

THE STUDY OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE BUKHARA AND KHIVA KHANATES THROUGH SOURCES

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Buxoro va Xiva xonliklari o'rtasidagi munosabatlarning tarixiy rivojlanishi va ularning o'rganilishi bo'yicha mavjud manbalar tahlil qilinadi. Xonliklar o'rtasidagi siyosiy, iqtisodiy va harbiy aloqalar, shuningdek, ular orasidagi raqobat va ittifoqlar turli davrlarda qanday kechgani muhokama qilinadi. Tadqiqot davomida Sharq va G'arb manbalaridagi ma'lumotlar solishtirilib, ularning tarixiy jarayonlarni yoritishdagi o'rni baholanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Buxoro xonligi, Xiva xonligi, siyosiy munosabatlar, iqtisodiy aloqalar, harbiy to'qnashuvlar, ittifoqlar, tarixiy manbalar, Sharq mualliflari, Yevropa tadqiqotchilari, tarixshunoslik.

Annotation: This article analyzes the historical development of relations between the Bukhara and Khiva khanates and the available sources for their study. The political, economic and military relations between the khanates, as well as the rivalry and alliances between them in different periods, are discussed. During the study, information from Eastern and Western sources is compared and their role in illuminating historical processes is assessed.

Keywords: Bukhara Khanate, Khiva Khanate, political relations, economic relations, military conflicts, alliances, historical sources, Eastern authors, European researchers, historiography.

There are quite a few sources devoted to the description of historical events that occurred in the 16th century in the historical geographical regions of Central Asia, such as the Dashti-Kipchak, Maverannahr, Khorasan and Khorezm. Some of them also cover issues related to statehood, military-political processes and socio-economic conditions of the Shaybanid era. Despite the fact that the sources contain little information about the socio-economic policy of the Bukhara Khanate (the era of the Shaybanid dynasty), they complement and enrich each other.

The historians of the Shaybanid era were the successors of the Timurid school of history, who followed in the footsteps of their predecessors in describing events and processes and wrote books that were suitable for the representatives of the new dynasty. We also witness in the sources that the actions of khans, commanders, and military officials during wars and battles are described with various adjectives in ironic lines and sentences. The majority of historians of the Shaybanid period, unlike the Timurid period, were local historians who served in the khan's court and directly participated in campaigns, hunting ceremonies, and other events. There are works in Persian that provide information about the Shaybanid statehood, state administration, and socio-economic situation, as well as about the military political processes of that period.

The Persian-Tajik work "Fathnoma" written by Mulla Shodi and considered the first source of information on the history of the Shaybanids from the point of view of the period is included in this list. This work, written in 1502, is in the genre of poetic epic, and was commissioned by Mahmud Sultan, Shaybanid Khan's younger brother. The epic covers important political and military events that occurred in the Uzbek ulus and Transoxiana from the day Muhammad Shaybanid Khan was born until June 1501. The work describes the military actions of the founder of the dynasty in Turkestan, Andijan, Bukhara and Karshi regions, in particular, the process of capturing the city of Samarkand in 1501, the lifestyle of the people, taxes, the distribution of booty between the ruler and his commanders, and Shaybanid Khan's skill in organizing troops and appointing commanders to units¹. It has been determined that there are 5 copies of this work in libraries around the world.

Another important source written in the Persian-Tajik language is the work "Shaybaniynoma" by the poet and historian Kamaladdin (Sher) Ali Binoi, written by the poet and historian Ustad Muhammadkhan architect Heravi (1453-1512) in 1505-1507. The work was written by Binoi during the reign of Muhammad Shaybanikhan, while he was in his service, under the supervision of the khan and his son. The work was written on the basis of "Tavarikh guzidayi nusratnoma" with extensive use of the eloquence of the Persian-Tajik language and its delicate expressions. It contains a lot of information related to the military sphere.

There are many manuscript copies of the "Shaybaniynoma", one of which was translated into Uzbek by the Khorezm historian and translator Muhammad Yusuf Bayani (1858-1923) in 1914-1915². The work narrates the events that took place from the birth of Muhammad Shaybani Khan until 1505, that is, until the conquest of Transoxiana and Khorezm by the troops under his command. In the process of reflecting these events, Binaiy Shaybani provided valuable information about the sieges of fortresses by the Shaybani clan, the material supply of the army and the distribution of captured booty, the soldiers' activities during their free time from battle, the construction of various structures by Muhammad Shaybani Khan to regulate the economic system, in particular, the construction of a bridge over the Zarafshan River in 1502³, the repair of the Samarkand fortress wall, weddings and feasts organized in the Khan's palace, and the procedures for their conduct⁴. Fazlullah ibn Ruzbeh Khan, who was originally from Isfahan and who fled from Iran to Maverannahr, dissatisfied with the Safavid policy of forcing people to the Shiite sect, worked at the palace of Muhammad Shaybani Khan and Ubaydullah Khan, and lived in this area, creating several historical and artistic works. Ibn Ruzbekhan perfectly mastered the knowledge of his time, traveled a lot (he was in Hejaz, Egypt, Shiraz). Among the examples of

¹ Ахмедов Б. Ўзбекистон тарихи манбалари. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 2001. – Б 199; Ахмедов Б.А. Историокогеографическая литература Средней Азии XVI–XVIII вв.(письменные памятники). – Т.: Фан, 1985. – Б. 59.

² Ахмедов Б. Ўзбекистон тарихи манбалари. –Б. 200.

³ Муқимов З. Қилич ва қалам соҳиблари. – Самарқанд: СамДУ нашриёти, 2008. –Б.12

⁴ Биноий К. Шайбонинома // Ўзбекистон тарихи. Хрестоматия. XVI–XIX асрлар. –Фан ва texnologiya, 2014. –Б. 9,10,11.

his work, the work "Mehmonnomayi Bukhara", written in 1509, occupies an important place in the study of the history of military-political processes that took place in Transoxiana and Khorasan at the beginning of the 16th century, and it describes the military campaign of Muhammad Shaybani Khan against the Kazakh sultans Jani and Ahmad Sultans in 1508-1509. Fazlullah Ruzbekhan was always with Shaybani Khan in the last 5-6 years of his life, accompanied him, participated in almost all of his consultations and military campaigns, and included what he saw and knew in this work⁵.

The work "Musaxhir al-bilad" ("The Conquest of Countries"), written by a local historian known as Muhammadyar ibn Arab Qatagan, provides more extensive information about the political, socio-economic events and military processes of the Shaybanid era. "Musaxhir al-bilad" was translated into Uzbek and published in 2009. Although the events in the work cover the period up to 1611, the part up to 1584 is known, and most of its information is taken from "Abdulla-noma", the rest from "Habib us-siyar", "Mehmonnomayi Bukhara". Like "Abdulla-noma", "Musaxhir al-bilad" also contains relatively little information about the political, socio-economic life of the Shaybanids compared to other sources.

The period of the Shaybani dynasty is also characterized by the presence of sources written in the Turkic language. The medieval Turkic language of Turan is also understood as the "old Uzbek language". There are historical, historical-geographical, and artistic works that provide some facts about the socio-political and economic history of the 16th century and are products of the Turkic language, including Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's "Boburnoma", Muhammad Salih's "Shaybaniynoma", the author of which is unknown "Tavorikhi guzida", "Nusratnoma", "Zubdat ul-osor" by Abdullah Nasrullahi, and "Shajarayi turk" by Abulgoziy Bahodir Khan.

The last, IX chapter of the work "Shajarayi Turk" (1664) by the Khan of Khiva and historian Abulgozi Bahodir Khan (1603-1664) contains information about the Shaybanids (Arab Shahis) who ruled Khorezm from 1511, and their relations with the Shaybanids of Bukhara. The work mentions the military campaigns organized by the Shaybanids of Bukhara - Ubaydullakhan and Abdullakhan ibn Iskandarkhan - to Khiva and some military-political processes related to them. In particular, there is some information about the reasons for the campaign of the Bukhara khans, the number of their soldiers, the names of their commanders, the amount of booty taken and the amount of tribute imposed on the people, and the battle tactics of the Bukhara troops.

Written information is of great importance in studying the history of the Khiva Khanate during the Kungirat dynasty. Information related to the history of the khanate is mainly recorded in the works of such Khiva historians as Muhammad Riza Erniyozbek oglu Ogahiy ("Riyoz ud-dawla", "Zubdat ut-tavorix", "Jome' ul-vaqeoti sultaniy", "Gulshani davlat", "Shohid ul-iqbol") and Muhammad Yusuf Bayaniy ("Shajarayi Khorezmshahiy", "History of Khorezm"), Sayyid Hamid Tora Kamyob ("Tavorix ul-khavanin"), who continued and developed the historiography begun by Abulgozi Bahodir Khan in the 17th century. These authors, while also using the works of their predecessors and contemporaries, expressed their own opinions and critical approaches to events. The historical works of Ogahiy, Bayaniy, and Kamyab are of great importance in terms of the abundance and accuracy of factual information.

⁵ Фазлаллах ибн Рузбехон. Меҳмонномаи Бухоро// Ўзбекистон тарихи. Хрестоматия. XVI–XIX асрлар. – Fan va texnologiya, 2014. –Б. 30.

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