

Yalangtush Bakhadir and Ashtarkhany Rulers

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ABSTRACT

XVI-XVII centuries are considered one of the important developed stages in the history of Uzbek statehood. Studying the relationship of the Ashtarkhanid dynasty ruling the Bukhara Khanate with Bahadir Yalangtosh, one of the important political figures of his time, helps to interpret and clarify the aspects of the history of this period that are important for us, to comprehensively study historical figures from a personographic and will give perspective. This article discusses and describes the activities of Yalangtosh Bahadur during the Ashtarkhani period, the important place he occupied in domestic and foreign politics.

Introduction. While researching the era of Ashtarkhanids in the Bukhara Khanate, Bahadir Yalangtoshbi, who worked directly in the position of father, will be mentioned. In particular, his services were great in the departure of the Shaybanites from power and the seizure of the throne by the Ashtarkhanis (Janis). Yalangtoshbi, who faithfully served the Ashtarkhani rulers, showed courage and bravery in his work. In the first half of the 17th century of the Bukhara Khanate, the rulers consulted with Bahadir Yalangtosh on internal and foreign policy issues, which indicates that he occupied the most influential position in the state after the rulers. The fact that the rulers sent Emir Yalangtoshbi to solve the problems that arose in foreign relations and he performed diplomatic maneuvers at the necessary times ensured that the Bukhara Khanate had a clear advantage in this regard. In this place, a separate study of the activities of Yalangtoshbi during the Ashtarkhani rulers Baqi Muhammad (1601-1605), Imamquli Khan (1611-1642), Nadir Muhammad (1642-1645) and Abdulaziz Khan (1645-1681) revealed important historical aspects for this period. helps to give. In particular, the resolution of problematic situations in relations with Iran, Afghanistan, and Kazakhs through Yalangtoshbi's intervention increases the importance of this topic. the role of this historical figure is important.

Yalangtosh, under the command of Bahadur, made independent marches to the neighboring Turkestan and surrounding areas using the army. The fact that he received gifts from the neighboring countries in his name indicates that his name was famous. It can be seen that the reforms carried out in the socio-economic life of the Bukhara Khanate, the name of Yalangtoshbi Bahadur was mentioned first in the issued decrees, and the duties assigned to him were specially defined by the ruler.

Literature review and research methodology. It is appropriate to get the information on this subject that we are researching from Mahmud bin Vali's work "Bahr ul-asrar" (Sea of Secrets).

In it, amir Yalangtoshbi is described as a "brave and skilled amir" [2; 228-b]. In addition to that, Muhammad Yusuf Munshi's "History of Muqimkhan" also contains an account of socio-economic and political events during the Ashtarkhani rulers' period, from which we can get important information about the activities of Yalangtoshbi. Akhmedov's books "History of Balkha" (XVI -pervaya polovina XVIII v) [3] and "Lessons from History" [2] contain information and historical facts about the relationship between Bahadir Yalangtosh and the rulers. If we dwell on the research of recent years, it is important to mention this in the materials of the international conference held in Samarkand in September 2019 on the topic "The role of Bahadir Yalangtosh in the socio-economic and cultural life of Central Asia". we can get information. A number of historians and scientists participated in it with their articles and research works on the political activity of Bahadir Yalangtosh, his diplomatic relations in foreign policy. As an example of these, G. Taniyeva's "Role of Naked Bahadur in ensuring the political stability of the Bukhara Khanate" [9], D. Sangirova's "Role of Naked Bahadur in the social, political and cultural life of Central Asia" [8], T. Omarbekov's "Yalantush-Bakhadur - krupnyy politicheskyy deyatel srednevekovogo Mauverennakhra", Z. Muqimov's "Regarding the study of the state activity of Barefoot Bahodir"[6], we can cite as an example. In addition, Akbar Zamonov's "History of Bukhara"[10] gives facts about Ashtarkhani rulers coming to power and internal and external relations during their time, as well as Bahadir Yalangtosh.

The significance of the research methodology is to reveal aspects of Yalangtosh Bahadur's relationship with Ashtarkhani rulers on the basis of existing historical sources, especially the sources of this period, literature written by historians. to study the impact of the actions taken by the army together with them against the common enemy on historical processes, to create the theoretical conceptual foundations of this topic, to develop suggestions and recommendations for their application, and to add a new aspect to the study of the period of the Bukhara Khanate is to serve to illuminate the characteristics of this period in more detail. The method of identifying historical evidence and their interpretation (interpretation, interpretation), logicity, objectivity, historicity was relied upon to cover the topic.

Analysis and results. First of all, let's talk about the rise of the Ashtarkhanids to the top of the power. During the time of his son Abdulmomin, who ascended the throne after the death of Abdullah Khan II (1557-1598), one of the mature representatives of the Shaybanid dynasty, founded in the beginning of the 16th century, the state integrity is not ensured. He died soon after, and Abdullah Khan II's cousin Pirmuhammad II took the throne. During his time, relations with the Kazakh sultans were also very serious. As a result, the relationship between Pirmuhammad and Baqi Muhammad became tense from 1601. As a result of the mutual struggle, Baqi Muhammed won. Thus, as a result of the various problems that arose, internal and external struggles, the power passed from the Shaybanites to the Ashtarkhanid dynasty.

It is known that in 1556, when the Khanate of Astrakhan (Khoji-Tarkhan) was conquered by the Russians, Yormuhammad Khan, a descendant of Tokai Temur, and his family members found refuge in the presence of Khan Iskandar Khan of Bukhara. Khan of Bukhara married his daughter Zuhra to Iskandar Khan, son of Yormuhammad Khan, Johny Muhammad. Three children were born from this marriage, that is, Din Muhammad, Baqi Muhammad, Wali Muhammad. In 1601, Johny Muhammad was forced to abdicate the throne. The reason for this was that he was not a descendant of Chigatay, Amir Temur, or Shaibani from Movarounnahr either on his mother's side or on his father's side. He handed over the throne to his sons, who belonged to the Mavorunnahr Shaybani generation from the mother's side, for the legal basis in the country. In 1601, Baqi Muhammad came to the throne, but despite this, in 1601-1603, he was recognized as Joni Muhammad Khan and a sermon was written in his name. is taught. For this reason, we can see in later studies that the name of the dynasty was called "Joniyas" [9.189 b].

At first, the naked Bahadir came to the attention of Abdulla Khan II from the Shaybanites. Under his patronage, he studied at a special military school in 1590-1593. So, the fact that Yalangtosh

received a good military education from a young age and that he fell in the eyes of the ruler determined that he would play an important role in both the military and political life of the state in the future. Due to the fact that he fulfilled his duties before the state, he worked as a district head in Bulung'ur, Loyish, Kattakurgan in 1593-1595[7.1b].

Yalangtoshbi diligently fulfilled the duties assigned to him, distinguished himself by his loyalty to the country, fearlessness, sharp mind and intelligence, and at the same time, he thoroughly mastered the art of military combat. In Mahmud ibn Wali's work "Bahr ul-asrar" (Sea of secrets about the glory of noble people), he is described as "a brave leader, a knowledgeable amir"[2.228b]. Some studies have information that he studied in Baghdad in 1595-1598. For this reason, it can be said that Bahadur Yalangtosh's resignation from the service of Wali Muhammad was the cause of his failure.

We can see from the following events that Vali Muhammad, who fled to Iran to Shah Abbas, asked him for help against Imamqulikhan. Shah Abbas sends an army of 80,000 people against Imam Qulikhan[7.3b]. Knowing about this, Imamquli Khan felt that he would fail and planned to flee to Balkh and settled in Karshi. In this situation, Bahadur Yalangtosh calls to gather all the emirs and fight together against the common enemy and support Imamkulikhan [3.S107]. In such a situation, Yalangtosh Bahadir is embodied as a military leader in addition to being a skilled politician who was able to bring everyone together. All this is one of the visible works done for the peace of the country and the inviolability of the state borders.

Bahadir Yalangtosh organized the state defense together with Imamqulikhan, and in the battle in Zarman region near Samarkand, they were defeated at first. As a result, Imamqulikhan was forced to seek help from the Kazakhs, Sultan Abulai and Sultan Eshim, with the advice of several amirs. But Wali Muhammad also asked them for help. In this way, Imamqulikhan and Yalangtoshbi will have to fight against two enemies. Later, together they will win over the red-headed people. Abulai Sultan returns to Turkestan after seeking the surroundings of Samarkand. However, eliminating the threat of Sultan Eshim in Miyanqal regions was a serious problem facing Imam Qulikhan. In this situation, he consults with Yalangtosh Bahadir and Shukurbiy Saray and gives Eshim Sultan a part of the lands around Turkestan and Tashkent to eliminate the danger.

So, Imamkuli Khan worked in consultation with Yalangtosh Bahadir in solving foreign policy issues. This indicates that Yalangtoshbi's potential in foreign affairs is sufficient. In the Bukhara khanate, the era of Imamkuli Khan is considered the most developed and strengthened period of the country. In this place, for his contribution to maintaining the peace of the country and helping in taking power, Imamkuli Khan appointed Yalangtosh Bahadir as the governor of Samarkand in 1612. Later, he was appointed to the post of father, which was the highest position in the Middle Ages and was equated to the father of the ruler. At the same time, this position was assigned to control the distribution of water throughout the territory of the khanate, in its place, this position was equated to the level of the prime minister, and only persons from Uzbek clans were appointed to it [8.3b].

Yalangtosh Bahadir may have played the role of the main military force in maintaining the peace of the country and the inviolability of the border towns. Because, according to the work "History of Muqimkhani", it is noted that in order to preserve the independence of Balkh, Imam Quli Khan mobilized the emirs and high-ranking soldiers under the leadership of Yalangtosh Bahadir in order to help Nadir Muhammad. Emir Yalangtosh, who worked in the position of father, carried out important events in the country. In particular, the power of attorney or receipt issued by him was equal to the power of attorney issued by the state treasury [6.3b].

In 1642, when Imamquli Khan's eyes fell ill, he began to hesitate to go on a pilgrimage. In this situation, many emirs led by Yalangtosh Bahadir summoned Nadir Muhammed, who was ruling Balkh province, to Bukhara and elevated him to the power [3.c109]. During the period of Nadir

Muhammed, there was a change in the relationship with Yalangtoshbi. Because of this, it is said in the work "Silsilat at salatin" that Nadir Muhammed hired the comrades who served him faithfully during the crowning period to the service of the palace, canceled the governorship of Bahadur Yalangtosh in the Kohmard region, appointed another in his place and appointed him to the position of "patriarch". The reason for this is that Abdurrahman, who is his close friend, appointed the devanbegi.

As a result of the cooling of these relations, Nadir Muhammad did not rule the throne for a long time. In 1645, a group of emirs took advantage of the fact that he was hunting around Karshi and rebelled against him in Khojand. It is headed by Yalangtosh Bahadir. Sultan Abdulaziz, who was sent to make a deal, was captured by the insurgents and elected as khan in Oktepa. As a result, the city of Bukhara was besieged for three months and Nadir Muhammed was forced to leave the city [3.c136]. Taking advantage of this situation, Indian ruler Shahja Khan invaded Balkh. The conflict between Bukhara and India was resolved through the skillful diplomacy of Yalangtosh Bahadur. In particular, he made a deal with the Iranian soldiers coming to help Nadir Muhammad and the Kazakhs moving from Tashkent to Bukhara, Yangir Sultan, and sent these two forces against the Indian army that occupied Balkh. As a result, the Indian army was expelled from Balkh. Nadir Muhammed, who was near Mashhad, was again given the province of Balkh, Yangir Sultan returned to Tashkent. As a result, Yalangtoshbi skilfully uses the Kazakh-Iranian military alliance to resolve the situation between the two. He even sent an order to Sultan Abdulaziz, who was going to fight with the Kazakh sultan, that he should make a deal without fighting with the Kazakhs. It can be seen that due to the wise policy of diplomats like Bahadir Yalangtosh, the Bukhara Khanate had the upper hand in relations with foreign enemies. The important point is that he was able to exert his influence on the Ashtarkhan rulers when necessary.

The period of Sultan Abdulaziz's rule is characterized by the disobedience of internal tribes to the central government and the increase of internal disputes. Yalangtosh Bahadir showed bravery in suppressing them and solved them through his active intervention. He made several independent marches to neighboring countries. In particular, he organized mobilizations in Iran's Khurasan region, Afghanistan, Tashkent and Turkestan and calmed the local disputes there. For this reason, many greetings and gifts were sent to him from neighboring countries[5.2b]. Mahmud ibn Vali compares Yalangtoshbi as the second richest person after the khan, and his wealth to the state treasury[2.228b]. As a result of these analyzes, we can see that Bahadur Yalangtosh's wealth can be compared to the state treasury.

Conclusions. Yalangtoshbi Bahadir ruled Samarkand in the years 1612-1632, 1633-1642, 1645-1656, i.e. during the period of Imam Quli Khan, Nadir Muhammad and Abdulaziz Khan, for forty years in total. In addition, he became the governor of Kohmard region, which corresponds to the central regions of Afghanistan. During his career, he practically disobeyed the rulers, carried out independent marches, gave tasks to khans in foreign affairs, which made him recognized as the person who led the state after the khan. Even so, Ashtarkhani diligently served the rulers, ensured the integrity of the country, stability in internal politics, showed himself as a skilled leader and general in the most conflicting times, and made his worthy contribution. This proves that the activity of Yalangtoshbi should be studied in the development of statehood to this day. He died in 1656 at the age of 80, and according to his will, he was buried in the house of Mahdumi Azam in Dahbed, at the foot of the grave of Piri Khoja Hashim. It can be analyzed on the basis of the collected data that Yalangtoshbi issued decisions on behalf of the ruler at necessary times. Studying the activities of historical figures helps to interpret the political events of this period, to reveal unknown aspects of history. Therefore, it is recommended by many historians to analyze such research topics from a personographic point of view. Collected historical facts and expressed opinions can enrich existing literature with additional information and help in conducting scientific research.

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