first part covers the history of Oguzkhan and the ancient Turks, Genghis Khan and his descendants, the second part covers the socio-political activities of Shaibanikhan from his birth to 1505. Two copies of Tavorix-i guzida - nusratnoma have survived, one in St. Petersburg and the other in London. A.M. Akromova published a photocopy of the work with the necessary comments in 1967 in Tashkent, and some excerpts from V.P. Published by Yudin in 1969 in Almaty.

Tavorix-i guzida - nusratnoma is significant in that it details Shaybanikhan's conquest of the Fergana Valley. The play contains interesting information that the armies of the Shaybani sultans Janibek sultan and Mahmud sultan also reached Khojand during the Shahruxhiya march. The source describes in detail Shaybanikhan's march to the Fergana Valley at the invitation of Ahmad Tanbal against the armies of Sultan Mahmudkhan, Ahmad Sultan and Babur Mirza in the direction of Khojand, Konibodom, Sokh, Hoqan Orchin and Aksi. Shortly afterwards, Ahmad Tanbal, who had betrayed Shaybanikhan, and his brothers gathered in Khojand, the direction of their conquest of the towns of the valley, the conquest of every city and fortress, the commanders and their tribe, the number of soldiers, the spoils of war, the spoils of war. valuable information about It is said that after the conquest of Fergana, the valley was given to the sultan Janibek, who ruled in Tashkent.

The valuable aspect of "Tavorix-i guzida - nusratnoma" for us is that it clearly gives the date of historical events.

Hafiz Tanish Bukhari's work "Sharafnomai shoxiy" ("Abdullanoma"), written with extensive use of poetic and saj style and artistic methods, is an important source of information on the subject. This source is known as Abdullanoma. The author used the data of his predecessors in writing this work. The source describes the socio-political history of Movarounnahr, Dashti Kipchak, Khorasan and Iran in the 16th century. There are many manuscripts of this work. Based on its copy in St. Petersburg, two-thirds of the text was translated into Russian by orientalist M. Saloxiddinova. The book was translated into Uzbek in 1942-1952 by S. Mirzaev and the last part in the 60s of the last century by Yu. Khakimjanov. A new edition of it, revised in 1995-1997, was published by Bakhmedov in 1999 in two books.

The historian states in Abdullanoma that there was a battle between Shaibanikhan and Babur mirza and the Mongol khans near Aksi, and after the conquest of Fergana by Shaibanikhan, the valley was exiled to Sultan Janibek. There are valuable reports that the armies of Aksi, Andijan and Khojand were used in the battles between Samarkand and Bukhara between Barakkhan and Abdullah II, and that Sultan Juvonmardali came with troops from Aksi and Andijan against Sultan Baba to help Sultan Gadoy. Abdullah II's struggle with the descendants of Barakkhan in the Fergana Valley provides valuable information about the conquest of Andijan by Aksi.

The work of the Iranian historian Iskandarbek Munshi "History of the Abbasids" contains valuable information on the subject. Iskandarbek Munshi took part in the military campaigns of Shah Abbas I Safavi as a historian. The "Historical World of Abbasids" consists of three parts, the first part contains information about the ancestors of Shah Abbas, the second part about the socio-political events of 1588-1628, the third part about religious leaders, scholars, poets and calligraphers contemporaries of Shah Abbas I.

In this play, the participation of Fergana soldiers in the army of Keldi Muhammad, descendants of Suyunchkhoja, in the Jam march against the Safavids by the Shaybani sultans is described. It is also mentioned that after the death of the historian Abdullah II, the Kazakh sultan Tavakkalkhan, who took advantage of the chaos in Movarounnahr, briefly conquered the major cities of the valley, Andijan and Aksi.

The work of Khiva historian Ollomurod Annaboy oglu "History of Alanquva and Shaibanikhan" is one of the important sources for the study of the subject. According to Boriboy Ahmedov, little is known about Ollomurod Annaboy's son, who only studied at the Mir Arab madrasah in Bukhara in 1815-1816. The work "History of Alanquva and Shaibanikhan" consists of three parts. The first part covers the history of the Turkic-Mongol peoples from Oguzkhan to the Alanquva period, the second part contains the history of the Kungrad people and kings, and the third part tells the history of Genghis Khan, Abulkhairkhan and Shaibanikhan. The third part of the work, which is important to us, covers historical events up to 1510. The manuscript of the work "History of Alanquva and Shaibanikhan" is

stored in the library of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan under the number 537/4347. In 1849 in Kazan the Russian orientalist I.N. The work was published by Berezin in Russian.

Allomurod Annaboy oglu's work "History of Alanquva and Shaibanikhan" contains important information about the Fergana Valley. It is noted in this play that after the conquest of the Fergana Valley by Shaibanikhan, Aksi was given to Sultan Janibek and Andijan to Mahmud Shah Bahodir. It is noteworthy that in the works of Muhammad Salih "Shaybaniynoma", Muhammad Haydar Mirza "Tarihi Rashidi", Fazluloh ibn Ruzibehon "Mehmonnomayi Bukhara", Hafiz Tanish al-Bukhari "Abdullanoma", "Tavorih-i guzida - nusratnoma" Mahmudshah Sultan bahadir of Andijan region There is no information about Therefore, it can be assumed that the author relied on Muhammadyar Arab ibn Qatagan's Musahhir al-Bilod in writing this work. At the end of the work "History of Alanquva and Shaibanikhan" there is interesting information about the mothers of Shaybani sultans, including the governors of Fergana Janibek sultan, Sevinchkhojahan, Keldi Muhammadkhan, Navruz Ahmadkhan, and their tribe.

CONCLUSION

Sources on the subject of our study cover a wide range of historical events in the central provinces, mainly belonging to the Shaybani sultans. Very little is known about the history of the Fergana Valley, located on the eastern edge of the Shaybanid state. The available data is also incoherent and lacks logical coherence, focusing on some of the major events that took place in the eastern part of the country.

Analysis of historical sources shows that the use of the toponym "Fergana" in relation to the valley is rare in historical works written in the XVI century. Initially, the toponyms Andigon, Andugon and Andijan regions were used. Muhammad ibn Arab Qatagan, Hafiz Tanish Bukhari and Khandamir sometimes used the toponym Fergana.

The scarcity and scattering of information about the Fergana Valley in the historical sources of the Shaybani period requires a critical approach to the available data and their effective use.

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