

Sahaba Buried in Samarkand

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Article Information

Received: May 28, 2023

Accepted: June 28, 2023

Published: July 29, 2023

Keywords: *Qusam ibn Abbas, companion, Samarkand, Shahi Zinda - "Living King" complex.*

ANNOTATION

This article provides information about the history of the famous companion Qusam ibn Abbas, his arrival and death in our country, as well as the history of the Shahi Zinda complex, where he was buried.

On the soil of Uzbekistan there are many great personalities, scholars, scholars, and many blessed shrines. But Qusam ibn Abbas is considered the greatest in terms of honor in our country, and the most blessed place of pilgrimage is undoubtedly the place where Qusam ibn Abbas settled in Shahizinda.

His Holiness Qusam ibn Abbas is related to the Prophet. Najmuddin Umar ibn Muhammad ibn Ahmad an-Nasafi in his work "Al-qand fi zikri ulamai Samarkand" ("A book as sweet as sugar about the scholars of Samarkand") mentions the following about the nicknames, names and surnames of this nobleman: Abu Ja'far - Qusam ibn al-Abbas ibn al-Muttalib ibn Hisham ibn Abdumannaf ibn Qusai ibn Kilab ibn Murrah ibn Ka'b ibn Luai ibn Ghalib ibn Fihri ibn Malik ibn an-Nazr ibn Kinona ibn Huzayma ibn Mudrika ibn Ilyas ibn Muzar ibn Nizar ibn Ma'add ibn Adnan.

Historians have different opinions about the birth years of Qusam ibn Abbas. Some say that he was eight years old when the Prophet died. One such person, Abu Tahirkhoja Samarkandi, says in his work "Samaria", "According to one narration, Hazrat Qusam was eight years old at the time of the death of the Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace." According to this, they were born in 3 AH (624 AD). (According to Ibn Faris, they were about the same age at this time.) In Tabari's book "Tarihur-rusal wal mulk" it is said that the grandsons of our Prophet Qusam were born in the year of Husayn's birth. Hazrat Husayn was born on the 5th day of the month of Sha'ban in the 4th year of the Hijri, on the 11th of January in the year 626 AD. Sha'ban is the 8th month of the Hijri year. If Hazrat Qusam's siblings were born 8 months before Hazrat

Husayn, they were born in 3 Hijri year (624), if they were 7 months older than his brother, then they were born in 4 Hijri year (624).

Opinions about Qusam ibn Abbas are presented in the works of great spiritual leaders such as Imam al-Bukhari, Imam al-Tirmidhi, Abul-Lays Samarkandi, Umar al-Nasafi, Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, Abu Tahirkhoja Samarkandi, Mirza Babur.

Kusam ibn Abbas was a loyal assistant to Ali, the son-in-law of the Prophet. He participated in the battles of Jamal, Siffin and Nakhraon. During the Caliphate of Ali, Kusam bin Abbas was appointed as the emir of Mecca. Thus, after the conquest of Mecca, Qusam ibn Abbas became the 17th emir of Mecca and ruled the holy city in AD 655-661. At that time he was in his thirties. Sources say that Kusam ibn Abbas had no children.

During the reign of Muawiya, he participated in the conquest of Central Asia together with the governor of Khorasan, Said ibn Usman. At the end of Mu'awiya's caliphate, Qusam ibn Abbas and Usman ibn Affan's son Sa'id ibn Usman came to Khurasan, and from there crossed the Amudarya and came to Mowaroonnahr. He was seriously wounded in one of the battles near Samarkand in 677 and died soon after. Said ibn Uthman (may God bless him and grant him peace) recites Qusam's funeral with the army. He was buried near the cave (in other sources - near the Ghazis) in the Banu Nojiya cemetery.

Qusam, who was a very modest, humble and contented person, did not consider himself superior to others because he was close to our Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him. For example, in one narration, Said ibn Uthman said: "Should you be allocated a thousand shares from the captured loot?" - when asked, he answered: "No, five shares." Then he said again: "Give other people's contributions first, then we will think about mine."

There are various information about the place where this great person died. Many reliable sources, including Bukhari, testify in his work that he died in Samarkand and that his grave is there. Even his brother Abdullah said: "The place where (my brother) was born and died is so far from each other!" It is narrated that he was born in Mecca, but died in Samarkand. In addition, the author of the work of tafsir, Abu Salih, said: "We have not seen the graves of the children of any parent as far apart as the graves of the children of Abbas and Umm Fazl." Fazl died in Sham, Abdullah died in Taif, Ubaydullah died in Medina, Qusam died in Samarkand, and Mabad died in Africa.

During the reign of Sultan Sanjar Moziy (1118-1157), the "Qusamiya" madrasa was built in that cemetery. He was near the Obi Mashhad stream. During the time of Amir Temur, a building was built on this tomb and decorated with various decorations. Popularly known as Shahizinda ("The Living King"), this monument is one of the unique monuments of medieval architecture.

The main part of the tomb was built at the same time as the mausoleum (XI century). In the 80s of the 14th century, a cave was built over the tomb of Qusam ibn Abbas. Unfortunately, nowadays the main part of the XI-XII centuries has been destroyed. Therefore, at the initiative of our government, renovation works were carried out and it became a spiritual center.

In the years 1998-2000, the funds allocated by the kingdom of Jordan and especially after the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers on July 16, 2004 "On the organization of restoration and beautification works in the Shahi Zinda monument complex" were carried out. Also, in 2007, on the occasion of the 2750th anniversary of the city of Samarkand, the complex became more prosperous.

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