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PILGRIMAGE PLACE OF SAYID BURHANEDDIN KILICH

Akchaev Farrukh Shavkatovich,
Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute



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Abstract: in this paper author try to explore activity of historical person Sayid Burhaneddin Kilich's. In conclusion, it should be noted that in the places where Sheikh Burkhoniddin Kilich and his descendants went further, as in other places of premises in our country, there were places of worship connected with their name. An example, these places called with the name of Burkhoniddin Kilich are located in Pakhtaabad, Andijan and Baliqchi districts of Andijan Region, Tashlak, Uzbekistan Districts in the Fergana Region.

Keywords: Prophet Muhammad (s.a.v), Sayid Burhaneddin Kilich's, Boburmirzo, Khodja Ahror Valiy, Khodja Mevlanai Kazi

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Sayid Burhaneddin Kilich's pilgrimage place is located in the Beshkubi village of Zaamin district, where local people connect the name of this place with the name of him [1].

Hazret Sultan Burhaneddin Kilich (originally known as Sayid Burhaneddin Ibn Sayid Kamoliddin) is one of the first representatives of one of the most popular Sayid estates of Central Asia, born in our country, whose parents are descendants of Prophet Muhammad (s.a.v), whose descendants were reflected in many ancient books, documents, tombstones, and basements of historical monuments.

Despite such descendants of the prophet had a great position among the people of their time, they were persecuted by the rulers as the main contenders for religious and secular power. Imamzadas were massacred and persecuted particularly during the Ummaviys (661-750), partly

Abbasids (750-1258) periods. There are many examples from historical sources that rulers of neighboring countries, including the Movarounnahr rulers protected them.

For example, during the Abbasids period, when Imamzada Hasan al-Amir arrived in Samarkand with his family in 850, the whole city went to meet them, and he spent eleven years in Samarkand and returned to Balkh. The founder of the generation named **Termizi** Sayids was this person who lives today in Central Asia[2].

During the reign of the founder of the Samanid state, Ismail Somoni (892-907), imamzada Amir Abdullo came to Bukhara and later married Mohi Siyomo, the daughter of King Ismail Somoni [3]. He was the founder of the so-called generation of **Khuvandzodas Sayids** in Bukhara.

There are two ancient sources about **Sultan Burhaneddin Kilich**: 1) The book "**Qandia**" (Al-Qand fi tarikhi Samarqand), written by Imam an-Nasafi until 800; 2) "**Jomeul Maqomot**" (The history of Makhdumi Agzam) written in XVI century.

The book "Qandia" is devoted to events related to the scientists in Samarkand. Among the most ancient works which reached up to nowadays there is the first information about Sultan Burhaneddin Kilich in this book.

We can get information in details about Burhaneddin Kilich from Hoje Abulbaqo's book "**Jomeul Maqomot**" which was written about Sayid Ahmed Kasani whose nickname was Makhdumi Agzam Dahbidi the descendant of Sultan Burhaneddin Kilich.

The following information about Hazret Sultan Burhaneddin Kilich was published in this book.

Soon after the death of Hazret Sayid Kamoliddin, his son, Sultan Burhaneddin was born. When Sultan Burhaneddin was nine years old, his mother took her son to the grandfather Sultan Ilik Mazi. Sometime later, Sultan Ilik Mazi died, his daughter's son Sayid Burhaneddin was placed on the throne of Fergana (because he had not son). Sultan Burhaneddin also ruled the people for some time, guiding the people to justice and guiding justice in the kingdom.

One day, suddenly, Sultan Burhaneddin considered the throne worthless as Sultan Ibrahim Adham, and became the disciple of Sheikh Muslihiddin Khudjandi.

Sultan Burhaneddin was so hard working and energetic with this zeal he fought with the Islamic fighters against non-Muslims.

At the same time, anyone who speaks or bewildered about him will immediately lose his life and died.

A man came to the Sultan to find out the cause of this situation. However, before asking his question, it became clear to Sultan Burhaneddin, and with a sense and miracle, there appeared a glittering sword hanging on a

hair on the wall of the room, and the flies beat themselves to the sword and fallen to the ground in two pieces.

Sultan Burhaneddin said to the person who was surprised by this story: "what do you think, who is guilty is the sword or the incidents who hit themselves with the sword?". Because of this incident, he was nicknamed as "Kilich" (Sword) and had been named after Sultan Burhaneddin Kilich since then.

In addition to the above sources, there given valuable information about Sultan Burhaneddin Kilich's descendants in such sources as Zafarnah, Samaria, Torixi Muqimkhaniy, Sharafnamai shakhi (Abdullonoma), Jadatul-asikin, Tuhfatuz zairin, Ravayihul-quds, Safinatul-Avliya, Risolai torihi Dahbidiya, Tarikhi Mahmud Charos, Tarikhi Humali, Zubdatul-haqoiq, Kashkuli Salimi, Tazkirai Mutribiy. In addition, a Russian professor, N. Veselovsky, the author of the "Devoni Mashrab," gave information about their genealogical themes in his book "Dagbit"[4].

There given more clear information in the chapter "Makhdumi Agzam Dahbidi" (18,78-82) of the manuscript book "**Ravayihul-quds**" (by Maqsud ibn Nasiriddin Bukhari) it states: "His blessed name was Sayid Ahmad Kosani, and he was famous with the name of Mevlanai khodja gi Makhdumi Agzam, his parentage goes to **Sheikh Burhaneddin Kilich** which his ancestor was **Abu Abdullo Imam Hussain**, the martyr of the Karbalo Dashti (Imam Hussain grandson of Prophet) , from the glorious generation of Roziellah. "(Translation by K.Kattaev)

From the stratum founded by Sheikh Sayid Burhaneddin Kilich in Mavaraunnakhar has grown up famous murshids and politicians, including **Mevlanai Khodja Kazi** (the first master of the Temurian king Bobur Mirza), **Makhdumi Agzam** (the great theoretical scientist of the Nakshbandiya direction and the next major master of the Indian king Bobur Mirza); **Shaikh Makhdumi Khorazmiy** (Great murshid of the Kubratiya direction); **Khodja Kalon Dahbidi** (the murshid of that time); **Khodja Ishaq Vali** (Founder of Ishakiya direction in Kashkar); **Khodja Hashim Dahbidi** (the master of the kings of Central Asia and Yalangtos Bahodir); **Salikhkhodja** (murshid of Khurasan-Iran); **Ofohhoja** (King of the Yorkent); **Abdullakhodja - Khodja m Padshakh** (King of Kashkar); **Musokhonkhodja Dahbidi** (the greatest figure of Nakshbandi direction in India and Central Asia); **Umarkhonkhodja i Gazi** (the head of the gazavat rebellion against Russia in Samarkand, master of Emir of Muzaffar); **Sayid Ja'far-hoja Khilali-Afganistani-Ishakiy** (great poet, master of the king of Afganistan Abdurahmankhon); **general-marshal Alihontore Soguni** (head of state the Eastern Turkestan); **Kattaxonkhodja Dahbidi** (the last great leader of the Nakshbandi direction, the last great Sufi poet from the family of Burhaneddin Kilich).

Burhaneddin Kilich lived in Uzgen, where he died. Later, his grave became one of the most popular places of the Ferghana valley and was valued by the people of the valley for centuries. This can be seen even after the Temurids' era, especially during the reign of the Kokand Khanate. Because, labels by the Kokand khans "For Hazret Sayid Burhaneddin Kilich's graveyard" have been kept in the central state archive of Uzbekistan.

As it is seen from the information in his tomb in Uzgen, Burhaneddin Kilich passed away in the seventeenth of zulhijja, Tuesday, October 16, 1296, at Hijri 695 [5]. So, when he was buried in Uzgen, how was the name of a pilgrimage place connected with his name in the village of Beshkubi in the Zaamin district?

An example, there are many places of pilgrimage associated with Ali and his horse in many parts of Uzbekistan.

Although there is no scientific source about the fact that he had come to Mavaraunnakhar, the pilgrims appear on his name indicate that our nation is a sign of immense respect and belief in him.

Based on the above considerations, the pilgrimage place of Sayid Burhaneddin Kilich, in the village of Beshkubi, Zaamin, is actually connected with the name of this blessed man or the person from his generation Khodja Mevlanai Kazi, a famous master of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur.

Because, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur, mentions that in his book Boburnoma, he had been to Zaamin many times and even had been ill for a long time and had been living there for the sake of collecting troops and food there, "... in hope of gaining Samarkand we send people to Muhammad Husein kuragan dulgat who lives in Uratepa and asked from him to give us Pashogar from the Yoryaylag villages which was the land of the Hazret Khodja (Khodja Ahror Valiy) for winter [6] and Bobur about Khodja Mevlanai his first master before Makhdumi Agzam "... The name of Khodja Mevlanai Kazi is Abdullo. He was famous for with this name. He connected to Sheikh Burhaneddin Kilich from the father's parentage. On the side of the mother, he is bound to Sultan Ilik Mazi. In the Fergana region, this estate was leader and judge in sheikh ul-Islam. Khodja Mevlanai Kazi was a murid of Khodja Ubaydullah (Khodja Ahror Valiy). He educated from them"[7].

Thus, Khodja Mevlanai Kazi was the first master of Bobur Mirza when he was young, he was the descendants of Sheikh Burhaneddin Kilich and from the Khaleefahs' Khodja Ahror Valiy (it should be noted that the name of another Khaleefah's is Mevlanai Muhammad Kazi, many historians misleading).

After the death of Khodja Ahror Valiy, the father of Babur Mirza Umarshayk mirzo made master for himself this Khodja Mevlanai Kazi. Therefore, the young Bobur Mizzo, after his father's death, considered this murshid a master and a teacher.

Boburmirzo asked for advice from him on his state affairs during his military campaign. Historical sources say that Khodja Mevlanai Kazi helped Boburmirzo during the difficult times.

In the story of the siege of Isfara fortress in Boburnoma is given information about it: "□Finally, Ibrahim lost his strength and with the help of Khodja Mevlanai Kazi he recognized being slave and hand fortress in shavval"[8].

In addition, the people, who were in a difficult situation, also found refuge in the support of Khodja Mevlanai Kazi. "... In the meantime, all the fortresses and hills surrounding Samarkand were flooded. At that time all the fortresses and hills were in my hands except Samarkand. At the foot of Mount Shovdar, one of our community closed fortress named Urgut. We moved to this place when we need. Without patience we brought Khodja Kazi. We forgave their sins" [9].

In conclusion, it should be noted that in the places where Sheikh Burkhoniddin Kilich and his descendants went further, as in other places of premises in our country, there were places of worship connected with their name. An example, these places called with the name of Burkhoniddin Kilich are located in Pakhtaabad, Andijan and Baliqchi districts of Andijan Region, Tashlak, Uzbekistan Districts in the Fergana Region.

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