

XIII-XV Centuries Movoraunnahr And Adjacent Ethnic Situation In The Regions

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the analysis of ethnic teams that moved to Movaraunnahr and Khorezm areas in the XIII-XV centuries, to the analysis of the ethnames in these areas. The article shows the impact of the Mongolian talent to the local population of Movarunnahr to ethnic and some ethnos in this place.

Keywords- Movarounnahr, ethnic condition, Mongolian talent, jalairs, barlass, sulduzs, kipchaks, arlats, kavchins, Temur tuzuks.

INTRODUCTION

In the first quarter of the 13th century, a terrible event happened in the life of the peoples of Central Asia. As a result of the invasion of the Mongol troops led by Genghis Khan, Movoraunnahr and the towns and villages in the surrounding area were destroyed. The culture of farming and handicrafts, the development of science, which has been developing for centuries, has gone into decline.

There is a lot of historical information about the Mongols. However, the term "Mongol" has not yet been defined. In the 10th-11th centuries, a tribe named Mokhe (Mongolian) separated from Tatan (Tatar), which united 16 clan tribes that originally lived on the banks of the Amur River. By the middle of the 12th century, most of the Turkic and Tungus-Manchu tribes living around Lake Baikol in the territory of present-day Mongolia began to be influenced by the Mongols under the leadership of Esugai Bahadir.

During this period, the Tatar and Markit tribes, which had not yet been subjugated, were considered the main rivals of the Mongol tribe. Temuchin, the son of Esugai Bahadur, the Mongol leader who was killed by the enemy, soon succeeded his father in uniting the disorganized tribes under his rule, and forcibly subjugated the disobedient tribes.

Relevance and current status of the topic

In 1206, Temuchin founded "Eke Mongol ulus" (Great Mongolian State) with the honorary name "Genghis Khan". By this time, many tribes in Mongolia were subject to him.

Genghis Khan subjugated the Tanguts in 1209, the Uighurs in 1211, and the peoples of northern China in 1215, and the Naimen and other ethnic communities in Eastern Turkestan in 1218. He used them in the next conquest campaigns and added his saras (skilled in military affairs) to his army. Thus, Genghis Khan's army, before his march to Central Asia, consisted ethnically of Mongolian, Turkic, and Chinese-speaking peoples.

In 1219, Genghis Khan, led by his sons and with about 200,000 troops, began a military campaign against the Khorezmshahs, which was considered the most powerful country in the East at that time, but at the same time fell into a vortex of disputes in the palace. In 1221, Genghis Khan's well-prepared troops of many thousands conquered the state of Khorezmshaks.

After the Mongol invasion, Movoraunnahr and the surrounding areas could not restore their ethnic composition for nearly half a century. The population has decreased dramatically. Its ethnic composition has hardly changed. For a long time, new ethnic groups did not move to this area.

It is known that by the 60s of the 13th century, as a result of the decline of the Mongol Empire, the Chigatai tribe was formed. This state included territories from the southeastern regions of the Ila River to the Amudarya. Later, this state (40s of the XIV century) was divided into two eastern and western parts. The eastern part was called "Mongolia" or "Jete".

Since the second half of the 13th century, a number of Turko-Mongol tribes have entered and settled in Movoraunnahr and adjacent areas. They began to actively participate in the socio-political, economic and ethno-cultural processes of this region. Later, they entered into ethnogenetic relations with the local population and joined them.

Conduct research

In the 60s of the 13th century, some parts of ethnic groups such as Jaloyir, Barlos, Kovchin and Orlot settled in the territory of Movoraunnahr. Let's briefly touch on these ethnonyms.

A number of opinions have been expressed regarding Jaloyir's ethnicity. Rashid al-Din in his work entitled "Jome-ut-Tawarikh" mentioned the Jaloyirs among the Turkic tribes called Mongols. According to him, the first ancestors of the Jaloyirs lived in the basins of the Onon River in Mongolia. They are divided into ten tribes. Each tribe was led by its wardar (tribal chief), and the Jaloyirs were a large ethnic association uniting these ten tribes.

In the first quarter of the 13th century, a large part of them came to live on the banks of the Ili River, and in the 60s of the same century, some groups of Jaloyirs came to the Angren oasis and Khojand surroundings.

Scientists have expressed different opinions about the language spoken by this ethnus. For example, V.V. Bartold and N.P. Orientalists such as Petrushevsky claim that Jaloyirs were a Mongol-speaking people. Linguist scientist S.A. Amanjolov believes that Turks were the main base of Jaloyirs. This opinion is also supported by the philologist K. Shoniyofov. "Later, writes

K. Shoniyofov, the ancestors of the Jaloyirs may have been called Mongolian as a result of being influenced by Mongolian-speaking peoples."

Jaloyirs spoke Turkish when they settled in Angren oasis. They participated in a number of military campaigns as part of Amir Temur's troops. However, after the treachery of Adilshakh, the son of Bakhrom, the chief of Jalayirs, Amir Temur dispersed their clans of Akhangaron and Khojand. After that, some of the Jaloyirs fled to Dashtkipchok. The remaining groups in Movoraunnahr loyally serve Amir Temur and Temurzades. During this period, Jaloyirs lived as nomads and semi-nomads, and the main direction of their economy was cattle breeding. In the following centuries, they actively participated in ethnic processes in the region.

The first homeland of the Barlos was in the basins of the Onon and Kerulen rivers. Information about the origin (ethnogenesis) of Barlos, one of the largest tribes in the past, is available in many literatures. However, the opinions about the ethnogenesis of the barlos are controversial.

According to historians, the Mongolian word barlos means "fat", "strong", and this word, which the Turkic peoples acquired from the Mongols, also means "leader", "leader" and "valiant warrior". During the time of Genghis Khan, the Barlos had a large military power and were his reliable military base. People like Kubalai Nayon and Karachur Nayon from Barlos were among the influential emirs of Genghis Khan.

Orientalist V. V. Bartold writes that the Barlos are also one of the Mongolian-speaking peoples. Based on this idea, another group of researchers wrongly considered the Barlos to be Mongols. In fact, they are from the Turkic peoples, and for a long time, they lived as part of the Mongols' tribal union and adopted their language and customs. Chinese scholar A.Yu. Zuev studied the written sources in depth and firmly stated that the ethnic origin of the Barlos was Turkic.

In the first half of the 14th century, they settled in the territory of Kashkadarya oasis (mainly Kesh region) and this region was given to them as property. During the reign of Amir Temur, barlos were the main support of the state. The Barlos are proud of being from the clan of Amir Temur. They were given great privileges in the kingdom.

The life of the next generations of the Barlos lived on the basis of mutual socio-political, economic and cultural relations with the local population. We will talk about this later.

Another ethnic group that moved to Movaraunnahr in this century, i.e. in the 13th century, is the Kovchin ethnic group.

Mirza Muhammed Haidar's work entitled "Tarikh-i Rashidin" contains some information about the exiles. For example, the author of this work writes that the term "Kovchin" means "military", and that this tribe was divided into four groups while living in Kashkar and Khuton.

Kovchins settled in the Fergana Valley and Kashkadarya region, in the vicinity of Guzor. Their origin is related to Turkic ethnic groups. Representatives of this ethnic group were in the service of Timurids, especially Babur, in the following centuries.

Arlots who moved to Movaraunnahr during this period were unanimously recognized by most researchers as the Mongol tribe. Rashid-id-din considers this tribe to be one of the real

Mongol peoples and shows that the origin of its ethnonym is related to the name of a person named Arlot. At that time, a large group of them lived in the south of Surkhandarya region, in the vicinity of Termiz and in the northern regions of Afghanistan. This group of Arlots later served Amir Temur.

In the first half of the 13th and 14th centuries during the Mughal rule, several other ethnic groups came and settled in Movaraunnahr and adjacent areas. During these periods, some groups of Olchin, Dughlat, Mughal, Suldiz, Uyrot, Bahrin, Markit, Mangit, and Kongirot tribes also moved to these regions. These tribes are ancient nomadic ethnoses, mainly engaged in animal husbandry.

It should be noted that during this period, these ethnic groups located in Movaraunnahr and its surroundings were not very numerous. The Mongol tribes who moved to the Movaraunnahr region lived in the environment of the local Turkic ethnic groups, soon became Turkic, forgot their own language, and began to speak the Turkic language. Moreover, the process of settling in them has also accelerated.

It should be emphasized again that Mughal-Turkic tribes did not move to Movaraunnahr.

During this period, some groups of these ethnic communities moved to Movaraunnahr and other regions, while the majority remained in the places where they lived.

Now let's talk about Amir Temur and the ethnic communities that lived in Movaraunnahr and the surrounding areas during the Timurid period.

Analysis of the obtained results

It is known that the work "Temur's Laws" is an important source for studying the social and political processes that took place in our country during the time of Amir Temur and his descendants. At the same time, this work also contains a lot of valuable information about the ethnic composition of the population of Movaraunnahr and the surrounding areas at that time.

The owner has 40 dogs under his care, 12 of which are considered to be his special servants. In this regard, there are the following notes in "Tuzuklari Temur". "Let me give the name of barlos, tarkhan, argin, jaloyir, tulchichi, doldai, Mughal, sulduz, tokai, kipchak, arlot, Tatar to twelve of the forty aymaks in my care, and let them be considered my special servants."

In addition, it was shown that the chiefs of the remaining 28 regions were given ulus amirship.

As can be seen from the above information, Amir Temur gave great privileges to the Barlos clan, to which he belonged. Most of the time, the owner appointed his great generals from the representatives of this clan. According to "Temur Tuzuklari", Amir Temur appointed four people from Barlos clan as ul-umaro. These are Amir Khudoidad, Amir Jaku, Amir Iygu Temur and Amir Sulaymonshah. Another 100 people from the Barlos clan were appointed to the post of centurion.

We talked about barlos, argins, jaloyrs and kipchaks on the previous pages. We also provided information about their ethnicity and some ethnic characteristics.

Another one of the tribes that Amir Temur trusted were the Sulduz. "I gave the rank of emir to Ambassador Bahadir from Sulduz ulus" in "Temur's Constitutions". Sulduz ethnonym is mentioned in Rashid-ud-din's "Jome-ut-tawarikh", Abulgazi's "Shajarai Turk", Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafarnama". Alisher Navoi also noted the sulduz ethnonym as "Agar barlos, agar tarkhan, agar arlot, agar sulduz".

In the manuscripts "Nasabnomayi Uzbek" and "Tarihi Somi" kept at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, Sulduz-92 clans are included in the list of Uzbek clans. Some scholars believe that the term sulduz is a Mongolian word meaning "flag bearers"; they say.

This ethnic Genghis served in Mongolia, China and Iran as part of the state. A large group of Sulduz was in the ranks of Genghis Khan's army in Dashti Kipchak, and some groups were located in the territory of present-day Uzbekistan and northern Afghanistan.

A large part of Sulduz lived in Balkh in the 50s of the 14th century. In the 16th and 17th centuries, the Sulduz settled under the influence of local settlers, and in the 18th and 19th centuries, they joined the peoples of Central Asia and Afghanistan.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the ethnic composition of the Uzbek people did not include the Sulduz ethnic group. This term is preserved only in place names (toponyms). For example, there is Sulduz village in Oltinkol district of Andijan region.

In "Tuzuklari Temur" it is stated that "I raised the son of Temur Khoja from the Mongol ulus to the rank of emir." The following information can be given briefly about the ethnic history of the son of Temur Khoja, whom Amir Temur raised to the rank of emir, and the Mongol people he led. Most of the Mongols lived in Mongolia during the XIV-XV centuries. Some of their groups later settled in the eastern regions of Chigatoy ulus (Ettisuv, East Turkestan). They lived in the ethno-cultural environment of the local Turkic peoples, became Turkic in terms of language, and received the name Mughal. The Mongolian ethnic name mentioned in the "Tuzuklari of Timur" was used in relation to them.

It is known from history that after the death of Amir Temur, conflicts between Temurzodas flared up. Especially in the second half of the 15th century, such a conflict between the descendants of Sakhibqiran became extremely intense. As a result, the Uzbeks living in Dashtkipchak often attacked the territories occupied by the Timurids and demanded civilians.

Conclusion

By the beginning of the 16th century, the Dashtkipchak Uzbeks led by Muhammad Shaibaniyhan, a descendant of Jojikhan, invaded Central Asia and quickly occupied these areas and established their rule. Below we will talk about Dashtkipchak Uzbeks in more detail.

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