



EXPLANATION OF MISTAKES MADE BY KHALIL SULTAN BY V.V. BARTOLD

Beginqulova Laylo Mashravovna

Associate professor at Department of History of Fergana State University

Tel: 97 966 84 82 e-mail: beginqulova@internet.ru

Abstract

A scientific analysis of the death of Amir Temur and the political processes that took place after it, Amir Temur's great trust in Khalil Sultan, the actions of Sheikh Nuriddin and Khudoidad Husayni against Khalil Sultan were analyzed based on historical sources.

Key words: Khalil Sultan, Mirzo Ulughbek, Sheikh Nuriddin, Khudoidad Hosseini, Shokhmalik, Mirza Pir Muhammad and Mirzo Shahrukh, Muhammad Sultan, Amir Burunduk, Baba Tarmish, Shod Mulk, Samarkand, Oratepa.

Introduction

The scientific study of the history of the Timurid dynasty in Russia began in the 18th century.

During this period, V.V. Barthold was one of the first in his works to scientifically analyze the political processes that occurred after the death of Amir Temur. Although he did not create a separate, comprehensive study devoted to this issue, he studied the events of 1405-1409 in connection with various issues of this period.

The Main Part

Below is an analysis of the opinions expressed by the author regarding the activities of historical figures who actively participated in the events of this period. V.V. Barthold did not dwell much on Khalil Sultan's youth, while noting that he was born in 1384, he drew attention to the fact that, like Muhammad Sultan, the beloved grandson of the ruler, he was related to Uzbek Khan, Khan of the Golden Horde, on the side of his mother, Khanzoda Begum. Of course, the author meant that this kinship will have a special place in the future struggles for the throne. Also, V.V. Barthol'd notes that due to the heroism and leadership potential of Khalil Sultan during the Indian campaign in 1399, he gained the attention of Amir Temur and from that time there were prophecies about his great future.

The author notes that Khalil Sultan took part in the "seven-year campaign" (1399-1404) and was sent to the territory of Turkestan in 1402. In our opinion, the sending





of Khalil Sultan to the territory of Turkestan immediately after the end of the main military operations in Asia Minor was related to the preparation for the Chinese campaign. Due to the fact that the roads to China passed through the cities along the Syrdarya River, the military-strategic importance of this region increased dramatically before the upcoming campaign. It is natural that the main task in the matter of road protection is to prepare them for the upcoming march. This also shows that Amir Temur had great confidence in Khalil Sultan.

Also, V. V. Bartold drew attention to the fact that in 1404, Khalil Sultan was appointed as the commander of the right wing of his army that went to China despite the anger of Amir Temur because he secretly married a concubine. The need for Khalil Sultan to be one of the main commanders in the upcoming Chinese campaign must have influenced here. After the death of Amir Temur, the right-wing troops stationed in the city of Tashkent took an oath in the name of Khalil Sultan.

V.V. Bartold Mirza does not agree with the opinions of the historians of Shahrukh's era that the supreme authority of Herat was recognized from Khalil Sultanate [1, 51-54]. Halil notes that this situation was not reflected in the coins minted by Sultan as a basis [3, 78-79]. In our opinion, in this situation, Khalil Sultan conducted such negotiations only to gain time and did not comply with them in practice, he acted completely independently. The development of the next events shows that. V.V. Barthold Khalil Sultan shows that he faced a complicated political situation. The author emphasizes that the aspirations of Mirza Pir Muhammad and Mirza Shahrukh from the south, and the amirs Shaykh Nuriddin and Khudaidad Husayni from the north to conquer the throne of Samarkand forced him to fight in very difficult conditions. In this place, he draws attention to the fact that Khalil Sultan effectively used every favorable situation that arose [3, 83].

V. V. Bartold correctly pointed out many mistakes made by Khalil Sultan. He stated that the young ruler's extreme trustworthiness, forgiveness, pardoning those who betrayed him and entrusting his army to them was one of the main reasons that ultimately led to the crisis [3, 79]. Also, the scientist Khalil correctly pointed out that the initial impetus for the decline of the Sultan's position was the famine that began in Samarkand in 1407. According to V. V. Bartold, the ruler of Samarkand could not take the necessary measures to alleviate the situation of the people [3, 86]. This increased the dissatisfaction of the population with Khalil Sultan. The fact that many artisans and scholars, brought to Samarkand by Amir Temur at the right time, returned to their countries at this time indicates that the situation in Samarkand was very difficult [2, 51].



He also notes that the increasing influence of Khalil Sultan's wife Shod Mulk in state affairs, her confidant Bobo Tarmish's acquisition of the highest positions, and the fact that the forces that brought Khalil Sultan to the throne, on the contrary, were neglected, led to inevitable destruction. Here, too, the author's thoughts are consistent with the information in the sources.

Among the opinions of V. V. Bartold, there are some places that require consideration. For example, he states that in 1405, the troops sent by Khalil Sultan against Mirza Pir Muhammad conquered the city of Balkh [1, 81]. This army was led by Mirza Sultan Husayn. In fact, Mirza Pir Muhammad kept the city of Balkh under his control. Ibn Arabshoh, Abdurazoq Samarqandiy and Fasih Khawafi noted that Balkh was in the hands of Mirza Pir Muhammad at this time. The analysis of data from historical sources shows that this Balkh campaign was not completed, and the city was not occupied by Khalil Sultan's troops.

After the death of V.V. Bartold Sahibgiron, Khalil Sultan, who set out to occupy the throne of Samarkand, notes that he divided his army into three parts. He pointed out that one of them was led by Emir Burunduk, the second by the prince himself, and the third by Emir Khudoidad Hosseini. Also, the author notes that although Amir Khudoidad Hosseini was Khalil Sultan's teacher, the relationship between them was not good [3, 74].

Based on the work of V. V. Bartold Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, he notes that Amir Khudoidad Husayni separated from the main army and went to Ochiq Parkent with his military units [3, 74]. In our opinion, these actions of Khudoidad Husayni were carried out in agreement with Amir Shohmalik, Amir Shaykh Nuriddin and Amir Burunduk. Because the emirs Shohmalik and Shaykh Nuriddin Mirza were in the process of putting Shahrukh on the throne. It was in agreement with them that the amir Burunduk destroyed the bridge over the Syrdarya and immediately left for Samarkand to join the big amirs. Although the sources do not mention this, the separation of Amir Khudoidad Husayni from Khalil Sultan at the same time, that is, when the betrayal of Amir Burunduk happened, is the basis for expressing the above conclusion. But despite all opposition, Khalil Sultan managed to get the throne of Samarkand.

According to the author, the emir Shaykh Nuriddin Khalil Sultan, who came to Samarkand from Mirza Shahrukh's palace, was sent to eliminate Khudoidad Husayni. But instead of fighting against Amir Khudoidad Hosseini, he conquered the cities along the Syr Darya River. After that, they will join together and start raiding the territories belonging to Khalil Sultan [3, 79-80].



The author notes that there is no specific information about the invasions of the emirs Shaykh Nuriddin and Khudaidad Husayni and the date of Khalil Sultan's punitive campaign against them, only Ibn Arabshah notes that this military campaign began in February 1406 after Khalil Sultan defeated Mirza Pir Muhammad near Nasaf. is enough. Abdurazzoq Samarkandi, who described the events of that period in detail, did not provide information about these events. In our opinion, this situation is related to the fact that historians included information about Mirza Shahrukh in their works. Ibn Arabshah lived in Samarkand until 1408. Then he traveled to Mongolia for a while. Also, he was personally acquainted with Amir Allahdad, an active participant in these events [6, 11]. This had a positive effect on the accuracy and breadth of information in his work.

After that, V. V. Bartold covers the event of the emir Khudoidad Husayni conquering Oratepa in 1409 and starting to march towards the city of Samarkand. Through this, the author dwells on the issue of relations between the prince and the emir. Unfortunately, V.V. Bartold did not say when Oratepan, which was considered one of the territories under the control of Amir Khudoidad Hosseini, was separated from Fergana's property and passed to Khalil Sultanate. The reason is that there is no information about this even in written sources. Analysis of the sequence of events allows us to conclude that Khalil Sultan conquered Oratepa in 1407 when he conquered the cities of Shahrukhiya, , Khojand and Tashkent.

V. V. Bartold notes that the amir Khudoidad Hosseini captured Khalil Sultan by a sudden attack, and then began to rule the country on his behalf. When Mirza Shahrukh came to Movaroonnahr with his army, the situation changed. Based on the author Ibn Arabshah, Khudoidad Husayni, the emir who retreated to Ferghana, states that he preached a sermon in the name of Khalil Sultan in Andijan, the capital of the valley, and he himself went to Mongolia to ask for help. In our opinion, the fact that Amir Khudoidad took Khalil Sultan with him and gave a sermon in his name in Andijan was related to his future goals. First, it would increase the possibility of getting help from the Mongols. Because it would be prestigious and useful for the Mongols to help the Timurid ruler Khalil Sultan, not the amir Khudoidad Husayni. The fact that the Mongols showed great respect to Khalil Sultan and even presented him with a golden course indicates that his influence was high in Mongolia [6, 63]. Secondly, Emir Khudoidad Husayni could negotiate with Mirza Shahrukh and keep Fergana and Turkestan suburbs in his hands as property belonging to Khalil Sultan. Ibn Arabshah notes that a sermon in the name of Khalil Sultan was also taught in Turkestan regions according to the order of the emir Khudoidad Husayni [6, 62].



It should be noted here that V. V. Bartold believes that the Mongols gave Khalil Sultan a gold course when Khudoidad Husayni came to ask for help [1, 89]. But according to Ibn Arabshah, the time when the gold course was given corresponds to the first years of Khalil Sultan's reign [6, 62].

Conclusion

Xulosa sifatida shuni aytish mumkinki, V.V. Bartol'd 1405–1409- yillarda Movarounnahrda bo'lib o'tgan siyosiy jarayonlarni alohida mavzu sifatida tadqiq etmagan.

References

1. Bartold V.V. K istorii orosheniya Turkestana. // Sochineniya, T.3. – M.: Nauka, 1965. – S. 97–237.
2. Bartold V.V. Ocherk istorii Semirech'ya. // Sochineniya, T.2, CH.1. – M.: Izdatelstvo vostochnoy literatury, 1963. – S. 21–106.
3. Bartold V.V. Ulugbek i yego vremya. // Sochineniya, T.2, CH.2. – M.: Nauka, 1964. – S. 25–197.
4. Bartold V.V. Mir Ali-SHir i politicheskaya jizn'. Sochineniya, T.2, CH.2. – M.: Nauka, 1964. – S. 225.
5. Bartold V.V. Opredelenie "Anonima Iskandara" // Soch. T.8. – M.: Nauka, 1973. – S. 481–482.
6. Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy. Zafarnoma / So'z boshi, tabdil, izohlar va ko'rsatkichlar mualliflari A. Ahmad va H. Bobobekov. -T. : SHarq, 1997. B. 262.
7. Temur tuzuklari. / Tahrir hay'ati: B.Abdusalimov va boshq. Forscha matndan A.Sog'uniy va H. Karomatov tarj. – T.: O'zbekiston, 2012. – 184 b.
8. Amir Temur Ko'ragon. Temur tuzuklari. / so'z boshi, tadbil, izoh mualliflari H.N.Bobobekov, A.Qurbonbekov, I.Sulaymonov. – T.: Fan va texnologiya, 2014. – 196 b.
9. Fasix Xavafi. Mudjmal-i Fasixi / Per. predis. primech. i ukazateli D.Yu.Yusupovoy. – T.: Fan, 1980. – 346 s.
10. Faxruddin Ali Safiy. Rashahot. / Nashrga tayyorlovchi, tadbil va so'ngso'z muallifi M.Hasaniy, Lug'at, so'ngso'z muallifi va nashrga tayyorlovchi B.Umrzoq. – T.: Abu Ali Ibn Sino nomidagi tibbiyot nashriyoti, 2003. – 536 b.
11. Xafiz-u Abru. Izvlechenie iz «Geografiya». // perevod s Persidskogo A.Burieva. / Materialy po istorii Srednoy i Tsentral'noy Azii X–XIX vv. – T.: Fan, 1988. – S. 142–143.



12. Xafiz-u Abru. Izvlechenie iz «Zubdatat-tavarix». // perevod s Persidskogo A.Burieva. / Materialy po istorii Srednoy i Tsentral'noy Azii X–XIX vv. – T.:Fan,1988. – S. 143–148.
13. Begimkulova, L. M. (2020). THE ROLE OF SHAIKH NURIDDIN AND SHOKHMALIK IN THE POLITICAL PROCESSES THAT TOOK PLACE IN THE FIRST DAYS AFTER THE DEATH OF AMIR TEMUR. O'tmishga nazar jurnali, 11(3).
14. Begimqulova, L. (2020). STUDY OF THE POLITICAL PROCESSES IN TRANSOXIANA IN 1405-1409 IN THE WORKS O
15. Begimqulova, L. (2020). STUDY OF THE POLITICAL PROCESSES THAT TOOK PLACE IN TRANSOXIANA IN 1405-1409 IN FRENCH HISTORIOGRAPHY. In WORLD SCIENCE: PROBLEMS AND INNOVATIONS (pp. 76-78). F ENGLISH HISTORIANS. In INNOVATSIONNOE RAZVITIE: POTENTIAL NAUKI I SOVREMENNOGO OBRAZOVANIYa (pp. 65-67).
16. Begimkulova, L. M. (2020). Amir Tumur vafotining dastlabki kunlaridagi siyosiy jarayonlarda SHayx Nuriddin va SHohmaliklarning tutgan o'rne. Vzgl'yad v Proshloe, 3(11).
17. Mashravovna, B. L. (2022). Amir Temur vafotidan keyin Movarounnahrda yuz bergan tarixiy voqiyalarga turkiyalik temurshunoslar qarashlari. Barqarorlik va yetakchili tadqiqotlar onlayn ilmiy jurnali, 2(10), 223-225.
18. Mashravovna, B. L. (2022). Relations Between the Children of the Temuri Queens After the Death of Amir Temur. International Journal of Formal Education, 1(10), 127-133.

