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## Chach As The Administrative Center Of The Western Khanate

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**ABSTRACT:** In the early middle Ages, Chach, one of the rulers of the Amu Darya-Syrdarya region and adjacent territories, such as Sughd, Ustrushana, Fergana, Otrar, Khorezm, Bukhara, Tokharistan, has a special place in the history of Uzbek statehood. Due to its geographical location, the settled and nomadic population of the region through the middle basins of the Syrdarya is considered to be a region with close socio-political and ethnocultural ties, the Chach oasis was ruled by a number of local dynasties in the early Middle Ages, first under the influence of the Hephthalites (420-565) and later the Western Turkic Khanate (552-744).

**KEYWORDS:** Hephthalites, Western Turkic Khanate, Farob (Otrar), Chach, Tarband (Otror), Isfijob (Sayram).

### INTRODUCTION

The center of the Western Turkic Khanate in the northeast was Ettisuv, the Fergana Ikhshid in the east, the Ustrushan Afshin in the south, the Sughd Ikhshid in the south-west, and Chach, which was bordered by Farob (Otrar) in the north-west. The study and research of the issue of the center of political and administrative management of the Chach dynasty is one of the issues awaiting its solution today. The location of the centers of political administrative control of the ruling dynasties in the oasis is not fully understood. In particular, the question of where the control centers of the Chach Tugs or Chach Tuduns are located has not been resolved;

- As the rule of a particular oasis, no agreement has been reached on the exact location of the Chach areas. In particular, G. Boboyorov considers that during this period Chach was mainly limited to the Tashkent oasis, M. Khatamova considers that the Chach administration included Tarband (Otror), Isfijob (Sayram) and even a part of Tarozi regions;

- In connection with hair management, E.V. Rtveladze: “Unlike the lower titles of tegin, tudun and others, the title of khagan originally belonged only to the chief rulers of the Turkish khaganate in the VI-VII centuries AD. Later, it lost its original meaning, and by the end of the 7th century - beginning of the 8th century, even the rulers of the petty kingdoms began to call themselves khagans [1. 92] and ignores the features of the administrative traditions (e.g., titles, seals, etc.) found in the coins of the oasis in connection with the khanate;

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

According to some researchers, the city of Chach was the center of the Tegin dynasty, and the cities of Tunkat and Tarband (Otrar) were the centers of the Chach Tudun dynasty [2. 22]. In particular, according to M. Khatamova, one of the researchers who promotes this idea, during the Western Turkic Khanate, the main center of the oasis was the city of Chach, which was used as a center by the Chach Tegin dynasty. They also chose the capital of the oasis because it was the dynasty with the highest position in the oasis. The city of Chach can be compared to the ruins of an ancient city known today as Qanqa Hill. In particular, this ancient monument differs from other cities of the Tashkent oasis by the size of its territory and the presence of many archeological finds (especially rich in numismatic materials, the location of the ruler's palace (residence), etc.), which once served as a political center. For this reason, it is more correct to associate the city of Chach (Qanqa) with the Tegin dynasty, and Tunkat and Tarband, mentioned in the written sources on the events related to the Chach Tuduns, with the Tudun dynasty [3. 132-178].

In particular, the caravan routes from the main administrative center of the Western Turkic Khanate - Suyab (around the city of Tokmak) to Chach - served as a passageway for the Khanate between the Amudarya-Syrdarya and Khorasan and northern India. According to the researcher M. Eleov, the records of Arab and Persian geographers note that the main caravan route from Chach to the north - Isfijob was called “Turkish Road” or “Shosh Road” [4. 11-15]. G. Boboyorov writes based on the sources written by these Arab and Persian geographers [5. 101-102], It is located to the north of Binkat (the site of the Old City in Tashkent), on the border with the steppe, it crossed the Soylik (Sobliq) mountain in the east and the Syrdarya in the west, among which were vast pastures for cavalry [6. 72]. Al-Istakhri (10th century) [al-Istakhri, Abu Ishak Ibrahim al-Farisi. *Masalik al-mamalik* (Viae regnorum). ed. M.J. de Goeje, BGA, pars 1. *Lugduni-Batavorum*: E.J. Brill, 1967. – P. 330.] mentions it as one of the cities within the wall east of the road from Chach to Ilaq, in the valley of the Turk (Chirchik) River, and states that the

distance from Binkat to Jabgukat on the banks of the Turk River is 2 farsakhs (about 16 km). Another important source in Hudud ul-Alam (10th century) [Hudud al-'Alam. The regions of the world. Translated by R.V. Minorsky London, 1970 – P. 117, 357], an unknown author, described Jabgukat, 2 miles from Binkat, as “a beautiful city, which in ancient times is said to have served as Chach’s military camp”. Qudama ibn Ja’far and al-Muqaddas (10th century) [ al-Muqaddasi, Abu ‘Abdallah Muhammad ibn Ahmad Shamsaddin. Kitab ahsan al-taqasim fi ma’rifat al-aqalim (Descriptio Imperii moslemici), ed. M.J.de Goeje, BGA, pars 3. Lugduni-Batavorum, 1967. – P. 264; Ibn Haukal, Abu’-I-Kasim an-Nasibi. Kitab sura al-Ard, ed. J.H. Kramers. Leiden, 1939. – P. 507, 522] also described it as a “military camp with an internal defensive wall”. During the Turkish Khanate, such settlements served as military garrisons, and in Beshbalik (Turfan, East Turkestan) [Beshbalik is a city in East Turkestan, close to the khanate vassals (Turfan, Kumul) and China, inhabited by different ethnic groups: Tokhar, Turks, Sogdians and Chinese. This is also reflected in the fact that its name is found in the Chinese form Beitin (dictionary “Five cities”), in Sogdian Panchkat (dictionary “Five cities”) (Abdurahmanov G. Rustamov A. Ancient Turkic language. Tashkent:), one of the first capital cities of the Western Turkic Khanate, the Khagans also kept a special army to control their vassals.

Traces of the ruins of the city, which means Jabgukat or “City of Jabgu”, were found on the site of the ruins of the city of Ak-ota, near the village of Durmon, northeast of Tashkent [6. 75]. Its total area was 18 acres, but at this location, archaeologists have not conducted extensive excavations. Stratigraphic surveys provided material from the VII-VIII, X-XII and XV centuries [7. 81]. The first medieval arch of the monument is clearly distinguished. Archaeological excavations have uncovered a pile of straw buildings and a small amount of unglazed pottery at the bottom. Therefore, despite the fact that some archaeologists considered the Ak-ota not as a city, but as a place of residence, Yu.F. Buryakov found no doubt that it was a town [6. 75].

According to some researchers, Jabgukat was built for the first military purposes (army storage, military training of the army, etc.). Because the results of archeological excavations confirm that it was founded after the second half of the VI century. Furthermore, if Istami and his descendants were referred to as “Jabgu” at the same time, the city simply did not mean “Jabgu City” [8. 158-159]. In general, Jabgukat Khanate originated in the first period of the formation of the Western wing - the period of Yabguk (60s and last quarter of the VI century [9. 24]). Later, khans such as Sheguy and Tun Yabgu must have used Jabgukat as a winter camp.

Most of the coins of the Western Turkish Khanate engraved on the hair depict a ruler - a yabgu, a yabgu-khagan or a princess - a woman with a khagan. This tradition associated with the ancient Turkish statehood was also reflected in the urban planning of that period.

## CONCLUSION

In general, the views of these researchers can be used to shed some light on the governance of the Chach oasis in the early Middle Ages by shedding light on the reliability of the source data they studied, what methods they relied on, and whether the opinions expressed were consistent. causes

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