

KESH-SHAHRISABZ IN THE WORKS OF HISTORIANS OF THE TIMURID PERIOD

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Annotation: The wide opportunities given by the independence made it necessary to objectively study the history of Amir Temur and the Timurids. place and role is very important.

Key words: Kesh-Shahrisabz, Hudud ul-Alam, Amir Timur, Timurids, science, Hamadan, historians, history.

Sources related to the history of Kesh-Shahrisabz include Abu Jafar Muhammad ibn Jaafir al-Tabari (839-923) *Tarikh ar-rasul wa-l-muluk* (*Tarikh Tabari*), Abu Zayd Balkhi (850-934), *Istahri* (850 -934) and the geographical work "*Kitab al-masolik wa-l-mamolik*" by Ibn Havqal (d. 977), "*Hudud ul-olam*" by unknown author, "*History of Bukhara*" by Abu Bakr Muhammad Narshahi (899-959) " (943-944), Abu Rayhan Beruni's (973-1048) "*Qanuni Mas'udi*", Abu Sa'd Abdulkarim ibn Muhammad al-Sa'mani (1113-1167) "*Kitab al-Ansab*", Yaqut Hamawi (1178 -1229) "*Musjam ul-buldan*", Juvaini's (XIII century) "*Tarihi jahonkushay*", Ibn al-Asir's (1160-1234) "*Al-kamil fist tarikh*", Rashididdin Fazlullah's (1247-1318) "*Jame' ut-tawarikh*" ", Ibn Battuta's "*Travel*" ("*Tuhfat an-nuzzor...*") works are included

For example, as stated in the work "*Hudud ul-Olam*" (982-983), whose author is unknown; "Kash is a city with a hot climate, it rains a lot, there are Shahrستان, Kohandiz and Rabadī. Two rivers flow in front of the city gate, the (water) of which is used for crops. Its mountains contain (various) minerals, including tarang-ubin and red salt; they take it all over the world. Good camels are fed.

Also, the history of Kesh (Shahrisabz) is covered in the historical sources of the Timurid era. These sources use the term "Shahrisabz" together with the toponym "Kesh". It is not for nothing that the Homeland of Sahibqiron is called Shahrisabz, the famous city is located in a truly paradise area with lush green land, water, and weather. During the Islamic era, the city was known as the center of science with the honorable name "Qubbatul-ilm wal adab", that is, "Dome of Science and Culture".

Temurbek's birthplace, Shahrisabz, when he took power and moved the capital to Samarkand, he paid great attention to the beautification of this city because his youth was spent in this city. , Ibn Arabshah, Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo, Abdurazzaq Samarqandi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Muhammad Haidar Mirza's works, which we will touch on briefly below.

Nizamuddin Shami. The historian's work "Zafarnoma" was written in 1402-1404 on the basis of Amir Temur's order. According to the decree, Nizamiddin Shami had to create one compact and integrated book based on previously compiled histories about Sahibqiron. "Zafarnoma" contains historical information on Shahrisabz from the 60s of the XIV century. In it, according to the decree of Tughluq Temur, Shahrisabz and the surrounding areas were given to Amir Temur as property up to Jayhun (Amu Darya), later his battles against the Mongols, and part of the battles with Amir Husayn took place in Kesh and surrounding areas. illuminated. And there is also vivid information about the great creative works of Sahibqiron in Shahrisabz. The historian writes in this work: "When spring came (1380), Sahibqiron Amir Temur gave a supreme order to build the city of Kesh and built a fortress here. In the meantime, Aksaroy was also built, and its facades and eaves were brought to Ayyuk (Yulduzi), because no one in the world had built or heard of a building equal to it. On June 6, 1396, Sahibqiron decided to return to Samarkand after celebrating the Eid holiday in Hamadan region. He passed through Amudarya and came to Khuzor. She met Saraymulk and Shahrukh Mirza there. They all went to Kesh. Nizamiddin Shami writes about this: "The hosts stayed for several days in the Kesh region, in Aksaray, they had weddings, had a good time, and spent the day with joy and happiness."

Hafizi Abro' (d. 1430). He is the author of the works "Geography" (1420) and "Zubdat ut-tavarikh Boysunkuri" (1423-1427), "Zayli Zafarnomai Shami" (1412). In his writings, he gave historical-geographic evidence about Kesh, the buildings built in the city during the time of Amir Temur - the White Palace, Dorus-siyadat, many madrasas, houses, rabots, ponds, and gardens.

Hafizi Abro' expressed the opinion that "Amir Temur Sahibqiron ordered the construction of magnificent brick buildings in Shahrisabz, among which Dor us-Siudat is especially magnificent." brick is hardly used. In 1378, Amir Temur made it a task to wall the Kesh fortress. The base of the wall was 8-9 gaz wide and 4 spears high. The walls of the castle, the gates of the fortress, built by the order and under the personal leadership of Amir Temur, the length of the wall was about 5 km, and the area was 770x1730 meters, it was a rectangular fortress: a small tower on each side, a gatehouse with a gable. through which it is possible to enter the city. The historian also wrote that the city area was surrounded by 20 km long fortress walls. As he wrote in "Geography"; "Cache. She is also called Shahrisabz: most of the year her husband is blue-green (lawn). Especially in the spring, its air is clean and its streets are green." Also, in "Zubdat al-Tawarikh" Amir Temur's family tree, who lived in Kesh (Shahrisabz) and his next generations, are described. The details of the battle between Khalil Sultan, who occupied the Samarkand throne after the death of Sahibqiran, and Mirza Sultan Hussein in 1405 in the Kesh region are also covered in this source.

Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi (d. 1454). The author's work "Zafarnama" (1424-1425) was written under the orders and direct guidance of Mirza Shahrukh's son Ibrahim Sultan. The historian in his "Zafarnoma" (1419-1425) is superior to other sources due to its wealth of accurate information and high artistic skill. In "Zafarnoma" the information about Shahrisabz is described in more detail. As Alloma wrote: "In the spring time, the city's dust and stones are blue-blue, and from the point of view of blueness, Shahrisabz is a horse." For example, the fact that Amir Temur was born near this city, The fact that he grew up and fought against the Mongol invasion, his relations with Amir Husayn, his work on the improvement and construction of this city are clearly reflected. During the reign of Amir Temur, feasts and weddings were held mainly in Samarkand, Shahrisabz and Herat. For example, in 1363, Amir Temur and Amir Husayn held a conference in Shahrisabz and held a wedding in his honor. According to Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, in the city of Kesh-Shahrisabz there were many mature muhaddis who collected and interpreted the hadiths of the Prophet. Among them is Ibn Nasr al-Keshi (d. 865), who is known as Hazrat Imam. Buried on the southeast side of the cache. This house is called by the name of Hazrat Imam. As the historian wrote, "In the year of Sichen (monkey), in the year of history, one hundred and eighty-one (1380), he built a fortress in the city and finished it in a hurry. And I became the city of Andak, the Gardun Engineer traveled the world at such a young age and did not build such a city and palace in any place.

Historian Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi wrote in his work "Zafarnama" that during the time of Amir Temur, scholars from other countries came to Shahrisabz, which gained fame as the "Komba of Science and Literature". The fact that well-known mudarris of Movarounnahr came to Shahrisabz and studied there prepared the ground for the emergence of famous scientists. Especially in the field of jurisprudence, famous scholars came from Kesh.

In the chapter of the work "Sahibqiran Sodatmand Kesh Castle and the Aksaray Building" was written by the historian: ibn Abdulhamid ibn) Nasr (Ibn Humaid) al Kashshi) and another (Abu Muhammad) Abdullah ibn Abdurrahman al Dorami al-Samarkandi and Abu Abdullah ibn Muhammad ibn Ismail al-Bukhari, may God be pleased with him. Scholars from all over the world come to Kesh region for religious issues and responsibilities. And ul-jumaldin Abu-l-Husayn Muslim ibn Hajjaj al-Qushayri an-Nishapuri came to Abdurrahman ibn Humayd al-Kashshi and used the spoon, and there were many aimma and afazil and there were many amirs and everyone had lessons. . This jihadist Kesh is nicknamed "Qubbatul ilm-wal adab".

If we explain the great scholars whose names were mentioned above, Abu Muhammad Abdullah ibn Abdulhamid ibn Nasr ibn Humayd al-Keshy (d. 863) is a famous muhaddith, exegete, and Hanafi jurist from Kesh. It is known that he had many students and wrote several works.

Abu Muhammad Abdullah ibn Abdurrahman ad-Dorami al-Samarkandi (797-869) is a famous Muhaddith, jurist and exegete from Samarkand; has been to Arab countries; wrote 4 works on fiqh and hadiths.

Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ismail al-Bukhari (810-870) is the author of "Al-Jami' al-Sahih", i.e. "Sahih Bukhari", the most famous Muhaddith in the Middle Ages. He wrote about 15 works related to hadith, jurisprudence, history and literature. Abu Husayn Muslim Hajjaj al-Qushayri an-Nishapuri, a muhaddith, jurist and writer who lived in the 9th century. Temurbek looked at Kesh with special love. He always stopped in Kesh before and after military campaigns and visited the graves of his father, deceased sons and teachers. Historian Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi reported that on June 18, 1396, Sahibqiron was returning to Samarkand after a five-year campaign. They came out with their eunuchs Saray Mulk, Tuman Ago and other Agos, Sultanbakht Begum and Prince Shahrukh, and visited their state. And Andin Hazrat Sahibqiran moved, came to Kesh province, and fell into a pale bed. And everyone's eyes of hope were blessed, and their sad hearts were cheered up, and they were happy. First he went to the tomb of Sheikh Shamsuddin Kulor and then went to the tombs of other saints and gave a lot of alms to the poor and needy. Andin went to the grave of his father Taragaybek, and his son Mirza Jahangir and his relatives. Hafiz recited the Qur'an, prayed and recited takbir. He had mercy on the Hafiz. And every man of the land, scholars and nobles, came and made everyone happy with grace and gifts. The princes and begs had a wedding in Aksaray and enjoyed themselves."

Due to the great loyalty of Amir Temur to Shahrizabz, he always came to his hometown before major military campaigns and after returning from victory in battles. His teachers, father, sons and other relatives performed Tawaf. And organized various shows and ceremonies. About this, the historian Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi convincingly described that Sahibqiron came to Kesh in September 1397: "In the month of Sha'ban, in this year, he rode on the road of Yom Rabat, went down to Kesh Jilga, built white houses and tents and died. He got up and spent a few days enjoying himself. And Andin moved to the city, went down to Aksaray and spent the blessed Ramadan there.

Ibn Arabshah. The full name of the Arab historian Ibn Arabshah is Shamsuddin Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Abdullah ibn Ibrahim, and his work (1389-1450) "Ajaib al-maqdur fi-tarikhi Taimur" ("The miracles of fate in the history of Timur") (1436) first appeared. Amir noted that the exact place of Temur's birth was the village of Khoja Ilgor. During the time of Amir Temur, Shahrizabz also became a center of science, where famous scientists worked. Ibn Arabshah from Damascus, who was brought to Samarkand at the age of 12, studied under Sayyid Sharif Jurjani and Shamsuddin al-Jazari when he came to Samarkand in 1401. He later wrote a famous book called "Ajaib al-maqdur fi-tarikhi Taimur" (Marvels of Fate in the History of Timur).

Ibn Arabshah writes in his book that; "Temur has no equal, he is a person of character, a deep thinker, and the sea of his thoughts has no depth. ... he is kind to the scholars and keeps the Sayyidu Sharifs close to him. Showing respect to scholars and scholars, he sees them before anyone else. He placed each of them in his rank and expressed his honor and respect to him. Temur had a special love for the owner of this profession, no matter what his profession or profession was, if he had any virtue and honor.

Rui González de Clavijo (d. 1412). The "Diary" of Rui González de Clavijo, the ambassador of the king of Spain (Castile) to Samarkand-Temur's palace (1403-1406) describes his impressions first in Shahrissabz and then in Samarkand from the end of August to the autumn of 1404. "Kundalik" contains necessary information about many palaces, mansions, madrasas, houses, gardens built in Kesh (Shahrissabz) during the time of Amir Temur.

At the end of August 1404, the ambassador of Spain (Castile) Rui González de Clavijo was amazed by the monuments of the city of Shahrissabz and was unable to describe them. It is no question that Paris, which has masters, will also be amazed by these patterns."

Ambassador Clavijo described the city of Kesh as a "Big city". For example, he came to Shahrissabz at the end of August 1404 and described the impressions he got there: "The next day, August 28, Thursday, we came to a big city called Kesh. Kesh is located on a plain, many streams and canals flow in its bosom, and the city has many parks and houses. This plain, consisting of densely populated villages, blue-green meadows, and flooded with water, must be a very beautiful landscape in summer. The flat, irrigated fields are planted with grain, grapes, cotton, melons, and watermelons, and vineyards and orchards are everywhere. The outskirts of the city are surrounded by earthen ramparts and deep ditches. "There are drawbridges in front of the gates to the city."

Shahrissabz was densely populated, most of them were craftsmen. Some of the craftsmen were transferred from other countries. In Shahrissabz and Karshi madrasas, provision was much better during the period of Amir Temur. This indicates that the living conditions of the population in these cities are sufficient. The ambassador also wrote about the magnificent buildings in the city. Amir Temur built the castle walls and gates. The owner also carried out large-scale beautification works in Kesh (Shahrissabz), his native land.

Claviho wrote in his "Diary" that Kesh is a large prosperous city with flowing waters, meadows, gardens, fields, crowded villages, it has a fortress wall, towers and deep moats, and the city gates drawbridges were built over the moat in front of it. The ambassador gave a much broader quality to the various buildings being built in the city of Kesh based on the decree of Amir Temur, especially to the Oksaroy complex: "This

castle (Temurbek) is the most majestic of all the buildings so far." built during At the end of August 1404, when the ambassador visited Kesh, finishing work was still going on: "The next day, Friday, the ambassadors visited another magnificent palace in Kesh. The construction of this palace, which is being built by the order of the king, is said to have been going on every day for twenty years without stopping. Many craftsmen worked (here) even in those days. The palace is entered through a very long corridor and a very high gate. A brick arch on both sides of the corridor is decorated with quiet, floral tiles. Under the porches are open, small verandah-like spaces, in front of which are tiled platforms. The porches are designed to kill those who welcome the king. After that, he goes out to the big yard through the next door. The courtyard is paved with white flagstones, flanked by luxurious verandas. In the middle of the yard there is a large pool. The width of the courtyard is three hundred paces. From this yard you enter a spacious house. The very high and wide opening door of the house is decorated with golden and blue paint and beautiful tiles. On the wall above the door there is an image of a lion in the middle, reflected in the scale of the sun. Similar pictures are painted on the edges of the door. This symbol is the official seal of the king of Samarkand.

Chinese ambassadors who visited the city in the first quarter of the 15th century described Dor us-Siudat as a "wonderful temple". According to them, "the doors and windows of Shahrisabz's temple are decorated with gold, various colored glass and precious stones." Ambassador Claviho writes in his diary about this monument: "There are many big houses and mosques in the city, especially one mosque built by Temurbek stands out. The construction of the mosque has not yet been completed. There is a mausoleum where Temurbek's father is buried. The one being built for himself by order of Temurbek is not finished yet. It is said that he was not satisfied with the progress of the construction of the Temurbek mausoleum, which he learned from here a month ago. Saying that the door of the mausoleum is low, he orders it to be rebuilt. Now the masters are working on this task. In addition, Timur's eldest son Yangir (Jahongir Mirza) is also buried in this mosque (Jahangir Mirza's tomb is located in the Hazrat Imam mosque in Shahrisabz, also known as Dar us-Siyadat complex).

Mosques and mausoleums are polished with gold, blue paint and tiles. There is a pond in the big courtyard in front of the mosque, trees are growing (around it). According to the king's order, twenty sheep are slaughtered in the mosque every day, and food is given to el (god) in memory of father and son. As soon as the ambassadors arrived in the city, they were immediately led to this mosque. They entertained us with meat dishes and fruits.

Assessing the construction of magnificent structures built over 20 years in Cache, Clavijo noted that even the master craftsmen of Paris were amazed when they saw these decorations. The ambassador also wrote in his "Diaries" that Sahibgiron built a greenhouse for himself in the city of Kesh. There is also information that Temurbek's

father Amir Taragai and eldest son Jahangir erected mausoleums on the graves of Mirza. But only a part of the buildings in Shahrisabz has been preserved in ruins.

Abdurazzoq Samarkandi (1413-1482). "Matlai Sa'dayn and Majmai Bahrain". This work of the historian (1467-1470) is one of the important sources covering the history of Timurids. This work consists of two volumes: the first volume is the history of the countries of the Middle East in the 15th century, the second volume is the history of the Timurid Empire (15th century). The work also contains information about the history of Kesh (Shahrisabz). After all, it is not for nothing that Abdurazzoq Samarkandi wrote that "Masters from Khorezm built a high palace, which is now called Oksaroy".

During the time of Amir Temur, several architectural monuments were built in Kesh. Among them, Oksaroy is of special importance. Therefore, Oksaroy, which is the largest and unique among the monuments of the XIV-XV centuries, has been proudly mentioned in the diaries of tourists from different parts of the world since its construction. After the capture of Urganch, according to the information of historian Abdurazzoq Samarkandi, "Amir Temur ordered to move all able-bodied people from Khorezm to Movarounnahr and settle them in the city of Kesh." For example, after the death of Amir Temur, serious disputes arose due to the seizure of power in Samarkand by Khalil Sultan, and until 1411, when Movaraunnahr was transferred to Shahruxh Mirza, most of the battles in this country took place in Kesh and its surroundings. illuminated.

The history of Central Asia and adjacent regions, mainly the history of the rule of Mongolian khans in the first half of the XV-XVI centuries, is covered in the work "History of Rashidi" by Muhammad Haydar Mirza (1499-1551).

During the events of the beginning of the 16th century, Shahrisabz is also mentioned in the work and recorded as "Shahrisabz". According to this work, in 1508-1509, Shaybani Khan gave Shahrisabz to the father of Mirza Haydar in the form of iqto, and he and his father moved to the city and lived there for some time.

The sources of the later period are "Shaybaniname" of Muhammad Salih (1455-1535), "Sharafnomayi Shahi" ("Abdullanoma") of Hafiz Tanish Bukhari (16th century), "Tawarihi Guzida" ("Nusratnoma") (16th century) by an unknown author. , "Badoi' ul-waqe" by Zayniddin Wasifi, "Zubdat al-asar" by Abdullah Nasrullah, "Musaxhir al-bilad" by Muhammadyar ibn Arab Qattagan, "Bahr ul-asrar" by Mahmud ibn Vali (XVII century) (1630- 1640), "Dastur ul-muluk" (1695) by Khoja Samandar Termizi (XVII-XVIII centuries), "Ubaidullanoma" by Mir Muhammad Amin Bukhari (XVII-XVIII centuries), "History of Abulfayz Khan" by Abdurahman Davlat Tole (XVIII century), Important information about the history of the city of Shahrisabz can be found in important works such as Mirza Abduazim Sami Bostani (1838-1914)

"History of Salatini Mang'itiya" (1907), as well as "History of Bukhara or Movarunnahr" (1990) by the Magyar tourist H. Vamberi. .

So, the ancient and ever-famous past of Kesh-Shahrisabz was the focus of the historians of the Timurid era, who gave in-depth information about this green city in their works, and these evidences serve as the most important source for studying the history of our country.

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