



# **HISTORICAL SOURCES INCLUDE INFORMATION ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE RULER OF SUGHD TARKHUN AND THEIR ANALYSIS**

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**Abstract:** This article presents sources and their analysis of the activities of Tarhun, one of the national leaders who fought against the invasion of the Arab Caliphate.

**Keywords:** Arabic-language sources, Tarhun, Ustrushona, Chaghaniyon, Kabodiyon, Khuttalon, Rasht, Darvaz, Badakhshan (Wakhon, Shugnan, Rushan).

**INTRODUCTION.** When assessing the activities of historical figures, an impartial approach to the period in which they lived, political conditions, social realities is required. This serves to form the right opinion of the individual in the public sphere. The study of urine, which left a worthy mark on our history, contributes to the realization of the identity of our people with a rich historical heritage. Although realities from ancient times to today find their place in scientific literature, fiction and even textbooks, what is done ahead is overwhelming. Including highlighting the life and activities of historical figures, assessing their place in historical processes, studying their achievements and drawing conclusions from their shortcomings, is important for our present day. Direct participants in the events related to the Arab invasion of this period were: Sughd ikhshids (Tarkhun, Ghurak, Panj governor Devashtich), Bukharan khudots (Bidun, Qabaj-khotun, Tughshoda), Nasaf and Kesh (Vik, Ashkand, Ixrid, Taran), Choch (Bahadur tutun, Inay tudun), Ustrushona (Satachari II, Satachari III, Karabugha, Khonqora) or not Fergana rulers (Alutar, Arslon tarkhan) we still do not have enough ideas about. It is now necessary to determine the historical place of these individuals, to indicate their position, both scientifically and ideologically.

**LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY.** To date, significant scientific works have been created on the history of Central Asia in World historiography and in our country. Serious considerations are found in some aspects of Central Asian history in these studies. It is advisable to divide them geographically and periodically into 3 groups:

- 1) literature published in foreign countries;
- 2) scientific works created during the Russian Empire and Soviet times;
- 3) studies published during the years of independence.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.** The Arab Caliphate, which settled in the 30s of the 7th century, inflicted serious casualties on the Sassanids in the Kadis and Nehawand conflicts of 636-642. The five-century (III-VII) dynasty ended after seventeen years (633-651) of occupation [1]. In 642-644, Khorasan was captured by the invaders. Arab troops rushed to occupy Movarounnahr. During this period, although Movarounnahr was a vassal of the western Turkish Khaganate, independent domestic politics consisted of states with the privilege of marching. Therefore, the powerful lands were semi-independent and united into confederacies formed from several estates. In particular, Sughd and Tokharistan were divided into



confessional estates, Choch and Ilok were divided into semi-independent estates in Khagan vassalage, and Fergana was divided into northern and southern governorates. States such as Ustrushona, Chaganiyon, Kabodiyon, Khuttalon, Rasht, Darvoz, Badakhshan (Vakhon, Shughnon, Rushon) were also administered as quasi-semi-independent estates [2]. Their rulers were internally independent and the basis of power was large lander and wealthy merchants. Even they did not consider themselves to be much centrist. In 644, Arab troops marched to the borders of Tokharistan. The internal political situation in Central Asia was studied and analyzed. The last Sassanid Yazdigird III (632-652), who had been persecuted by the Arabs, sought help from the Turkish Khagan and the Sughd King [3] through his envoys. It crossed Amudarya and joined forces in Movarounnahr – the western Turkish Khaganate, Fergana and Sughd and also recaptured Balkh from the Arabs. But Yazdigird III, knowing the Turks as a "long-standing rival", entered into negotiations with the Arabs. The Turkish Khagan was forced to abandon Balkh. This cost him Yazdigird III was killed by his own nobles in 31 Ah (652). He signed an armistice with the Arabs of Marv, who had found a retreat [4]. Marv was the first city occupied by Arabs. Having not encountered a serious obstacle at Movarounnahr, the Arab armies launched an attack on Maimurg near Nasaf, the right bank of the Amudarya, in 654. In 667, however, Chaganiyon yabgus was plundered. Rabi' ibn Ziyad, commander-in-chief of the displaced Kufa and basraites, defeated Nizak Tarkhan (Abul Khayyjoj), the governor of Badghis. The viceroy of Khorasan, Ubaydullah ibn Ziyad (672-675), took Romiton and half of Poykent in 674. The Queen of Bukhara, Qabaj Khotun (680/681-693/695), sought help from the Turkish Khagan and the Sughd King. But he surrendered to the enemy, took it upon himself to pay a large tribute and to take two thousand Bukharan camondos prisoner [5]. It seemed to eliminate the danger that had penetrated into the Queen's land. Said ibn Uthman (676-678), who was viceroy of Khorasan in 675-676, marched to Poykent, Bukhara, Samarkand and made peace on bail and compensation. The Queen of Bukhara was born in 64 Ah (683/684) to King Tarkhun of Sughd (first rule period (Ed. 680-695 yy.) must be-A.O.) to help. However, the allies retreated in the battle of Harqonrud. Queen Khotun again made a deal with the Arabs [6]. The allies lacked unity and plan. Even in the struggling local governors, hesitation was strong. For example, the Khuttal King as-Sabl (Turkic Ishbara) received assistance from the Arabs in obtaining Khuttal [7]. The Arabs made the most of his political error. Although the war against the invasion was the main goal, the Sughd King Tarkhun also made unexpected decisions in some places. At a time when the Khurosan viceroy were taking military action in the southern provinces and Khwarezm, he demanded that Musa, son of Abdullah ibn Khazim, who was the viceroy of Khurosan in 663-664, leave Sughd. Musa left Sughd and seized the town of Termez from the Thermizshahs without any resistance. Here he organized a robbery. The viceroy of Khorasan, Abu Sufra (704-705), defused the rebel Musa with the help of the Sughd King Tarkhun [8]. This was Tarkhun's political achievement in using the inter-Arab conflict to maintain Sughd. In 86 Ah, Qutayba ibn Muslim al-Bohili (705-715) became the viceroy of Khorasan. Looting marches in Movarounnahr became occupation marches. At the same time, Qutayba subdued Movarounnahr, Khurosan and Tokharistan (Balkh, Chaganiyon, Shuman), and the Chaganiyon King put the Tish on his side. Tish was later deposed from the throne of Chaganiyon by Gushtasbon, who was governor of Akharun and Schumann. But Qutayba also made peace with Gushtasbon, appointing his younger brother Salih ibn Muslim as viceroy of Termiz. Nizak Tarkhan – Abul Khayyjoj, the governor of Badghis, also signed a truce. Qutayba Poykent, on the other hand, remained surrounded by Turkish-Sughd troops during the March.



Poykent's disagreement with the defenders kept him from the inevitable Salvation. The city nobility made peace with Qutayba, "wishing peace". The occupation of the city was marked by the presence of Balkh and chagankhudot troops on the side of Qutayba, the support of the conquerors in the hope of wealth, the war on the side of the enemy against the allies of Nizak Tarkhan, the governor of Badghis, in Numushkent (Kumushkent) and Turki, Sughdi and Fergana in Romitan in 88 (706/707) [9]. Qutayba in 89 Ah (707/708) narrowly defeated the Kesh and Nasaf forces before taking Bukhara. But in the two-day battle, Qutayba, having suffered from the allies, returned to Marv and marched again to Bukhara in 90 (708/709). Tarkhun this time joined with an army led by the nephew of the eastern Turkish Khagan Qapagan (692-716), the son of Eltarish – the Prince and army commander Kultegin (Kurmaganun) (687-732) against the Arabs [10].

In Bukhara, however, local forces gathered around Vardonkhudot (708-710). In autumn 709, in lower Kharqan, the armies of 40,000 Tarkhun, Khunnak khudot and Vardon khudot Kurmaganun (Kultegin) surrounded Qutayba between the villages of Tarob, Khunbun and Romitan. But Qutayba used a tried and tested tactical method against the allies – a ruse-to raise suspicion against the eastern Turks in Sughd ikhshid Tarkhun. Tarkhun abandoned the battlefield [11]. In doing so, he was betrayed by the holy alliance. The battle was decided in favor of the Arabs. When Kultegin returned, Tarkhun signed an armistice with Qutayba. This was his political mistake. Therefore, the Sughd administration and the council of elders accused him of treason. Having fought tirelessly with the enemy for many years, Tarkhun committed suicide, unable to bear such a stigma. The council of elders appointed Tarkhun's younger brother Ghurak as ikhshid to Sughd [12]. Qutayba, on the other hand, captured the Afrigi Khwarezmshah land of Khwarezm in 93 Ah (711/712) and continued his march again to Samarkand, the capital of Sughd. Now the sughdians, led by the new ruler Ghurak, began to fight the invasion with their allies (turkash, chochlians, ferganians). But at this time there was no consensus in the Sughd Center. When Tarkhun died, his supporters united around the patron of Tarkhun's children, Devashtich, the governor of the Panch region, who was the "pretender" to the throne of Sughd. The internal conflict between Ghurak and Devashtich came into the hands of the Arab conquerors [13].

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, the Arab invasion seriously tested the people of Movarounnahr. Unlike the earlier Khurosan viceroy, Qutayba combined military action into a single objective, the invasion. Local forces in particular, Tarkhun and their allies did not carry out a planned fight against the enemy. There were specific objective and subjective reasons for this. First there Qutayba made good use of the political disunity between the major estates in Movarounnahr (Sughd, Khorezm, Choch, Fergana, Ustrushona) and the petty estates. The Turkish khagans and local governorates were able to stir up mutual distrust by throwing discord between them. In addition, the local troops did not have the experience of fighting a long war. Arab troops with this experience were foiled from both the arms and the cunning path. The hesitation of some governors (Kesh, Nasaf, Khwarazm) also ensured the success of the conquerors. It is impossible to give a one-sided assessment of the person of Tarkhun in these processes. Despite his long years (680-695 / 700-710) in control of the land, Tarkhun was unable to become a military commander, a strong strategist and tactician. He was mistaken in assessing the situation in some cases. It did not fulfill its diplomatic capabilities.

Nevertheless, as a major statesman – ruler of Sughd, he fought for more than twenty years against the Arab invasion. His goal was to secure the peace of his country Sughd and the

entire Movarounnahr through armistice diplomacy. The resistance movement, most notably initiated by Tarkhun, was continued for another decade by other local rulers (Ghurak, Ashkand, Sulukhan, Alutar). It must be recognized.

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