

## REVIEW OF THE FERGANA VALLEY IN MEMORIAL WORKS DURING THE SHAYBANI RULE

Abdurashid Nishonov

PhD Student

Department of History of Uzbekistan

Fergana State University Uzbekistan

**Abstract:** In this article, the coverage of the history of the Fergana Valley in the memoirs in the XVI century is studied on the basis of historical sources. The information about the Fergana Valley in the memoirs is critically analyzed.

**Keywords:** Fergana Valley, Boburnoma, Tarihi Rashidi, Badoe'ul vaqoe, Shaybanis, memoirs.

### Introduction

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. We found it necessary to analyze the historical sources used in the study on possible sources based on their characteristics. Involvement of the author in the information provided in this type of work increases the level of reliability of the data.

An important source in the coverage of the history of the Fergana Valley during the reign of the Shaybanids is the work of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur "Boburnoma", which covers the events of 1493-1529. This memoir was called "Boburiya", "Voqeanoma",

"Tuzuki Boburiy", "Voqeoti Boburiy" and became known among scholars as "Boburnoma". The work was published in Kazan in 1857 by N.I. Ilminsky, published in London in 1905 by Mrs. A. Beverich. The Uzbek edition of Boburnoma was published in 1960 by P.Shamsiev and S.Mirzaev and republished in 1989. The work was translated into modern Uzbek in 2008 by V. Rakhmonov and K. Mullafojaev.

Boburnoma describes the historical events that took place in the Fergana Valley in the late 15th and early 16th centuries. The play contains important information about the location of valley cities, the distance between them, defense structures, population, nature, fauna and flora. The fact that Babur Mirza himself took part in the events in the Fergana Valley increases the reliability of the information. "Boburnoma" describes the conquest of the valley by Shaibanikhan and the events that took place before he left Fergana. After the death of Shaibanikhan, there was talk of the expulsion of the Shaybani army from the Fergana Valley under the leadership of the Mongol emir, and their appeal to Mirza Babur for help. The play also tells the story of Sultan Said Khan, who was in Kabul at the time, being sent to the valley, and Fergana was returned to Babur Mirza. After the defeat of the Shaybani sultans with the help of Ismail Safavi and the conquest of Samarkand, important events took place, such as the visit of Sayid Muhammadkhan, the uncle of Muhammad Haydar, the author of "History of Rashidi", on behalf of Sultan Saidkhan, the governor of Fergana, to Babur. In addition, Babur gave valuable information about the Shaybani sultans.

### **The Main Findings and Results**

Another important source of information on the subject is the work of Muhammad Haydar Mirza "History of Rashidi." Muhammad Haydar Mirzo was born in 1500 in Tashkent. Amir Muhammad Hussein, whose father belonged to the Duglat clan,

was one of the trusted beys of Tashkent Khan Sultan Mahmudkhan. After the death of his father, he lived first in Bukhara and then in Badakhshan. His mother went to visit his cousin Babur and lived in Kabul until 1512. In his work "Boburnoma", Babur noted that Muhammad Haydar had a deep knowledge and was a good calligrapher. Together with the Mongol khan Sultan Saidkhan, he first went to Fergana and then to Kashgar, where he served until 1533. He served as father, army commander, and minister to Sultan Said Khan's son, Sultan Abdurashid Khan. When Abdurashidkhan ascended the throne, he found out that he was persecuting the emirs of Duglat and fled from Tibet to Kabul to Mirza Kamron. Then Agra went to King Humayun and entered his service. With the help of King Humayun, he conquered Kashmir in 1541 and ruled there until 1551.

Muhammad Haydar Mirza wrote "History of Rashidi" in Kashmir in 1544-1546. Created in Persian, this source provides valuable information on the history of Movorounnahr, Khorasan, Dashti Kipchak, Kashgar, Iran, Afghanistan, and North India. The work consists of two parts. This work has caused a great deal of interest in the scientific community. English by E.D. Ross in 1895, Z.P. Translated into Russian by Djalilova, LM Epifanova, Russian, 2010 into Uzbek by V. Rakhmonov, Ya. Egamova.

Muhammad Haydar Mirzo uses the term Fergana in relation to the valley after Babur Mirza in his work "Tarihi Rashidi". The availability of valuable information about the Fergana Valley in this source is also significant, as it complements the events described in the "Boburnoma". There is important information about the occupation of the valley by Shaibanikhan, the Shaybani sultans who ruled there, the emirs who served the Shaybani. One of the valuable aspects of the work for our research is that a lot of information about Fergana found in the part dedicated to Sultan Saidkhan is not available in other works. Among them are important information about the activities of Janibek

Sultan, the Shaybani who ruled in Akhsi, the activities of Haji Ali Bahadir, who ruled Andijan on his behalf, and the attack of the governor of Kashgar Abobakr Mirza on the valley in 1514. Sultan Saidkhan's war with Sultan Sevinchkhoja to keep the valley in his hands, his sending an envoy to Samarkand to Babur Mirza for help, and his diplomatic relations with the Kazakh Sultan Qasim Sultan were skillfully covered by Haydar Mirza. The historical events that took place in the valley in the first quarter of the 16th century, the people's uprising in Andijan after Sevinchkhojahan's death, and Sultan Saidkhan's attempts to support the rebels are not found in other sources. The author's own participation in the events of this work adds to the value of the source. "Tarihi Rashidiy" clearly describes the ethnic composition of the peoples living in the Fergana Valley, the production economy, lifestyle, the location of the fortresses, the number of troops that took part in the battles in this area. In our research, we mainly used the Russian and Uzbek editions of Tarihi Rashidi and, if necessary, referred to other editions.

Also, another source on the subject under study is the work of Rare Events. Zayniddin Wasifi wrote this work as a memoir. We can learn about his life and activities through this work. After many years of wandering, Wasifi settled in 1522 in the palace of Keldimuhammadkhan in Shahrukhiya. The governor of Tashkent Suyunchihojahon came to Tashkent in 1525 after his death. Zayniddin Wasifi took part in the Khorasan march against the Safavids together with the troops of Tashkent and Fergana led by Keldimuhammadkhan and the Shaybani army led by Ubaydullokan. Badoe'ul Vaqoe describes historical events up to 1532.

Sadriddin Aini did a lot of research on the life of Zayniddin Wasifi and Badoe'ul Vaqoe and published Wasifi and his Conclusion. Badoe'ul vaqoe was written by A.N. Boldirev studied and published a critical text in 1961. This source was published in 1971 by

Kemal Aini in Tehran. In 1979, Naim Norkulov translated Badoe'ul Vaqoe from Persian into Uzbek.

This source covers the historical events that took place in Movarounnahr, Turkestan, Khorasan and Iran in the late 15th and first half of the 16th centuries. The information on the subject we are studying is found in the section dedicated to the activities of Suyunchikhojakhan, the story of bringing a woman from Ahangaran to Keldimuhammad sultan, the statement of Keldimuhammad sultan's accession to the throne of Tashkent, the march of Tashkent khan to Khorasan.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, the fact that the authors themselves are involved in the historical events covered in the memoirs not only increases the reliability of the data, but also casts doubt on the objectivity of these events. A somewhat critical approach is required when analyzing data from this type of source.

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