

# THE END OF THE RULE OF KHUDAIDAD HUSAYNI IN THE FERGANA VALLEY

**Usmanov Bahriddin Ahmedovich**

Fergana State University, Doctor of Historical sciences

[bahriddinusmonov2@gmail.com](mailto:bahriddinusmonov2@gmail.com)

## Annotation

In this article the military-political activity of Amir Khudoidad Husayni, who gained power in the Ferghana Valley after the death of Amir Temur was analyzed based on historical sources and scientific literature. During the analysis, his efforts to strengthen his power and the factors that led to his downfall were also included in the scope of the research. It is shown that Amir Khudoidad Husayni's desire to rule over the whole of Movarunnahr met with strong opposition to Mirza Shahrukh's idea.

**Key words:** Amir Temur, Khalil Sultan, Mirza Shahrukh, Khudoidad Husayni, Movarunnahr, Khorasan, Mongolia, Ferghana Valley, Andijan, Oratepa, Timurid dynasty, region, political instability, centralized state order.

## INTRODUCTION

After the death of Amir Temur, the Fergana Valley, like other regions of Movarunnahr, was actively involved in political events. During this period, Amir Khudoidad Husayni, one of the great emirs of the Timurid kingdom, who effectively used the struggle for the throne between the successors of Amir Temur, gained power in the Ferghana Valley. However, his later attempts to establish his influence over the entire Movarunnahr met with strong opposition from Mirza Shahrukh and led to the downfall of Khudoidad Husayni.

## LITERATURE ANALYSIS

The attempts of the governor of Ferghana, Amir Khudoidad Husayni, to strengthen his power and the reasons for his downfall have not been separately studied in historiography. Although V.V. Barthold expressed some opinions about Khudoidad Husayni's military and political activity, he did not study this issue separately [1: 80-81]. B. Akhmedov was limited to a short record of the most important events related to the activity of Khudoidad Husayni [2:106]. Many works do not cover this issue [3: 370-371; 4:90; 5: 130-131; 6:75-77].

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Emir Khudoidad Husayni, who became the governor of Fergana, constantly sought to strengthen his power and expand the territories under his control. He does not recognize Khalil Sultan, who took the Movarunnahr throne. In the words of Ibn Arabshah, "the first of those who drew the sword of rebellion, fired the bow of enmity and started to oppose Rudayni was Khudoidad Husayni, the governor of the lands behind the Sayhun river and around Turkestan" [8:14].

Even though Ibn Arabshoh acknowledged that the lands around Turkestan were subordinated to Khudoidad Husayni, in fact, a few months after Timur's death, the rule of Sheikh Nuriddin was established in these lands. It is natural that Khudoidad Husayni thought of taking the cities along the Syr Darya River under his control, but he was defeated by Emir Sheikh Nuriddin. After Khalil Sultan ascended the throne of Samarkand, Sheikh Nuriddin, who went to Mirza Shahrukh with other great emirs, did not stay there for long. Historical sources

do not give exact information about when he left Mirza Shahrukh's palace. Abdurazzaq Samarkandi states that in May 1405, Emir Sheikh Nuriddin was sent by Mirza Shahrukh to Movarounnahr with several influential officials to return after completing important work [9: 64]. Khondamir Sheikh Nuriddin recorded that he returned from fulfilling his duties in Movarounnahr [12:320]. But although Fasih Khawafi notes that he was among those sent to fulfill this mission, the name of Emir Sheikh Nuriddin is not mentioned [13:128]. There is no information about his participation in the subsequent events in Khurasan in either source. Only Abdurazzaq Samarkandi writes that with the permission of Shaykh Nuriddin Mirza Shahrukh, he promised to come to the service when necessary and went to Movarunnahr [9:125]. While narrating the events that took place in the summer of 1405, Fasih Khavafi noted that Khalil Sultan gave her in marriage to Tuman Amir Sheikh Nuriddin in the city of Samarkand [13:131]. The gift of Amir Temur's widowed princess to Sheikh Nuriddin was an attempt by Khalil Sultan to improve relations, given his strong position in Movarunnahr.

As can be seen from the above information, Emir Sheikh Nuriddin returned to Movarunnahr in the early summer of 1405. He took advantage of the fact that Khalil Sultan's power was not strong in the Syr Darya region and that the ruler of Samarkand was busy with problems on the border of Khurasan. In addition, Sheikh Nuriddin's great influence and prestige in Turkestan, the country where he was born and raised, helped him subjugate Turkestan, Sighnoq and other cities along the Syr Darya. Besides, after the death of Sultan Amir Temur, it was not for nothing that he was afraid of Shaykh Nuriddin, who intended to place Mirza Shahrukh on the throne of Samarkand, but was unable to fulfill his intention. Another rival of Khalil Sultan, Khudoidad Husayni, had to reckon with such a powerful neighbor. B.F. Mantz states that these two emirs shared the northern borders of Movarunnahr among themselves [11:135]. In this case, it is assumed that the territories of Turkestan and Tashkent were under the control of Sheikh Nuriddin, and Fergana and Oratepa were under the control of Amir Khudoidad Husayni. Soon they came together against Khalil Sultan.

Khudoidad Husayni together with Sheikh Nuriddin organized several raids around Samarkand. In historical sources, there is no information about the invasion of other military forces in the vicinity of Samarkand before 1409. In 1409, Abdurazzaq Samarkandi, while narrating the incident of Khalil Sultan's capture, noted that he was hidden in a ruined fortress in the village of Sheroz near Samarkand [9:125]. In our opinion, this information confirms that the attacks of Khudoidad Husayni and Sheikh Nuriddin's troops caused a lot of destruction.

In 1407, taking advantage of the fact that Khalil Sultan was busy with strengthening the southern borders of his state along the Amudarya, Emir Khudoidad Husayni marched to the city of Samarkand together with Sheikh Nuriddin. Although the Fergana and Turkestan army led by the emirs failed to capture the city, they captured a large booty. But soon the outbreak of another rebellion against Mirza Shahrukh in Khorasan allowed Khalil Sultan to mobilize the main military forces to subdue the rebel emirs in Movarunnahr. He conquered the cities of Shahrukhiya, Khojand and Tashkent. According to Ibn Arabshah, Khalil Sultan used trickery to get the retreating emirs to attack him and defeated them [8: 45].

After this defeat, Sheikh Nuriddin was forced to make a truce with Khalil Sultan. But the emir Khudoidad Husayni, who lost his ally, as well as Shahrukhiya and Khojand, one of the important cities of the Fergana valley, continued to fight against him.

Khudoidad Husayni's next campaign against Khalil Sultan began in 1409. Ibn Arabshah indicates the reason for the start of this march was the growing dissatisfaction with the policy

of Khalil Sultan, including the invitation of his great emirs Allahdad and Arghunshahs Khudoidad Husayni to march to Samarkand. X. Fayziev writes that Shahrukh Mirza had a hand in this conflict [10: 27]. At this time, fearing Mirza Shahrukh, who was gathering troops in the Bodghis pastures of Khurasan, Khalil Sultan sent the emirs Allahdad and Arghunshah with an army of 3,000 against Khudoidad Husayni, who was stationed in Kesh with his troops. Before this campaign, Khudoidad Husayni probably captured the cities of Khojand, Oratepa and Shahrukhiya, as historical sources state that the armies of both sides clashed near Jizzakh [9:125]. Allahdad and Arghunshah did not dare to fight against Khudoidad and asked Khalil Sultan for help. Khalil Sultan sets out from Kesh to Jizzakh with 4,000 soldiers. According to Ibn Arabshah's information, as a result of the treachery of Allahdad and Arghunshahs, Khudoidad Husayni, who found out that Khalil Sultan was coming for help, immediately set out from Jizzakh and suddenly attacked him. Unlike other authors, Hafizi Abru reported that Khudoidad came from the Ok Kotal road. Abdurazzaq Samarkandi states that Khalil Sultan was taken prisoner in the fortress of Shiraz near Samarkand, while Ibn Arabshah noted that this event took place in the fortress of Sultania. V.V. Barthold writes the date of this event as March 30, 1409.

Amir Khudoidad Husayni quickly subjugated the entire Movarunnahr by issuing a decree in the name of Khalil Sultan. This did not correspond to Mirza Shahrukh's dream of uniting all the properties of the Timurids under his control. That is why he quickly started marching with a large army towards Movarunnahr. Although Khalil kept the Sultan as his ruler in name only, Amir Khudoidad Husayni sent a letter to Mirza Shahrukh, informing him that he was ready to submit to him. With this, Khudoidad Husayni hoped to rule Movarunnahr as Shahrukh's deputy. But Mirza Shahrukh did not like his plans.

Hearing that Mirza Shahrukh was coming to Movarunnahr, Amir Sheikh Nuriddin marched to the city of Bukhara to help the Khurasan army. In the battle near Bukhara, the forces of Sheikh Nuriddin were defeated by Khudoidad Husayni. But the situation was completely changed when Amir Khudoidad Husayni's commanders, Emirak Mirza Ahmad and Sayyid Mirza Ahmad, who were sent to occupy Hisar region, went to the side of Mirza Shahrukh. Realizing that Mirza Shahrukh could not oppose the countless army, Khudoidad Husayni was forced to retreat towards Ferghana.

Khudoidad Husayni, who took the captured Khalil Sultan with him to Andijan, asked for help from the Khans of Mongolia in order to at least keep the valley in his hands. The rulers of Mongolia, who were not interested in the restoration of a single state in Movarunnahr, could help him. Fearing this, Mirza Shahrukh tried to turn Khudoidad Husayni to his side. For this purpose, he sent a letter to Amir Khudaidad Hosseini through Laduniya Tarkhan. However, Khudoidad Husayni Mirza set Shahrukh a condition that could not be fulfilled. He demanded the arrest of Sheikh Nuriddin. Only after that, Mirza Shahrukh decided to start marching towards the eastern regions of Movarunnahr.

In the volatile political situation, Amir Khudoidad Husayni sent a message to Mirza Shahrukh that "if Amir Shaykh Nuriddin came to this side, we would agree to whatever was agreed upon" [9: 132] in order to buy time before the arrival of the Mongolian army. At that time, Khudoidad Husayni was in Tashkent, his son Allahdad was in the Shahrukhiya castle, and another son, Abduholiq, was in the Ala castle in the Khojand Mountains. V.V. Barthold said that this castle is located in the Oloy Mountains, B. Ahmedov wrote that he was near Khojand. Shahrukh himself, who sent an army under the leadership of Mirza Emirak Ahmad

to conquer the Ferghana Valley and fight against Amir Abdukhalik, came and settled in Oratepa. The conquest of Shahrukhiya was entrusted to the army led by Emir Shahmalik. Taking into account that Khudoidad Husayni's union with the Mongols would pose a great danger, Mirza Shahrukh sent Amir Sheikh Nuriddin to Tashkent to negotiate with him. The Mongol prince Shami Jahan Mirza, who arrived in Tashkent before Sheikh Nuriddin, did not want to aggravate the situation with the Timurids, considering the power of Shahrukh's army, executed Khudoidad Husayni and went back. As a result, the fortress of Shahrukhiya surrendered soon after, and the rule of Mirza Shahrukh was established in the cities of Tashkent and Turkestan.

At that time, Khalil Sultan, who was in the city of Andijan, did not have any strength to take control of the Ferghana Valley. He first went to join Amir Abdukhalik, who was staying in the Ola fortress. Having correctly assessed the situation, Mirza Shahrukh himself arrived in Khojand and sent emir Shahmalik to conquer the fortress of Ala. The fortress of Ala is very strong and has a good military force, so Emir Shahmalik cannot conquer the fortress by force. According to the treaty between the two, the defenders surrendered the fort and were allowed to go wherever they wanted. At first, Khalil Sultan, who went to the Turkestan region hoping for the help of the emir Sheikh Nuriddin, could not get the help he wanted from him. As a result, she surrendered to Mirza Shahrukh soon after. In this way, the rule of Mirza Shahrukh is established in the Ferghana Valley. Mirza Shahrukh gave the valley to Mirza Emirak Ahmad, the son of Mirza Umarshaikh, who was appointed as the ruler of Ferghana estate by Amir Temur in 1376. Although the sources mention that only the Uzbek region was given as suygol (gift) to Mirza Ahmad, there is information that in 1414-1415, the Koshghar region was subordinated to the property of Fergana.

### CONCLUSION

Based on the above, it can be said that Amir Khudoidad Husayni took power in the Ferghana Valley. He also included Oratepa in his possessions for a certain period of time. In 1409, the valley was subjugated to Mirza Shahrukh.

The internecine wars that started after the death of Amir Temur caused political instability in the Ferghana Valley, which is a part of it, as well as in the entire Movarunnahr. The weakening of the central government undermined the security of the country's eastern borders. The arbitrariness of the local emirs and the increase in military operations in the regions had a negative impact on the socio-economic life of the people.

### USED SOURCES AND LITERATURE:

1. Бартольд В.В. Улугбек и его время. // Сочинения, Т.2, Ч.2. – М.: Наука, 1964. – С. 25-197.
2. Ахмедов Б. Тарихдан сабоқлар – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1993. – 432 б.
3. Якубовский А.Ю. Темур давлати. Темурийлар даврида Мовароуннахр ва Хуросон. // Ўзбекистон ССР тарихи. I том. Биринчи китоб –Т., 1956. – Б. 345-418
4. Темур ва Улуғбек даври тарихи / Бош муҳаррир академик А. Асқаров – Т.: Қомуслар Бош таҳририяти, 1996. – 265 б.
5. История Узбекистана. Эпоха Амира Темура и Темуридов. / Отв. Редакторы: Э.В.Ртвеладзе, Д.А.Алимова. – Т.: Фан, 2017. – 568 б.
6. Амир Темур жаҳон тарихида / Responsible editor Н. Karomatov. Completed and revised second edition – Т. : Шарқ, 2001. – 304 б.



7. Шарафиддин Али Йаздий. Зафарнома. /Authors of introduction, translation, comments and indicators A. Akhmad and H. Bobobekov, -Т.: Шарқ, 1997. – 384 б.
8. Ибн Арабшоҳ. Ажойиб ал-мақдур фи тарихи Таймур: Темур тарихида тақдир ажойиботлари. / The beginning of the word, translation from Arabic and comments prepared by U.Uvatov. K. II. –Т.: Мехнат, 1991. – 192 б.
9. Абдураззоқ Самарқандий. Матлаи саъдайн ва мажмаи баҳрайн / Persian-Tajik translation, introduction and explanation dictionaries are A. Orinboev's– Т.: Фан. 1969. – 464 б.
10. Файзиев Х. Т. Мирзо Шоҳрух ва унинг ташқи сиёсати – Т.: Наврӯз, 2016. – 132 б.
11. Manz Beatrice Forbes. The rise and rule of Tamerlane. – Cambridge University Press, 1989. – 227 p.
12. Хондамир Ғиёсиддин. Ҳабиб ус-сийар фи ахбори афроди башар / Translation from Persian, authors of the introduction– Жалил Ҳазраткулов, Исмоил Бекжонов, Изоҳлар муаллифлари – Ашраф Аҳмедов, Исмоил Бекжонов, – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2013. – 1272 б.
13. Фасих Хавафи. Муджмал-и Фасихи / Пер. предис. примеч. и указатели Д. Ю. Юсуповой. – Т.: Фан, 1980. – 346 с.