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The Mongolian and Dashti Kipchak Beks Under Sultan Ahmad and Sultan Mahmud Mirza

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ABSTRACT

In this article, general opinions are given about Dashti Kipchak and Mongolian beks and army, who served Ahmad Mirza and Mahmud Mirza, the sons of Sultan Abusaid Mirza.

Keywords:

Sultan Ahmad Mirza, Mahmud Mirza, Mahmud Khan Babur, Shaybani Khan, Hamza Sultan, Mahdi Sultan, Mongolian beks, Dashti Kipchak, Mongolian, «Baburname».

The term "Mongol" was used during the Timurid period to refer to Mongolian tribes that did not fully transition to a sedentary lifestyle, living mainly in Yettisuv, Eastern Turkestan and Mongolia. Mongols who settled down and mixed with the local population were usually called by the name of the tribe. Therefore, by and during the time of the Timurids, these tribes became Turkic and considered themselves Turkic. In the work "Baburname" by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, the term "Mongolian" refers to a Mongolian who was originally from Mongolia and worked in Movarounnahr who came and served mainly for military purposes.

Academician Ahmadali Askarov's work "History of the origin of the Uzbek people" provides the following information: "In the sources, 4 of Genghis Khan's 12 tribal armies that entered Central Asia during the Mongol invasion of 1219-1224 (jaloyir, barlos, arlot and kavchin) were Mongols" [3:452]. They went to different areas and settled in Movarounnahr. In the same work, it is stated that the Jaloyirs are a Turkic-speaking people, that the Barlos became Turkic by the middle of the 14th century, and that the Arlot and Kavchin tribes are also Turkic peoples [3:453,454,455]. They actively

participated in military operations in their time and in the time of Timur and Timurids.

We also observe cases where Mongolians from Mongolia did not like to live in cities and returned to Mongolia even by the end of the 15th century. For example, according to Muhammad Haydar's "Tarikhi Rashidi", when Yunus Khan was called to Tashkent by Umarshaikh Mirza to prevent the attack of his brother Sultan Ahmad Mirza and gave Sayram to him, after a while Mongol beks returned to Mongolia with Yunus Khan's younger son Ahmad Khan by deceiving and persuading him as they did not want to live in cities and villages [2:175].

As for the beks under Sultan Ahmed Mirza and Sultan Mahmud Mirza, although they also married Mongols, (Yunus Khan's daughters Mehr Nigorkhanim and Sultan Nigorkhanim) unlike Umarshaikh Mirza Mongol beks were rarely seen under them. Almost no information is found in "Baburname" about the Mongol forces that came to help them. In our opinion, the reason for this is, first of all, that the territories ruled by these two mirzas did not directly border the Mongol state, (Sultan Abusaid gave Ahmed mirza Samarkand and

Bukhara (for a certain time, Tashkent, Sayram, Oratepa and Khojand) also), gave Mahmud Mirza Astrabad, later Termiz and Chaghaniyan, Hisar and Khatlon, Kunduz and Badakhshan were transferred to Sultan Mahmud Mirza) [1:44]. Secondly, these mirzas are a threat to Umarshaikh mirza regions Akhsi and Tashkent. This is because, Umarshaikh Mirza had a need to maintain contact with the Mongol Khans and to receive support forces. On the contrary, although Sultan Ahmed and Sultan Mahmud Mirza were not in serious conflict with the Mongol khans, their constant communication was weak, and sometimes there were military conflicts. For example, according to "Tarikhi Rashidi" after the death of Yunus Khan, Sultan Ahmed Mirza and marched to Tashkent against the new Khan Mahmud Khan due to the word of his emirs, and was defeated. [2:179].

According to Babur's work "Baburname", Sayyid Yusuf was one of the begs of Sultan Ahmed Mirza. His grandfather came from Mongolia. His father was in the service of Ulughbek. After the death of Sultan Ahmed Mirza, Sayyid Yusuf entered Babur's service. In "Baburname", "He was a cheerful and eventful person. He also has bravery. He used to play the trumpet well [1:41]. He was sometimes separated from Babur and sometimes joined. He was with Babur when Kabul was taken. When Babur went to India, Babur put him in Kabul and he stayed there until the end of his life.

In the service of Sultan Ahmad Mirza, there was also a beg named Abdulali Tarkhan. Shaibani Khan from Dashti Kipchak was at first a servant of Abdulali Tarkhan [2:233]. Babur wrote: "Shaibani Khan, although he was no servant, would spend a lot of time with him. Most of the low-earning sultans served him. Abdulali Tarkhan was the reason why Shaybani Khan became so powerful and destroyed so many ancient houses" [1:41].

In Tarikhi Rashidi, Shaibani Khan is mentioned as a servant of Abdulali Tarkhan, while Babur wrote that Shaibani Khan was not his servant. These two ideas do not contradict each other. Because Shaibani Khan gathered around him a lot of servants and did the service of the Timurid princes. For example, before the aforementioned battle between Sultan Ahmed

Mirza and Mahmud Khan, Shaibani Khan secretly met with Mahmud Khan as part of Ahmad Mirza's army and made contract. According to it, it was agreed that during the battle, Shaibani Khan's soldiers would get hurt and retreat, and the army would be in disarray, and so it happened [2:179]. It was one of the reasons of Ahmad Mirza's defeat in that battle.

Hisar province belonged to Sultan Mahmud Mirza. After his death, Sultan Husayn Boykara sent an army to Hisar. In this situation, it is written in "Boburnama" that: "The begs living in Hisar region who has been serving to Sultan Mahmud Mirza for several years, after separating from Shaibani Khan, namely Sultan Mahdi, Khamza Sultan, Mamoq Sultan son of Khamza Sultan, Muhammad Doghlat, and the Uzbek clan of Dashti Kipchak, Sultan Husayn Doghlat and the Uzbeks belonging to these sultans, the Mongols came to Andijan in the month of Ramadan for us. At that time, I was sitting on the mattress according to the custom of Timurid sultans" [1:48]. They pay homage to Babur. Babur also welcomes them. All of them declared that they wanted to join Babur's service. But after some time Mahdi Sultan fled to Samarkand. Hamza Sultan also went to Samarkand asking for permission. At that time, Samarkand was under the control of Boysunghur Mirza, one of the sons of Sultan Mahmud Mirza. At first, the Mahdi Sultan seems to have defeated the army sent by Sultan Ali Mirza (another son of Sultan Mahmud Mirza) to take Samarkand and serve Baysungur Mirza. But soon Mahdi sultan and Khamza sultan became aware of the strength, army and weakness of the Timurid princes and left Samarkand and returned to the service of Shaibani Khan. Later, in 1500, they came to Samarkand with Shaibani Khan and took part in the Saripul battle against Babur, standing on the left wing of Shaibani Khan's army. In 1503, Shaibani Khan gave Hisar to them. In 1512, after Babur occupied Samarkand for the 3rd time, he attacked Hamza sultan and Mahdi sultan, captured them and then executed them.

In addition, other Mongolian and Dashti Kipchak begs who directly and indirectly served Sultan Ahmed and Mahmud Mirza can be found in the sources. They often changed territories and

Timurid princes without settling. This has always had a noticeable impact on the political situation and balance of power in Movarounnahr. One of the main reasons for the political chaos Abu Said mirza's death was the lack of a single force that united them.

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