



The Study of The History of Termiz by Researchers

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ABSTRACT

Historical studies show that many scholars have written about the ancient city of Termiz, which was inhabited by people who lived in a sedentary manner on the eve of the Mongol invasion in Central Asia. It is extremely difficult to imagine the history of Central Asia and the cultural development of the peoples of the region without the history and monuments of the city of Termiz. This ancient city, which has made a worthy contribution to the history of the world and continues to add to it, has experienced many exciting periods in its development stage, and for several thousands of years it has successfully resisted the attacks of foreign enemies and became "Madinat ul-Rijal" (City of Heroes). Perhaps for this reason, the city of Termiz has always attracted the attention of world historians and scientists, great scholars.

Keywords:

Central Asia, Old Termiz, "Madinat ul-Rijal" (City of Heroes), Chaganrud, Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo, Ibn Battuta, Salihabad, Abulfazl Muhammad Bayhaqi.

The study of the past of Termiz and the historiography of scientific literature about it is a very broad scientific problem that includes a number of aspects that can be a separate topic for each scientific research.

This is, first of all, the archaeological study of the Old Termiz city, that is, the study of who, when, and how much archaeological research was conducted here, and what results they gave in knowing the past of this city. Secondly, this is the history of the scientific understanding of the past of Termiz from a historical point of view, i.e. pure historical information obtained from the written sources of scientists of imagination about it (for example, V.V. Bartold's entry into the "Encyclopedia of Islam" about Termiz is

remarkable for his time Essay) is an analysis and criticism of the works created from time to time, starting from V. E. Masson's TAKE collections for Termiz, and continuing until now.

It also started with the surface images of the architectural monuments of Termiz in the 19th century and ended with an analytical study of the architectural style, design and embodiment, chronology and historical relevance of these monuments. Monuments of the Centuries" is a generalized learning history.

This is also the history of the research of scientific and religious literature about such great people as Hakim Termizi and Khoja Isa Termizi in the middle ages. There are many other directions in the history of studying the past of Termiz, each of which deserves to be

studied separately. All these together make up the concept of historiography of a scientific problem. After all, such is the centuries-old past of Termiz, which is a component of the history not only of Central Asia, but also of other countries of the East. Due to the limitation of the volume of the book, its most important aspects are covered below. The existence of notes and facts about Termiz in the works of medieval authors (geographers, historians, chroniclers, tourists) confirms that it was very famous as a major city of Central Asia. In them, Termiz is mentioned as one of the most important geographical points of the East on the transit routes through Central Asia and neighboring regions, as well as a city associated with a number of historical events. In general, such information creates a great source of knowledge about Termiz directly or indirectly.

Among the historical works that have reached us, "History" of the 10th century Arab historian Abu Jafar Tabari occupies a very important place. According to Tabari, Termiz is one of the 12 cities built by Alexander the Great¹. In the Persian version of Tabari's work prepared by Balami, Termiz was founded by the Sasanian king Kubod, who ruled in 531 AD². However, neither Tabari nor Balami did not show the basis of which information they are making such an assertion. Tabari's "History" is valuable for the history of Termiz as it describes the first march of Arab troops to northern Tokhariston³. Later, the famous religious historian Abulfayz Shakhristani gave information about the intense debates that took place in the mosques of Termiz in the first half of the 8th century⁴.

The 9th-10th centuries are the period when Arab culture flourished and the classical school of Arab geography emerged. "Arab

geographers" means not only Arabs, but also representatives of other nations who wrote their works in Arabic. They enumerated and described many countries and population points in detail, including the description of the people's lifestyle, culture, language and religious beliefs, and the centers of their craft production. Most of Arab-Persian geographers and tourists - Ibn Khurdadbeq⁵, Qudoma, al-Istakhri, al-Maqdisi, Jayhani, Ibn Havqal, have information about the system of cities, their political and economic situation, sometimes detailed, often rare tariffs are given. Later authors often repeated the information of X century geographers.

Among the historical literature about Termiz, Abulfazl Muhammad Bayhaqi's "History of Masudi" holds a special place. Baikhaqi, who intended to write the history of the Ghaznavid dynasty, expanded the scope of the historical narrative and gave it a new content and a new form. Describing Mas'ud's stay in the Ghaznavids' city where God's eyes fell, Bayhaqi wrote: "I have rarely seen what I saw in Termiz"⁶.

"Tarihi Jahankushoy" ("History of Jahangir") by Alauddin Atomalik Juvaini (1225-1283 years)⁷, "Tabaqoti Nasiri" by Khoja Siroj Juzhoni, the history of the Mongols' march to Movarounnahr and the capture of Termiz. There are valuable materials on it⁸. Another valuable source is Rashididdin's work "Jome ut-Tawarikh"⁹.

Amir Timur and the period of the Timurids is a problem for the researchers not because of the lack of material, but because of the abundance of materials scattered in many sources. For the history of Amir Timur, the work "Ro`znomai ghazovoti Hindias" ("Diary of March to India") by Ghiyaziddin Ali plays an important

¹ История ат-Табари. Перевод В. И. Беляева. Ташкент, 1987. С. 347.

² Ал-А`радж // Ислам на территории бывшей Российской империи. М., 2000.

³ Термезские саййиды // Ислам на территории бывшей Российской империи. М., 2000.

⁴ Семенов А. А. Происхождение Термезских саййидов и их древняя усыпальница Султана Саадата. ПТКЛА, год XIX, 1915. С. 15.

⁵ Bonvalot C. De Mockou ей Batriane. Paris, 1884. S. 212.

⁶ Абу-л Файз Байхаки. История Мас`уда. Издание А. Х. Арндса. М., 1969. С. 326.

⁷ Juvaini. The History of the World-Congueror. Manchester. 1958. P. 97, 102, 122.

⁸ Juzjani. Tabakat-i Nasiri. Calcutte, 1881. P. 1002, 1003-1005.

⁹ Patuud-ad-dun. Сборник летописей. Т. I. Кн. 2. Перевод О. И. Смирновой. М., 1952. С. 186, 191, 218.

role. Other well-known historians of Amir Timur, Nizamuddin Shami and Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, used the works of Iyyasiddin Ali in creating their works. His book is based on the diary of Qazi Nizamiddin Umar, who accompanied Amir Timur in the Indian campaign. The episode related to the embassy of Sayyid Alauddin, one of the godfathers of Termiz, is of great importance. At that time, the allusion to Timur was used for the first time (12). When Amir Timur returned from the march, a meeting was held to celebrate his victory.

The official history of Sahibqiran, written by Nizamiddin Shami under the name "Zafarnoma" during the lifetime of Amir Timur, and "Zafarnoma" written by Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi in 1419-1425 complement each other, allowing for an in-depth analysis of the historical events of Central Asia as a whole, including Termiz. In "Zafarnoma" of Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, along with Termiz, "Old Termiz" is also mentioned. Only in the work of Ibn Arabshah (1392-1450 years) "Ajayib ul-maqdur fi tarikhi Taimur" ("History of Amir Timur") was told about the work done on the restoration of Old Termiz. After the death of Amir Timur, the border along the Amudarya gained importance again in the struggle between Khalil Sultan and Shahrukh. Therefore, Sultan Khalil issued an order to restore Old Termiz in 1407. The works of the Arab historian Ibn Khaldun (1332-1405 years) contain many facts about the history of Termiz, but the authorities did not pay enough attention to them¹⁰.

The history of Termiz in the first half of the 14th century cannot be imagined without the famous Arab traveler Ibn Battuta. Some time after its destruction by the Mongols, the location of Termiz was changed. Ibn Battuta informs about this city where he lived and describes the lifestyle of the city dwellers while drawing its scenery. In Ibn Battuta's works, which are an inexhaustible source of information, the real landscape and the spirit of the era are presented

objectively and clearly. Ibn Battuta's information is valuable because it is not found in other sources¹¹. In the first half of the 14th century, Termiz became the center of the struggle for independence. During this period, when the conditions were being created for the new stage of Uzbek statehood related to Amir Timur and the Timurids, the sayyids of Termiz led this process. Apparently, the Europeans learned about Termiz through the "Diary" of Ambassador Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo. This work was originally published in Seville in 1582 under the name "History of Timur the Great". This period was a period of cultural relations. Amir Timur's victories aroused interest in European countries. When they sent ambassadors to distant countries, they aimed to find out about the state of work, trade, agriculture and handicrafts there, and sought benefits for their country. Claviho's work is distinguished by its unbiased coverage of the information obtained during the trip, detailed description of personal impressions, and vividness of the narration. As we mentioned in our previous pages, in the fall of 1404, Klaviho passed through the city of Termiz on his way to Samarkand. He described Umi as a large and populous city. The absence of defense structures was a characteristic of Termiz¹². There is also information about Termiz in the work of the 15th century historian Hafizi Abru.

The history of Termiz in the 16th-18th centuries is covered to a certain extent in many works, such as "Shaibaniname" by Muhammad Salih, "Sharafnomai Shahi" ("Abdullanoma" by Hafiz Tanish ibn Mir Muhammad Bukhari), "Bahrul asrar fi manokib al-ikhrar" by Mahmud ibn Wali, Muhammad Yusuf By analyzing the information in "Tarihi Muqimkhani" by ibn Khoja Baqo, "Ubaidullanama" by Mir Muhammad Amini Bukhari and many other works, it is possible to reconstruct the landscape of the period. Mahmud bin Vali's information about Salihabad, the most important place of pilgrimage and shrines in the

¹⁰ Ибн Халдуни. Ал-ибар ва диван ал-мубтада ва-л- хабар. Т. 5. Бейрут, 1961. С. 218-219, 232-233.

¹¹ Иброхимов И. Ибн Баттута ва унинг Урта Осиё- га саёхати. Т., 1992. 73 — 746-бетлар.

¹² Руи Гонзалес де Клавихо. Дневник путешествия в Самарканд ко двору Тимура (1403—1406). Изд. И. С. Мироновой. М., 1990. С. 74.

city of Termiz, is interesting¹³. The history of the Bukhara Khanate in the first half of the 18th century is described in "Ubaidullanama" by Mir Muhammad Amini Bukhari. At this time, due to the economic and political decline, the general leadership, like other cities in Central Asia, Termiz was empty and neglected¹⁴. Muhammad Wafa Karmanagi reported in his work "Tukhfat al-Khani" that Muhammad Rahim Khan tried to restore Termiz in 1758 (21).

At the end of the 18th century, the first major work on the history of Central Asia by the French orientalist J. Degi appeared in Europe. However, at the end of the 17th century, Petit de la Croix completed the "History of Genghis Khan" using Muslim sources, but it was only a free translation of the first sources. In 1824, the first edition of De Ausson's "History of the Mongols" was published. It uses the method of historical criticism. In these works, Termiz is mentioned as a city that played an important role in the history of the East. In the encyclopedias published in the second half of the 18th century, Termiz was mentioned as an existing city and included in the geographical nomenclature¹⁵.

In 1819, he was in Bukhara accompanied by Englishman Murkford Trebek. In Murkford's travel memoirs published by Wilson, they tried to determine the location of this city, which was known by the ancient name of Gulgul.

The above-mentioned shows how long the research work carried out for more than three hundred years by several generations in the study of the historical and cultural past of Termiz has been successful.

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¹³ Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных. Издание Б. А. Ахмедова. Т., 1977. С. 34-35.

¹⁴ Мир Мухаммад Амин-и Бухари. Убайдулла-наме, Перевод А. А. Семенова. Т., 1957. С. 84.

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