

SOME COMMENTS ON THE MILITARY AND SOCIO-POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF NAVRUZ AHMADKHAN (BARAKKHAN)

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ABSTRACT

This article represents the political and social activities of Navruz Ahmad Khan who was known as Barakkhan as a skilled politician and statesman and sought to alleviate the unstable situation in the Movarounnahr region in the mid-16th century, based on historical written sources.

Keywords:

Barakkhan, Movarounnahr, Miyankol, Safavids, madrasah, weir.

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Introduction

During the years of independence, the history of Uzbekistan began to be studied in a comprehensive, objective and scientific way. Particular attention was paid to the history of Uzbek statehood and its role in the development of world civilization. Undoubtedly, one of the most important periods in the formation and development of the traditions of Uzbek statehood is the period of Uzbek khanates. The history of our great country is rich in various socio-political, economic and cultural events, the comprehensive study of such a rich historical, scientific and spiritual heritage of our people, requires us to study great and responsible tasks such as objective analysis and drawing objective scientific conclusions [1, p.469].

Materials and Methods

It is known that the struggle between the great nobles and dynasties for the capital cities and estates of Movarounnahr had intensified by the 40s of the 16th century. Among the representatives of the ruling family, the struggle intensified, especially for Bukhara and Samarkand. During this period, Samarkand was ruled by Kuchkunchikhan's third son Abdullatifkhan (1541-1552) and Bukhara by Ubaydullakhan's son Abdulazizkhan (1540-1550), both of them considered themselves as official

khans [2, p.307]. It should be noted that in the work of Hafiz Tanish al-Bukhari "Abdullanoma" ... At that time, Faridun visited the powerful Bukhara king Abulfath Pirmuhammadkhan from Balkh to Bukhara region to say condolences and conquered the country of Muhammadyar sultan) as a consequence" [3, p.94]. Navruz Ahmadkhan (Barakkhan) who was the grandson of Mirzo Ulugbek's daughter Robiya Sultan and the second son of Shaybani Suyunchkhojakhan who was also known as Barakkhan, entered the political arena amid ongoing dynastic struggles. In this regard, historical sources such as "Abdullanoma", "Musahhir al-bilod" state that "... in order to conquer Bukhara and Miyankol with countless armies from Turkestan and Tashkent, Abdulatifkhan who was the son of Kuchkunchi Sultan and Navruz Ahmadkhan, the son of Suyunchkhojakhan raised their hands of glory and majesty and set out for this country in 1550 (Hijri 958)" [3, p.94]. In fact, the reason for their arrival in these regions was that they set out to conquer Bukhara and Miyankol and return the Bukhara state to Sultan Muhammadyar [4, p. 234]. While news of spreading of this great army, they realized that it was not equal in strength, each of the sultans of Miyankol dispersed in one direction. In particular, Rustam Sultan went to Bukhara with his son the Uzbek sultan to his brother Pirmuhammadkhan. Iskandar Sultan crossed the

Jaihun (Amudarya) River and headed for Andhud and Shiberghan. At that time, in order to save the people of Miyankol, Abulfath Abdullah Bahodirkhan II, the son of Iskandarkhan, who was one of the youngest Shaybani sultans in the city, did his best to protect the fortress of Karmana with his courage and bravery with the advice of Sheikh Kosim and he embarked on a fierce defense and later led resistance movements in several battles [4, p.234].

Based on the information in "Abdullanoma", it can be noted that the army of Abdullah Bahodirkhan II was very few at that time. So he appointed fifteen men every day to guard the castle, and in some cases he guarded the castle by himself. In particular, the source said, "The Allies arrived in the Oktepa area with a large number of troops and armies, and set up their tents and barracks on the peaks of the sun and moon. According to Amir Tanishbiy Kushchi, the father of Firdavsmakon Abdulazizkhan, who had witnessed that a group of people from the family of Sultan Rahim Ahmadkhan (Barakkhan), a descendant of Muhammad Rahim, the son of Hazrat Ubaydulla Bahodirkhan, in particular, Mansur Mirza, a son of Kochak oylan and Kadyrberdibi Naiman with a group of Turks, hid in a shelter near the fort, (i.e., ambushed according to battle tactics) and waited for the battle. At the same time, with the news of the arrival of Navruz Ahmad Khan (Barak Khan) and his united army, in addition to the young men of Abdullah Bahodir Khan II standing in line only in defense of the fortress, Tin Sa'idbiy Qarluq, his brother Shohsayidbiy and Jafarkhan Kipchak Accompanied by the Navruz Kushbegi, they went out of the castle gate, and as both sides confronted each other, the battle began with the triumph of the victorious blades and the spears of death. In one of the battles, Kochak oylan was severely wounded and taken as a prisoner, and later Abdullah Bahadur Khan II released him due to his virtuous nature. More and more people stopped fighting as a result of being seriously wounded and even dead. But on the second day of the war, the sultans of Tashkent and the khans of

Samarkand moved from Oktepa, settled near the fortress of Karmana and besieged it. However, knowing that no matter how hard they laid siege, they did not find any other measure of desperation before hazrat Abdullah Bahodirkhan II, and sent Mr. Dervish Sheikh Aliobadi, one of the sheikhs of the Jahri series in order to set up the truce. After the reconciliation, the Samarkand khans and the sultans of Turkestan and Tashkent under the leadership of Navruz Ahmadkhan (Barakkhan) left for their homeland "[3, p.96-97].

Results and Discussions

The information about Navruz Ahmadkhan (Barakkhan) is partially covered in the sources, mainly about his army, his reign and sometimes small events in the country. In particular, it is mentioned in Muhammadyar ibn Arab Qatagan's *Musahhir al-Bilad*: "He was smart king. After the death of his brother Keldi Muhammad Sultan, he first waved the government flag independently in Tashkent. In the summer of 1551 (Hijri 959), the governor of Samarkand, Abdullatifkhan ibn Kochkinkhan, died in Samarkand, and the rule of this country was inherited by Sultan Said, who ascended the throne. In the cities of Turkestan, Tashkent and Bukhara, sermons and coins were decorated with his name. Navruz Ahmadkhan (Barakkhan) first marched to Samarkand with a large army from the Tashkent region, the Turkestan border and Khojand in that year. But realizing that he was not yet strong enough to take the fort, he moved around the city and besieged the fort of Kesh. The governor of Bukhara, in partnership with Sultan Muhammadyar, sent a man to the sultan Burkhan, who was ruling in that country, and demanded that he come with his army to help. At that time, as soon as Abdullah Bahadur Khan II became aware of these events, he sent a messenger to his uncle, the ruler of Balkh, Pirmuhammad Khan, to report the incident. Before the arrival of the Balkh troops, the armies of the Sultan of Burkhan, who had come from Bukhara to help Navruz Ahmadkhan (Barakkhan), settled in the fortress of Kasan, and thus clashed for the second time and the flames of war began.

Navruz Ahmad Khan (Barak Khan), aware of the news of the victory of Abdullah Bahodirkhan II in this battle, the withdrawal of the governor of Bukhara and the arrival of auxiliary troops sent from Bakh by Pirmuhammad Khan, stopped the siege and returned "[4, p.240]

When Navruz Ahmadkhan (Barakkhan) returned to Turkestan, in 1554 (Hijri 961) he again set out on a military campaign to lay siege to Samarkand, and after much fighting he conquered it. Then he fled to Sultan Sa'id Sultan, who was the governor of the city, and turned his face to Abdullah Bahadur Khan II, asking for help. After that, Abdullah Bahodirkhan II first went to his hometown Miyankol, from where he took his brothers, such as the Uzbek sultan, Husrav sultan, to Samarkand, where, despite the presence of Navruz Ahmadkhan (Barakkhan) with a large army in the city at night, the fortress came to him, and before dawn began to attack from all around. However, he did not achieve the expected result in this battle and was forced to return to Nasaf. Then Sultan Sa'id Sultan was left helpless and went to the high-ranking Hazrat Muhammad Sadiq Sheikh, the governor's refuge from the descendants of Sheikh Abulhasan Ishqi. Through one of the sheikh's relatives, Navruz went to Ahmad Khan (Barak Khan) and was received with honor, and Sultan Sa'id lifted the sultan's spirits and, in exchange for Samarkand, took Bukhara from Sultan Burhan and undertook to hand over his rule there. So, it is clear that Navruz Ahmadkhan (Barakkhan) ended the internal disintegration, albeit partially, in the state. In the same year, Sultan Burhan became an independent khan, fearing his companion, Sultan Muhammad, and his greed for power prevailed, killing his cousin in the ark. In this situation, when Abdullah Bahodirkhan II returned to Nasaf from Samarkand and came to power with justice, Navruz Ahmadkhan (Barakkhan) went to Balkh after sending an endless army and several children to Miyankol and Nasaf with the intention of revenge [3, p.115].

After Navruz Ahmad Khan's (Barak Khan's) army completely conquered Miyankol on

the way, he gave Karmana to his son Dostmuhammad, Dabusiya to Abdullatifkhan, son of Abdullatifkhan, Kesh to Burunduk Sultan, son of Hashim Sultan sent to Nasaf against. Leaving the Karshi fortress, Abdullah Bahodirkhan II lined up his army in order. Baba Sultan also placed his army in order and prepared for war [4, p.241-242]. Even the fact that Roman (Turkish) archers were stationed to the right of Bobo Sultan's army in this battle suggests that the Tashkent sultans established close neighborly relations with the Ottoman Turkish Empire at that time. The march lasted until noon, when a series of wounded were wounded on both sides. After the large number of Baba Sultan's army was joined by auxiliary forces, Abdullah Bahodirkhan II retreated and returned to Balkh.

In the ensuing battles, Navruz Ahmadkhan sent his son Dost Muhammad Sultan and Sultan Sa'id Sultan with twenty thousand warriors in May-June 1555 to capture Bukhara. The battle will take place around the Farab fortress near Bukhara. Ammo. In this battle, Dost Muhammad sultan and one of Sultan Sa'id sultan's armies were captured, and when he informed Abdullah Bahodirkhan II of the incident, he was defeated and many were wounded. After that, Navruz Ahmadkhan (Barakkhan), despite the superiority of the glory of his army, stopped the siege and headed for Samarkand. After ascending the throne of his khanate in Samarkand, Sultan Sa'id sent the sultan to Karagutag, which belonged to Kashgar to push Rashidkhan [4, p.244-245].

In fact, the sources say that the poet Vasifi was engaged in the upbringing of Navruz Ahmadkhan (Barakkhan) in his youth. In this sense, in his youth, Barakkhan learned poetry, music, singing, weight and verse from Wasifi. At the same time, he was more involved in horseback riding and military training. Barakkhan organized many military campaigns to expand his kingdom.

During his reign, Navruz Ahmadkhan (Barakkhan), following the interests of the population, organized the irrigation of new fields, tried to implement economic reforms in the country. In particular, during his time, trade and

embassy relations developed between Movarounnahr and the countries of the Middle East, India, China and Siberia.

Navruz Ahmadkhan (Barakkhan) at that time also paid attention to landscaping and built madrasas. In particular, the Barakkhan Madrasah, famous for its name, is one of the architectural monuments in the Hazrati Imam Complex in Tashkent. Initially, a small mausoleum (whose identity is unknown) was built in the eastern corner of the building. Then (1531) the mausoleum of Suyunch-khojakhan (died in 1525), the ruler of the Shaybanid dynasty in Tashkent was erected. It was built by Keldi Muhammad (1531–32). The mausoleum consists of a roofed room in a courtyard. The double was domed. In the past it was known as "Gumbazi Barakkhan". The third stage of the memorial complex of Barakkhan Madrasah was built in the middle of the 16th century by Navruz Ahmadkhan, known as Barakkhan. He built a madrasa, which included 2 mausoleums built earlier. Although the madrasa differs from traditional buildings of this type, the method of placing cells and awnings around the open courtyard has been preserved [7].

Sources also say that Navruz Ahmadkhan (Barakkhan) also paid attention to the irrigation system in the country. In particular, Hasanbek Rumlu's "Ahsan ut-tavorix" ("Palace of History") (1572-77) states that "he decided to build a canal from the Shohruhiya River (Syrdarya) to Samarkand and place twenty thousand of his people around it" [5].

According to Muhammadyar ibn Arab Qatagan, "Abdullah Bahodirkhan II marched with his army to Karakul at the request of the Karakul emirs (Jonkeldi paternal bell, Tangrikul Chinese). Upon learning of this, the governor of Bukhara, Burkhan Sultan, sent a man to Samarkand in desperation to ask for help from Navruz Ahmadkhan (Barakkhan). Two hundred thousand troops from Turkestan rushed for help. In order to meet the army of Navruz Ahmadkhan (Barakkhan) coming to this aid, the governor of Bukhara Burkhan sultan met them in Durboy (Dormon) district and besieged the fortress with a

large army, and after many battles, finally agreeing to peace and reconciliation again He left the fort and went through Jaihun to Chechakta and Maymana "[4, p.246].

After a truce was established with Abdullah Bahodirkhan II and the situation improved, Navruz Ahmadkhan (Barakkhan) returned to Samarkand, and Sultan Burhan retained his power in Bukhara. After that, it is stated in "Abdullanoma" that "Navruz Ahmadkhan (Barakkhan) collected his memory from the affairs of state and on September 24, 1556 (Hij. 963) to bring water to Samarkand from the river Kokhak (Zarafshan) to Dargom river (canal).) - Raboti Khoja (a village on the south side of Samarkand, 4 fars away from the city) is glad to go to this area to repair the dam. Navruz Ahmadkhan (Barakkhan), who left this paradise for fun in the garden, often causes his client to lose his temper and go to the afterlife as a result of drinking wine "[3, p.132-33].

After the sudden death of Navruz Ahmadkhan (Barakkhan) in 1556, he was buried in Samarkand.

Conclusion

In general, based on the information in the written sources about the identity of Navruz Ahmadkhan (Barakkhan), one of the Shaybani sultans, we can summarize:

1. Navruz Ahmad Khan (Barak Khan) is a historical figure known as a commander and a skilful politician and was able to put an end to the internal divisions in Movarounnahr in a short period of time.
2. Navruz Ahmadkhan (Barakkhan) also had high respect for clerics, such as Muhammad Shaybanikhan, Abulgazi Ubaydulla Bahodirkhan.
3. According to the fact that Navruz Ahmadkhan (Barakkhan) is mentioned in written sources as a creative and reformist ruler who showed his patriotism to the patronage of culture.
4. During the reign of Navruz Ahmad Khan (Barakkhan) Movarounnahr established trade and embassy relations between the countries of the Middle East, India, China, Siberia, especially the

Ottoman Empire which conquered half of the world.

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