



The Problem Of The Military Marches Of The Arabs To Ferghana In The Work Of Ibn A'sam Al-Kufi

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ABSTRACT

Ibn, who is considered an important source in the study of the history of the conquest of Central Asia by the Arabs A'sam al-Kufi's work "Kitab al-futuh" is analyzed. The main attention is paid to the information about the history of Ferghana given in the source. In particular, the military campaigns of Qutayba ibn Muslim, Sa'id ibn 'Amr al-Harashi, Muslim ibn Sa'id, and al-Ashras to the valley were researched based on comparative studies with other Arab sources.

Keywords:

"Kitab al-futuh", Farghana, Qutayba ibn Muslim, Sa'id ibn 'Amr al-Harashi, Muslim ibn Sa'id, al-Ashras, Jilanj, ikhshid .

The period of Arab conquest was a time of great changes in all spheres of society for Central Asia, especially Ferghana. In the study of the history of this period, Arabic-language sources are the main historical works. Ibn A'sam al-Kufi's "Kitab al-Futuh" is a special place among these sources. The work describes the military campaigns carried out by Qutayba ibn Muslim, Sa'id ibn 'Amr al-Harashi, Muslim ibn Sa'id, al-Ashras to the valley year by year.

Ibn A'sam Qutayba Ibn It gives information about Muslim 's first march to the valley . To him according to al -Hajjaj instead of al -' Iraq Governor reached appointed Yes - opposite Ibn Abu Kabsha Qutayba Ibn To Muslim letter write to him To Ferghana walking to do ordered . Qutayba troop with again to the road out to Ferghana reached came and people kill started , his children while captive took _ Ke - yin u as-Sin within the limit is located one mountain to the gorge reached went _ Arabs In Ferghana big prey to the hand entered _ Qutayba Boshak (باشك) is named Ferghana the king standing the castle next to came _ Castle inside long time battle take to go for need to be everyone thing assembled was _ Qutayba that's it fortress 7 months during siege did _ Then

Qutayba him cheating the way with safety without warranty from the castle out to issue succeeded it happened Qutayba again to the word betrayal doing it _ killed and his everyone property _ _ have it happened U 1/5 of the bait (*khums*) . separate , Yazid Ibn Abu To Kabsha sent the rest while to his soldiers being gave [6 VII: 249 – 250].

related to al-Tabari, another historian according to , it is narrated as follows. Qutayba Ibn Muslim in 94/712-13 From Marv out , Jayhun from the river to Movarounnahr past passed and Bukhara , Kesh , Na - saf and Khorezm from the people 20 thousand to him soldier to give demand did _ They are soldiers they gave and Qutayba they are with from al-Sughd past ash-Shosha road took _ Qutayba them in ash-Shosh leaving him alone To Ferghana went and In Khujand people with one how many times battle did _ them defeat three - rank , then To the box road took _ This to the ground in ash-Shosh the rest troop too reached came _ They are ash-Shoshni victory reach , his head to the city grass put were _ From this after Qutayba To Marv returned [5 II: 1256-1257]. This information Ibn Life too briefly cited by [1:83]. Ibn To life according to Qutayba Ibn

Muslim In Ferghana one how much castles to the hand introduced [1:83]. to al - Maqdisi according to Qutayba Ferghana and From Khorezm 100 thousand in total head a slave take went , they - of all children and girls was , in one too age the older one no was [8 VI: 38]. But Qutayba From Ferghana didn't go and that's it on the ground killed .

According to Ibn Asam, after conquering Farghana, Qutayba went to Kashghar and stopped at the edge of the country of al-Sin. From there, he sent Kasir ibn Aym al-Riyaq to Kashghar with an army of 7,000 people. The Arabs went to Kashghar, fought fiercely with its inhabitants and captured 200 people and brought them to Qutayba. Then they turned back [6 VII: 249 – 250]. Thus , Qutayba ibn Muslim conquered all of Movarunnahr and Tukharastan. There is no land that his feet did not touch [2: 328].

Ibn A'sam dwells on Sa'id ibn 'Amr al-Harashi's campaigns in the valley. According to him, Sa'id ibn 'Amr al-Kharashi came to Khurasan and renewed peace with those who broke the peace. Then he crossed the Balkh River and came to Bukhara, where he stayed for a while. Then he came to Samarkand and stayed there for some time. Here he received news that the king of Ferghana, Jilanj, had rebelled against the Arabs. Sa'id marched to Ferghana and stopped near a strong fortress there. Jilanj was hiding in that fort. Sa'id besieged it. Then Jilanj asked him to make a peace, to obey him, to give him 100 thousand dirhams, 50 *slaves* and 50 female slaves, and to give him his hand. Sa'id ibn 'Amr agreed to this. That night, when the Arabs were peacefully sleeping, Jilanj attacked them with 5 soldiers and killed several people. Then a fierce battle began between them. In the end, the Arabs gained the upper hand and defeated them, Jilang was killed in battle. The Arabs got a lot of booty. Sa'id divided 1/5 of it (*khums*) and sent it to Yazid ibn 'Abd al-Malik, and distributed the rest to the soldiers [6 VIII: 26–27].

Muslim ibn Sa'id ibn Aslam ibn Zur ' a ibn 'Amr ibn Khuwaylid al-Su'iq al-Kilabi was the governor of Khurasan from the end of 104/722-23 to the beginning of 106/724-25. His grandfather, Aslam ibn Zur al -Kilabi, was in

charge of tax affairs in Khurasan during the reign of the caliph Mu'awiya (41-60/661-680) and the governor of al-Iraq, 'Abdullah ibn 'Amir, in 43/663-64. In 45/665-66 he was appointed governor of one of the cities in Khurasan, in 54/673-74 he was the deputy of the governor of Khurasan Ubaydullah ibn Ziyad, and in 55/674-75 he was appointed governor of Khurasan and remained in this position until 57/676-77. . When Muslim ibn Sa'id was young, his father Sa'id ibn Aslam was killed in Iraq. After that, he was brought up and studied under the governor of al - Iraq, al-Hajjaj ibn Yusuf, along with his son. appointed governor. In 105/723-24 he marched against the Turks, but was defeated by them and returned to Marv. The Turks chased his troops to the Balkh River (Amu Darya). Then he marched to Afshina, one of the cities of Sughd, and made peace with its ruler. According to the terms of the peace, the ruler of Afshina had to give him 300,000 slaves and hand over the city fortress. In 106/724-25, Muslim ibn Sa'id marched again against the Turks. When he crossed Amudarya and reached Bukhara, he received news that he had been appointed as the governor of al-Iraq. But Muslim continued his march and went to Farghana. In the place called Wadi al-Sabuh, he clashed with the army of the Turkish king. In a short battle, the Turks won and killed many of the Arab soldiers. In this battle, the brother of Sugd *Ikhshid i Gurak* , who was with the Arabs, was also killed. Muslim barely escaped with his men. The Turks chased after them and surrounded them from all sides. When the Arabs reached the mouth of a river, the Ferganians and the Shushans opposed them there, but they dispersed without engaging in battle. The Arabs fought with the Turks coming from behind and captured the son of the Turkish king and the leader of the Sugdians. Then the Arabs crossed the river and came to Khujanda. In 107/725-26, Muslim ibn Sa'id left Khurasan and went to Iraq [1: 91, 92; 7: 301; 7 II: 374; 2 II: 327; 5 II: 65, 81, 168, 172, 180, 1453 - 1463, 1473, 1477 - 1488; 6 VIII: 28; 4 VIII: 234].

Ashras (al-Ashras) ibn 'Abdullah al-Sulami al-Kamil (died after 112/730-31) was the governor of Khurasan in 109-111/ 727-729 during the reign of Caliph Hisham ibn 'Abd al-Malik. At first, people also called him al-Kamil

("The Perfect Man") because of his good qualities. But when he came to Khurasan, his behavior changed, he turned away from many people and began to persecute many people. He came to Sughd and announced that "whoever converts to Islam will be exempted from paying *the jizya tax*." After that, the majority of the local population converted to Islam and started building mosques. Gurak, the king of Sughd, informed him that the revenue from tribute payments had decreased. Ashras then ordered that *the jizya tax* be collected from them again. Then 7,000 people from Sughd rebelled against Ashras and gathered at a distance of 7 *farsakhs* from Samarkand. Some Arab soldiers also supported and joined the protests of the Sughds. They also called the Turks for help. In 110 / 728-29, Ashras crossed the Jayhun river with his army, marched against them, fought with them in the places called Baykand, Bukhara and Kamarja, and lost many soldiers. Finally, unable to overcome them, he was defeated and fled from them to Dabusia and hid in his castle. The Sugdians and the Turks captured almost all the lands of Movarunnahr, and only the cities of Samarkand and Dabusiya remained in the hands of the Arabs. The people of Khurasan also complained about Ashras to the caliph Hisham ibn 'Abd al-Malik, and Hisham removed him from his position. According to other sources, in 111/729-30 Ashras sent ambassadors to the kings in Tukharastan and they came to him. In 112/730-31 he marched to Ferghana, where he clashed with the Turks. The Turks surrounded and destroyed the Muslims. Another nickname given to him in Khurasan was al-Jag'r ("The Frog") [1: 93, 94, 99; 7: 301; 5 II: 1504 - 1528; 6 VIII: 99; 4 VIII: 278].

Al-Junayd ibn 'Abd al-Rahman ibn 'Amr ibn al-Harith al-Murri (al-Mazini) ad-Dimashqi al-Gatafani (died in 116/734-35) - until 105/723-24 He was the governor of Sind and the governor of Khurasan in 111-116/729-734. In 111/729-30, al-Junayd came to Khurasan and crossed the Jayhun River with his army and fought several battles with the Turks and Sugdians under the leadership of the Turkic Khan. In these battles, the Turkish khagan's troops were defeated, and al-Junayd returned to Marv in victory. In these battles, the ruler of ash-

Shosh and the brother of the Turkish khagan were captured, and al-Junayd sent them to Baghdad to the caliph. In 112/730-31 or 113/731-32, al-Junayd marched again to Mowarounnahr. In the following year, the khagan again marched to Khurasan. This time al-Junayd called the Arabs in Samarkand for help. They clashed with the troops of the Turkish khan, composed of Sugdians, Shushans, Farganians and Turks, in a mountain gorge located 4 *farsakhs* away from Samarkand. Several fierce battles took place between them, in which many people died on both sides. The Arabs, who lost a lot of strength in these battles, retreated towards Carmina. The troops of the Turkish Khan arrived and attacked the Arabs again near Tavovis. Kursul, a famous Turkish general, was killed in this battle. The Turks considered this a bad omen and turned back. The Arabs went to Bukhara, and al-Junayd returned to Marv. In 115 / 733-34 there was a severe drought and famine in Khurasan. The Arabs of Marw used to get a lot of food from Mowarounnahr, especially from the Zarafshan valley. In this year, the Zarafshan Valley was in the hands of the Turks. In 116/734-35, al-Junayd died of dysentery in Marv [1: 94, 99; 2: 333, 335; 7: 301; 7 II: 379, 380; 5 II: 1425, 1467, 1527 - 1572, 1718; 6 VIII: 99; 4 VIII: 278 - 282, 401].

In short, "Kitab al-futuh" is an important source for studying the history of the Arab conquest of the Ferghana Valley. Despite the fact that it was written in a relatively later period, the information contained in it reflects events that cannot be found in Arabic-language sources before it.

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