

**CONDITIONS AND FACTORS OF THE CAPTURE OF BUKHARA AUTHORITY****BY ABDULLAH KHAN**

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The article describes the processes of the occupation of Bukhara by Abdullah Khan, a statesman who was politically divided in Movaaounnahr in the 16th century, and flourished in this division. Also, the information given in the sources is compared, and Abdullah Khan's opportunities to enter the political arena are highlighted.

**Keywords:** Shaybani, Abdullah Khan, Burhan Sultan, Khojabor Khojalar, Bukhara, Karmana, Movarounnahr, struggle, military, siege, battle.

**The first occupation of Bukhara.** In the years 1551-1554, Bukhara was ruled by dual power, that is, Bukhara was ruled by two Shaibanizad Sultan Muhammadiyar (grandson of Shaibani Khan) and Burhan Sultan (grandson of Ubaydullah Khan)<sup>1</sup>. It was inevitable that this method of administration, which was inconvenient in every way, would not last long. The dual power that arose in Bukhara, the secret enmity between the two rulers ended in favor of Sultan Burhan. During this period, the supporters of Sultan Burhan gradually began to turn against Muhammadyar Sultan. They urged him to rule alone with words like "What will two rulers do in one city, the throne will be yours". Finally, in 1554, Sultan Burhan, accompanied by a group of supporters, entered Bukhara Arch, executed Muhammadiyor Sultan, and became the sole ruler of the city<sup>2</sup>.

But the claims of other Shaybanizadas to Bukhara were getting stronger. The helpless governor of Bukhara, Sultan Burhan (Ubaidullah Khan - Muhammad Rahim - Burhan<sup>3</sup>), sent a letter to Abdullah Khan, who was in Balkh at that time, calling him for help and promising to give him Bukhara in return. According to this invitation, Abdulla Khan crossed the Amudarya with an army of 300 people and settled in the Farob fortress. He wins the battles with the troops of Navroz Ahmad Khan and Sa'id Sultan. Navroz Ahmadkhan was forced to flee to Samarkand. After the victory in Farob, Abdullah Khan rode towards Bukhara and hurries to capture it. In July 1555, Burhan sultan, according to his promise, came to Abdullah Khan with his archon and declared that he handed over Bukhara to him, and he went to Karakol<sup>4</sup>. On this day,

<sup>1</sup> Ҳофиз Таниш Бухорий. Абдуллонома. 1-китоб. – Т.: Шарқ, 1999. – 97 б.

<sup>2</sup> Муҳаммадёр ибн Араб Қатаған. Мусаххир ал-билод. – 151 б.

<sup>3</sup> Муҳаммадёр ибн Араб Қатаған. Мусаххир ал-билод. – 151 б.

<sup>4</sup> Тўраев Ҳ. Бухоро хонлигининг XVI-XVII асрлар ижтимоий-сиёсий ва маънавий-маданий ҳаётида Жўйбор хожаларининг тутган ўрни. Тарих фан.док. дисс. – Т., 2007. – 82 б.

Abdullah Khan sat on the throne of Bukhara for the first time and ruled it for a short time, two and a half months<sup>5</sup>.

**The fight between Abdullah Khan and Burhan Sultan.** 15 days after Bukhara first passed into Abdullah Khan's hands, Sultan Burhan rebelled against Abdullah Khan, contrary to his promise. Abdullah Khan will raise an army against Sultan Burhan. When both sides failed to achieve any result in the battles, Abdullah Khan left Bukhara in September 1555 and went to Maimana and stayed there until the spring of 1556<sup>6</sup>. Burhan Sultan again becomes the ruler of Bukhara.

During the years of his rule in Bukhara, he could not create a strong social stratum for himself. He had no loyalty to Khoja Islam Joybori, who had a strong influence among the Shaybanites. Even once, Khwaja Islam went to Khorezm, deeply offended by the sultan<sup>7</sup>. But Sultan Burhan regretted what he had done and brought him back to Bukhara<sup>8</sup>.

From the spring of 1556, Abdullah Khan began a struggle to occupy Bukhara. Knowing about this, Sultan Burhan turned to his former opponent Navroz Ahmad Khan for help. Navroz Ahmad Khan marched towards Bukhara with an army of 2,000 people and stopped at the Durbay region, where he negotiated with Burhan Sultan. After that, they united and started fighting against Abdullah Khan's troops. But when the clashes did not yield any results, the warring parties stopped fighting<sup>9</sup>. Bukhara again remained in the hands of Sultan Burhan.

In the fall of 1556, Navroz Ahmad Khan left Samarkand and came to the region of Rabati Khoja, located above the Dargom Canal, where he organized a big party. According to the works "Musaxhir al Bilad", "Abdullanoma" and "Tarihi Tomm", Baraq Khan died after drinking a lot of wine at this party<sup>10</sup>. But Hasanbek Rumlu in "Ahsan ut Tavorikh" relies on the story of the Uzbek emirs who fled to Khurasan, where he reports that Baraq Khan, drunk from drinking a lot of wine, acted inappropriately towards his father and stabbed the father five times with a knife<sup>11</sup>. After the death of Navroz Ahmad Khan, the supreme ruler of Movarunnahr Shaybanizadas, it was natural that serious events took place in the country's political scene, especially the intensification of the struggle for the throne.

In the summer of 1557, Bukhara was again besieged by Abdullah Khan<sup>12</sup>. When the siege was prolonged, Sultan Burhan, in consultation with his mahrams, planned to ask Abdullah Khan

<sup>5</sup> Ҳофиз Таниш Бухорий. Абдулланом. 1-китоб. – Т.: Шарқ, 1999. – 127 б.

<sup>6</sup> İsgəndər bəy Münşi Türkman. Dünyanı bəzəyən Abbasın tarixi (Tarixə-ələmarayə-Abbasi). / Fars dilindən çevirən (Фарс тилидан озарбайжон тилига таржима муаллифи) Şahin Fərzəliyev (Şahin Fazil). – Bakı, "Şərq-Qərb" Nəşriyyat evi, 2010. – 183 б.

<sup>7</sup> Тўраев Ҳ. Бухоро хонлигининг XVI-XVII асрлар ижтимоий-сиёсий ва маънавий-маданий ҳаётида Жўйбор хожаларининг тутган ўрни. Тарих фан.док. дисс. – Т., 2007. – 81 б.

<sup>8</sup> Мухаммад Толиб. Матлаб ут-толибин. / Ўзбек тилига таржима, сўзбоши ва изоҳлар муаллифлари Ғ.Каримий, Э.Миркомиллов. – Т.: Мовароуннаҳр, 2016. – 91 б.

<sup>9</sup> Мухаммадёр ибн Араб Қатаған. Мусаххир ал-билод. – 246 б.

<sup>10</sup> Ҳофиз Таниш Бухорий. Абдулланом. 1-китоб. – Т.: Шарқ, 1999. – 133 б.

<sup>11</sup> Həsənbəy Rumlu. Əhsənüt-təvārix (Hicri 807-985 / Miladi 1404-1578-ci illərin hadisələri haqqında tarixi salnamə). Fars dilindən tərcümə və şərhlər: AMEA-nın müxbir üzvü, tarix elmləri doktoru, professor Oqtay Əfəndiyev, tarix üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru, dosent Namiq Musalı. – Kastamonu, 2017. – 581 б.

<sup>12</sup> Ҳофиз Таниш Бухорий. Абдулланом. 1-китоб. – Т.: Шарқ, 1999. – 144 б.

for peace and make Khwaja Islam a mediator in this matter. Khwaja Islam had no sympathy with Sultan Burhan. Khwaja Islam, deeply aware of the need to ensure civil peace, decides to reconcile both sides and accepts Burhan Sultan's offer<sup>13</sup>. According to H. Toraev, when Sultan Burhan asked Khoja Islam to go to Abdullah Khan and ask for peace, he said: "We want to make peace between you for the peace of Muslims. If you don't accept the peace, you will become a prisoner of Khwaja Bahauddin Naqshband Pirs"<sup>14</sup>. After that, Khoja left the gate of Mazar Sharif of Bukhara and came to Abdullah Khan and persuaded him to make peace. But the next morning, news spread that Burhan Sultan had been killed<sup>15</sup>. When Khwaja Islam came to Abdullah Khan for negotiations, a man named Mirza Akabi from the Qushchi clan went to Burhan Sultan, tricked him in various ways, persuaded him to come to his house and brought him home and executed him<sup>16</sup>. The severed head of the ruler was hung above the gate of the Ark for some time. Later, it was impaled on a spear, brought to Abdullah Khan<sup>17</sup> and thrown at his feet<sup>18</sup>. Historical sources do not provide accurate information on whose secret order Sultan Burhan was killed. In this way, in 1557, Abdullah Khan Burhan won over the sultan and captured Bukhara for the second time<sup>19</sup>. He called his uncle Pirmuhammad Khan (1557-1561), who was the ruler of Balkh, the youngest representative of the dynasty from Jonibek's generation, to Bukhara and placed him on the throne as the supreme ruler according to the existing customs<sup>20</sup>. Abdullah Khan started a new era in the history of Bukhara.

By the 16th century, the influence of the Khojabor Khojas in Turkestan had increased tremendously. Abdullah Khan ibn Iskandar Khan used the religious and spiritual authority of this Khwaja Islam in capturing Bukhara and uniting the entire Movarounnahr around it.

Relations between Khwaja Islam and Abdullah Khan became more intense after 1557, that is, after Abdullah Khan occupied Bukhara.

In any case, Abdullah Khan used the position of the Khoja of Dzhoibor to take over the power of Bukhara, and later he relied on the support of representatives of this house to strengthen his government. On the other hand, there are reasons to say that during the reign of Abdullah Khan, the socio-political and economic position of the Khojabor Khojas in the country was strengthened with the support and patronage of the Khan.

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<sup>13</sup> Ҳофиз Таниш Бухорий. Абдуллонома. 1-китоб. – Т.: Шарқ, 1999. – 147 б.

<sup>14</sup> Тўраев Ҳ. Бухоро хонлигининг XVI-XVII асрлар ижтимоий-сиёсий ва маънавий-маданий ҳаётида Жўйбор хожаларининг тутган ўрни. – Т., 2007. – 87 б.

<sup>15</sup> Насанбәу Румлу. Әһсанүт-тәварих (Hicri 807-985 / Miladi 1404-1578-ci illərin hadisələri haqqında tarixi salnamə). 2017. – 583 б.

<sup>16</sup> Мухаммадёр ибн Араб Қатаған. Мусаххир ал-билод. – 152 б.

<sup>17</sup> Қожамқулибек Балхи. Тарих-и Қипшақи. / Жалпы редакциясын басқарған У.Қ. Қалижанов. – Алматы, 2017. – 745 б.

<sup>18</sup> Мухаммад Толиб. Матлаб ут-толибин. / Ўзбек тилига таржима, сўзбоши ва изоҳлар муаллифлари Ғ.Каримий, Э.Миркомиллов. – Т.: Мовароуннаҳр, 2016. – 113 б.

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<sup>20</sup> Азамат Зиё. Ўзбек давлатчилиги тарихи. Энг қадимги даврлардан Россия босқинига қадар. Т.: Шарқ, 2001. – 241 б.

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