



THE LAST RULER OF THE BOBURIYS

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Annotation

In this article, the character, character, fighting skills of the last ruler of the Baburi dynasty, Bahodir Shah II, and the revolt of the Sipahis against British rule in his country, the children and ancestors of Bahadur Shah II who led it There is talk of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur Mirza's poetic ability.

Keywords: Bahadur Shah II, Baburi dynasty, sepoys, Mongol Mirza, Hizr Sultan Mirza Delhi.

Introduction

Bahadur Shah II, the last ruler of the Baburids, was born in 1776 in Delhi. Bahadur Shah II was very timid, cowardly and zealous, and ascended the throne after the death of his father Akbar II. Bahadur Shah II also survives on a British pension. During his reign, India was divided into almost independent and semi-independent khanates, most of which fell to the British. Even King II would not rule outside his palace in Delhi.

The British set him a salary of one million two hundred thousand rupees a year. He was a shadow like that. The affairs of state were run by others. Even the Red Fort in Delhi, where he lives, was not doing well.

The English ruler at the time sent a warning to Bahadur Shah, informing him that he was the last king to live in the castle. This meant the end of the Baburus' possessions. Of course, this news will reach the people. It was especially hard for Muslims to hear. Despite his weakness, the people treated him as their own ruler. [1.47]

With the rise of the Sipahi revolt against British rule in the country, the people proclaimed Bahadur Shah II as the leader of the revolt and the supreme ruler of India, and demanded that he call the masses to a holy struggle against the British colonialists. Fearing the colonialists, the king refused to defeat them.

Mogul Mirza, the eldest son of Bahadur Shah II, held the post of Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Sipohi movement. His youngest son, Hizr Sultan Mirza, and grandson, Abu Bakr Mirza, took over command of the army. However, the princes had no knowledge of military capabilities. Bahodir Shah, meanwhile, was 82 years old, much older, and had spent his entire life in solitary confinement in the palace, far removed from government affairs. [2.91-92]





BAHODIRSHOH II

Although he was promoted to king at the request of the soldiers, he did not believe in the actions of the soldiers and sought his own peace. As a result, in the early days of the uprising, he showed that he was unfit for power.

However, the rebels forced Bahadur Shah to sign the petition. His leadership of the uprising, albeit in the name of the emperor, posed a serious threat to British rule in the country. The British captured Bahadur Shah and exiled him to Myanmar for life.

On September 21, 1857, the British captured King Bahadur II and his sons. The 82-year-old king was later tried and deported to Pangunga, Burma. The king died in exile in 1862 at the age of 87. Hodson, a British officer who was taking his sons Mogul Mirza (1796-1855) and Hizr Sultan Mirza (1799-1859) and his grandson Abu Bakr Mirza (1821-1858) to Delhi, shot them one by one on the way. throws. [3.93]

That would end the Baburid dynasty in Afghanistan and India. Bahadur Shah II was a prolific man. At times, he even wrote poetry and calligraphy. He also wrote a poem as his epigraph. He had inherited this art for generations.

Baburshah's grandchildren and their children also inherited poetic talent from Baburshah and continued the tradition of poetry and literature. For example, the names and works of Komron's daughter Gulrukhbeim and son Abulqasim Shavkatiy, Akbar, Shah Jahan and his wives, Avrangzeb's daughter Zebuniso begim, Bahodirshah Zafar and others are mentioned in some tazkirs. Thus, Baburshah not only inherited the great empire, the most glorious cultural epoch to his children, but



also satisfied the highest qualities such as poetic and historical talent, science and interest in art, and perpetuated the name of Baburis (Keragonians) in history. . [4]

References

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