

The Historical Role of Bakhadir Yalangtush in the History of Uzbekistan (XVI-XVII Centuries)

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ABSTRACT

Recreating the image of historical figures who lived in the past, the world community, the wide disclosure of their contribution to the life of man and society is one of the important tasks of modern world history. Today, the status of the city of "Samarkand", which made the name of our country famous and famous in the world, and the formation of the statehood of the Uzbek people in the 16th-17th centuries are directly related to the activities of Yalangtosh Bahadir. This article discusses the activities of Yalangtosh Bahadir, a major politician, patron of creativity, culture and science, his place in the politics of the times of the Sheibanites and Ashtarkhanids, his extensive creative activity in Samarkand.

KEYWORDS: *Yalangtush Bakhadir, olchin, ataliq, amir, Shaibani, Ashtarkhani, Movarounnahr, Samarkand, Balkh, Dahbed, madrasa, mosque, abjad, Registan, maqbara, Sherdar, Tillakori*

Introduction

In recent years, the attention to the science of history encourages the representatives of this field to carry out wider scientific activities. At the same time, the President's efforts to increase attention to national heritage, spirituality, literature, art, science and education, and to raise them to the level of state policy in accordance with the spirit of the times. It would not be wrong to say that it is reflected in the support of the scientific research of great scientists and young researchers. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev: "...it is necessary to develop a national idea that will be a source of strength for us in the implementation of the huge tasks set before us. In particular, it is important to understand our national identity, to study the ancient and rich history of our country, to strengthen scientific and research work in this regard, and to support the activities of humanitarian scientists in every way. The evaluation of the past must be objective, and most importantly, it must be free from various ideological views" [12].

The main task of today's historians is to provide our people with more complete and accurate information about the historical figures who lived in our country, their contribution to the development, strength, science and culture of the country. In this case, historians try to emphasize the great political figures who lived in the past. In our history, which goes back to many centuries, we can meet many such persons and generals. One of them is Yalangtush Bakhadir, a skilled general and an accomplished statesman, who lived in the holy land of Samarkand and made a significant contribution to Uzbek statehood.

Review of literature on the subject. Historians have been publishing scientific articles on the researched topic since the 90s of the 20th century. Nevertheless, the sources related

to the activities of Yalangtush Bakhadir are currently kept in the manuscript fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhan Beruni of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. "Ялангтушга аталган Шердор мадрасаси деворларидаги байтлар" (12 May 1990) published in the "Lenin Yo'li" newspaper by the source scholar K. Kattayev; Popular scientific articles such as "Дахбеддаги муборак излар" (September 11, 1990) are among the first studies on this topic.

As for recent research, in early September 2019, an international conference on "The role of Bakhadir Yalangtush in the socio-economic and cultural life of Central Asia" was held in Samarkand. While this conference was divided into branches, a number of historians participated with their articles and research works on the topic of Bakhadir Yalangtush's political activity, diplomatic relations in foreign policy and creative work he carried out in the way of the development of the country. For example, "Амир Ялангтўш Баҳодир" by K. Kattayev, "Ялангтўш Баҳодурнинг Марказий Осиё ижтимоий сиёсий ва маданий ҳаётида тутган ўрни" by D. Sangirova, as well as, Z. Muqimov's "Ялангтўшбий Баҳодирнинг давлат фаолиятини ўрганилишига доир" and others give the latest information on the topic. In the article "Yalangto'sh Bahodir ilm-fan va madaniyat homiysi" published in "Yangi O'zbekiston" magazine on March 21, 44, the director of the Institute of History of ASU, Azamat Zia, sheds light on the problem related to the origin of Yalangtushbi.

Research methodology. The significance of the research methodology is to reveal new aspects of Yalangtush Bakhadir's activities on the basis of available historical sources, in particular local and foreign sources of this period, archival documents, and on the basis of materials collected from sources related to him, to study the influence of the political portrait of individuals on historical processes in Uzbekistan, by creating the theoretical conceptual bases of the study issues, developing proposals and recommendations for their application, and applying a new aspect of the study of the period of the Bukhara Khanate, serves to clarify the features of this period in more detail. The method of identifying historical evidence and their interpretation logicality, objectivity, historicity was relied upon to cover the topic.

Analysis and results. Yalangtush Bakhadir was born in 1576 in the family of the governor of Nurota, the son of Boyhojibi, one of the leaders of the Alchin clan. According to his contemporary and the author of a very valuable work on the history of the current period - "Bahr al-asrar fi manaqib al-ahyor" ("The sea of secrets about the bravery of noble people"), the original name of the order is Khatai Bakhadir, and Yalangtush was his nickname. In history, this person is mentioned with names such as Yalangtush ibn Boyhojibi,

Yusuf Yalangtosh, Abdulkarimbi, Nizamiddin [4.5b]. "Yalangtush" (in the meaning of bare-breasted, open-breasted hero) received this name as a hero who did not cover his chest with a shield or helmet in battles.

Yalangtush Bakhadir grew up to be fearless, brave from his youth. He mastered military martial arts. He began to stand out with his enthusiasm and interest in science. Therefore, it is not for nothing that this wrestler is considered as "Bakhadir". In the work "Bahr al-asrar fi manoqib al-ahyor" by Mahmud ibn Wali, he is described as a "brave and knowledgeable amir" [2. 228 b]. He first studied at Bukhara madrasa, mastered Arabic and Persian languages, and studied in Baghdad in 1595-1598. From the age of 19, he was under the patronage of Bukhara Khan Dinmuhammad. Yalangtush Bakhadir served this dynasty faithfully and was distinguished from other generals by his bravery. From this moment, he began to study military and administrative work perfectly. During the reign of Khan of Bukhara, Baqi Muhammad, Yalangtushbi made a significant contribution to ensuring border security and regulating the state administration system as a consultant.

At the beginning of the 17th century, the political struggle between the representatives of the Ashtarkhanid dynasty began to intensify. In such conditions, Yalangtushbi Bakhadir, Nadirbek, Bek's son Muhammed Baqi Kalmaq and Khoja Hashim began to support Imamqulikhan (1611-1642). It is possible to say that the departure of Yalangtush Bahadur from Vali Muhammed's place contributed to his defeat and to Imqamqli Khan's abdication. As a result, avoiding defeat, Vali Muhammed went to Iran to Shah Abbas and asked him for help to regain the throne. Shah Abbas mobilized his army of 80 thousand people against Imam Qulikhan. Knowing about this, Imamqli Khan planned to flee to Balkh and went to Karshi to settle down. It was in this situation that Yalangtush Bakhadir took the situation in Samarkand into his own hands, united all the emirs and clerics of the palace together with the Shukurbi palace, and began to fight against the Iranian soldiers together with Imam Qulikhan. We can see that Bahadur's decisions and campaigns carried out at this time fulfilled the main tasks of preserving the authority of Imam Qulikhan. The skillful military experience formed over the years and the state management skills acquired from the rulers showed Yalangtush as a mature politician and military leader in front of the people and country in such conflict situations.

Due to the unequal power, Imamqli Khan consulted with Yalangtushbi and other scholars and asked for help from the Kazakh khans Abulay Sultan and Ishim Sultan. However, Vali Muhammed also asked them for help. As a result, Imamqli Khan had to fight against two enemies. Abulais Sultan, one of the Kazakh khans, plundered Samarkand and its surroundings with his army, after getting enough booty, he returned to Turkestan. However, Ishim sultan was resisting Imamqulikhan who demanded Miyanqal and its surrounding areas. As a result, as a result of Imqamqli Khan's mutual consultation with Yalangtushbi and Shukurbi, Ishim was forced to give the territories around Tashkent and Turkestan to the sultan. In this way, the Kazakh attack would be eliminated.

In return, Imamqli Khan appointed Yalangtush Bakhadir as the governor of Samarkand in 1612 for his help in taking control of the state. Later, he was appointed to the role of father. Yalangtushbi carried out many important activities in

this position. We can see that the receipt or power of attorney issued by Bakhadir Yalangtush had the same power as the power of attorney issued by the state treasury, and he had a high influence in this position [6.3b]. For more than thirty years, he participated in several battles with Imam Quli Khan to strengthen the territories of the Khanate and won. An example of this is the battles between 1612-1622, 1623, 1631 with Rustam Sultan, the son of Vali Muhammed [7.5b]. He settled in Ubeh and Shafelon regions thanks to Iran's help and support. He carried out marches to Balkh, Farah, Shibirgan, Seyistan, Anhuday, Checheku regions and interfered with the security of the country. Imamqli Khan sent Yalangtush Bahadur with his army against him. As a result, Rustam Sultan fled to Iran. In 1631, he began to attack Balkh and its surroundings again. Then Yalangtush Bakhadir besieged the Meruchak fortress in order to completely crush it, thus Rustam Sultan's army was defeated. Yalangtush Bakhadir managed to make a deal with Rustam Sultan on the condition of paying tribute to Balkh and resolving conflicts with Iran. It can be seen that Yalangtushbi actively participated in foreign diplomatic relations as well as internal political problems in the country.

In 1642, Imam Quli Khan died of an eye disease. At that time, the emirs led by Yalangtushbi summoned his brother Nadir Muhammad, who was ruling the Balkh region, to Bukhara and placed him on the throne of the khan [2. p109]. Even during his time, Yalangtush Bakhadir kept the position of father and worked, and a number of lands and waters in the territory of present-day Afghanistan were assigned to him.

Nadir Muhammad did not sit on the throne for a long time, we can point out several factors as the reason for this. In particular, in order to strengthen and expand his power, he took control of wholesale trade and redistributed the lands belonging to large religious scholars and households in a suigurgol style [9.47p], and when Nadir Muhammad was active as a crown prince in Balkh, gathering around the palace people who served him faithfully and faithfully angered several big owners. For example, he freed Yalangtushbi from the post of governor of Kohmard region and appoints his close colleague Abdurakhman devanbegi to the post of father. As a result, Nadir Muhammad's relationship with Yalangtushbi became serious [6.4b]. According to the sources, the conspirators who took advantage of his hunting around Karshi put his son Abdulaziz Khan on the throne. At this time, Yalangtush Bakhadir began to appear in the political arena. He supported Abdulaziz Khan (1645-1681).

Taking advantage of this situation, Shahja Khan of the Babur Empire conquered Balkh. As a result, Yalangtushbu started fighting against them. In particular, he made campaigns to Kabul and Iran, which belonged to the Baburi Empire. Bakhadir Yalangtush managed to sign military agreements with the Bukhara-Kazakh nation and Iran against the Baburis through skillful diplomacy. For example, in 1648, he participated in the battle to retake Balkh from the Baburis as part of the united forces and Abdulaziz Khan's 200,000-strong army. In addition, the era of the Ashtarkhanids was characterized by continuous fights and rebellions of rebellious tribes and their leaders. Yalangtushbi was the leader in suppressing these rebellions. He ruled Samarkand for a total of forty years - 1612-1632, 1633-1642 and 1645-1656, or rather during the period of three Ashtarkhan rulers. He was also the governor of the historical Kohmard region,

which corresponded to the central region of present-day Afghanistan [4.5b].

Bakhadir Yalangtush was considered one of the richest people of his time. Mahmud ibn Vali described Yalangtush as a wealthy person who ranked second to the ruler, he compared the amount of his property with the state treasury (hazonai omira). The lands of Tulkichi, Saikanchi, Zerangi, Kelagi, Hazarai and Neudari tribes, the lands of the tribes up to the lands of Ghazna, Kandahar, Zamindovar, Gur, Khurasan were given to him in the form of iqto [2. 228b]. He had a lot of agricultural fields and livestock pastures in Samarkand, Kesh regions, present-day Afghanistan. The voice of Yalangtush Bahadir's political, military, economic power and patronage spread abroad. That is why, every year the governors of India, governors of Kandahar, Khurasan regions, Kyrgyz, Kalmyk and Kazakh leaders, Khans of Kashgar, and even Tibet sent him valuable gifts [7. 2b]. For peace and stability of the country, he carried out campaigns against external enemies: Dashtikipchak warriors in the north, Kazakhs, Iranian Safavids in the south for Balkh. In addition, the army sent by the Khanate of Bukhara to help Jakhongir Khan, a Kazakh, defeated a 50,000-strong army of Kalmyks in the decisive battle of Orburuk in the south-east of Kazakhstan in 1643 [4.5 b].

Bakhadir Yalangtush died in 1656 at the age of 80, and according to his will, he was buried in the house of Mahdumi Azam in Dahbet, at the foot of the grave of his elder Khoja Hashim. It is recorded in historical sources that he had a son named Boybek. But he died seven years before his father in 1650. In addition to his son, Yalangtushbi had two daughters named Iklimbonu (died 1657) and Oibiy (died 1666), who were also buried here.

Despite the fact that the capital was moved from Samarkand to Bukhara during the Shaibani dynasty in the 16th century, Samarkand did not lose its place as a center of science, culture and trade. Bakhadir Yalangtush's contribution to the development of Samarkand in the 17th century was particularly great. In 1612, his appointment as governor of Samarkand on the recommendation of Khoja Hashim, the elder of Imam Qulikhan, had a great impact on the cultural and economic potential of the city. During his time, the previous public mosque and madrasah of Samarkand, Amir Temur's public mosque and Bibikhanim Madrasah, were destroyed, and there was a great need for such mosques and madrasahs in the city. Abu Tahirkhoja Samarkandi's work "Samaria" contains some important information about Yalangtushbi's extensive creative works in Samarkand.

In our glorious history, Bakhadir Yalangtushbi not only made a name for himself as a skilled politician and military leader, but he is glorified as "the architect of the city of Samarkand". In his article dedicated to Yalangtush Bahadir, the source scholar K.Kattayev "Three famous rulers in history - Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulugbek, and Yalangtush Bahadir, with the architectural monuments they built, made Samarkand <<the beauty of the earth> > converted to " wrote. In fact, during the time of the great leader Amir Temur, Samarkand became the capital of the Timurid state, and its status increased. During the reign of Amir Temur's grandson Mirzo Ulugbek, the "Registan" area was created. At the same time, this area was called "Sardavanak", i.e. "sari juri davanak" meaning a fast flowing river [5.3b]. During this period, the caravanserai built by Mirzo Ulugbek in the Registan square was in ruins, the Muqatta mosque and the house of Ulugbek completely

disappeared, and the city market was located in their place. Under the initiative and patronage of Yalangtushbi, city construction works were started and several changes were made. In particular, by his decree, repair works were carried out in the Mirzo Ulugbek madrasa, two luxury Sherdor madrasahs (1619-1636) and Tillakori madrasa-mosque (1646- 1660) was built.

Conclusions and recommendations. In conclusion, it is worth noting that Yalangtush Bakhadir caught the attention of representatives of the ruling dynasty and pirs with his fearlessness and courage from his youth. His good military education led him to victory in battles, and at the same time, he became an adviser to the ruler, and created a great foundation for him to become a skilled politician in the future. Yalangtushbi's ability to correctly analyze the serious problems that occurred in the internal and external situations of the Ashtarkhanid dynasty and to provide appropriate solutions to them indicates that he was a mature statesman from the point of view of that time. Along with military education, he received good religious education. For this reason, along with creative work, he followed the path of charity. He made an unforgettable contribution to the development of the city by building many mosques, madrasahs, monuments serving the people. During the governorship in Samarkand, he carried out important political and cultural events that determined the future fate of the city. In addition to carrying out large-scale beautification works in the city, he also patronized science. It is necessary to thoroughly study the history of such historical figures and leave them as an indelible mark in the memory of future generations.

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