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## **The role of Jizzakh oasis in the socio-political life of Bukhara Emirate**

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**Abstract:** In this article, the author tried to provide some new information about the history of the country by analyzing the written sources related to the place of the Jizzakh oasis in the social and political life of the Bukhara Emirate. He gave some conclusions by analyzing scientific articles and monographs of various authors who conducted research on the role of the Jizzakh oasis in the neighboring regions. Based on these conclusions, we can have a number of important information about the history of region.

**Keywords:**Jizzakh,Zarafshon, Khiva, Kokan, Bukhara, Daniyolbi, Ataliq, Devonbegi, Fazilbi, Zomin, Yom, Oratepa, Peshagor

### **Introduction**

In the first half of the 19th century, the Bukhara, Khiva, and Kokan khanates existed in our region, and the history of these governments dates back to the distant past. Jizzakh oasis is located in the central regions of our country and is one of the ancient settlements with a unique history. During this period, the ancient oasis of Jizzakh was a point of conflict between the Khanates of Bukhara and the Kokan khanate, and served as a gate for both rulers. The structure of the administrative region of the Jizzakh province, formed in this area, was located in the valley of the middle course of the Sangzor river. According to various authors, the total area of the reserve was 25-30 km [1]. After the borders of the Jizzakh province in the Middle Ages,

Ravot village, Uvob gorge, Karatog and Morguzar mountains from the south, Ilono'tti gorge from the west and southwest, It is bordered by Nurota ridges to the north and east by Mirzachol. Ilono'tti Gorge has been considered a very important strategic area for Jizzakh and Samarkand since ancient times. The area around the Sangzor River is extremely suitable for agriculture and horticulture, and the nomadic and semi-nomadic people also considered the Turkestan, Morguzar, Nuroto mountain ranges and the streams and valleys formed by them as excellent breeding grounds for their livestock. Located at the junction of almost all caravan routes through Central Asia, Jizzakh has witnessed many tragic events in history. It is these factors that made this ancient oasis strategically important at all times and was the focus of attention of the Bukhara and Kokand khanates. Especially during the Mangit dynasty, which came to power in Bukhara as a result of the crisis of the Ashtarkhanid dynasty, this point was clearly visible in the political relations of the Bukhara Emirate and the Kokan khanate. For example, the political relations of these two countries have been volatile and have been in almost constant wars. In particular, during the rule of Bukhara Emir Nasrullah Khan and Kokan Khan Muhammad Alikhan, such mutual disagreements intensified. There are a total of 26 settlements in the territory of the emirate, where the population lived mainly in a sedentary, semi-nomadic, and partly nomadic way of life. In the first half of the 19th century, the rulers of the Mangit dynasty, who won the mutual wars, reached the border of the Bukhara emirate from the left bank of the Amudarya to the Syrdarya in the south, to the border of the Kazakh Juze in the north, to the Pamir mountains in the east, and to the Khiva Khanate in the west. In such territorial wars, the ancient oasis of Jizzakh and the strategically important Oratepa and Zomin fortresses in its surroundings were also taken over by the Bukhara Emirate. Various authors who lived at that time give their information about such conflicts, wars and their details.

#### **- Analysis of literature on the topic (Literature review)**

In particular, according to one such historian Muhammad Hakim Khan Tora, in 1828-1829, Amir Nasrullah called the governor of Oratepa, Jizzakh, and Zamin regions, Muhammad Rahim Devonbegi, to Bukhara and offered him peace [2]. According to the truce, Muhammadrahim Devonbegi will be given the condition of vacating the Jizzakh fortress after twenty days, and

Amir Nasrullah will provide assistance if he invades the Kokan Khan region in return. However, the residents of the Jizzakh Bey resisted the conditions agreed upon in the peace. As a result, Muhammad Rahim Devanbegi, who was considered the bey of the city, sent back the ambassador of Bukhara, Gozibek Mirokhur[3]. In his place, Mangit Hakim will be forced to re-appoint the dodhoh [4]. He appointed Ataliqbek, who agrees with this dodoh, to the position of manager of Oratepa. After such situations, it is mentioned in the sources that Ibrahimbi, Darveshbek, Niyozguli chief sent an army of 600 people in order to protect Oratepa, which was ruled by Baba Dodhoh and Ishaq Devonbegi, the children of Muhammadrahim Devonbegi, from Kokan Khan Muhammad Alikhan. However, Kokan Khan Muhammad Alikhan occupied the fortresses of Oratepa, Yom, and Zomin [5] no matter how much they resisted, and appointed Shah Provonachi as the governor of Oratepa. Five months later, the governor of Urmetan Castle - his brother Muhammad Sadiqbek - became the opposition. After an eight-day siege, a truce was concluded, Urmetan was occupied, and Muhammad Rahim Dewanbegi took his brother Muhammad Sadiq prisoner and sent him to Jizzakh. But he turns the soldiers into supporters and takes over the power of Jizzakh. After learning about these events, Muhammadrahim Devonbegi went to Bukhara to meet Amir Nasrullah and asked him for help. Three months later, they besieged Jizzakh. After ten days of resistance, a truce is soon concluded. Muhammad Sadiqbek goes to Shahrissabz. Amir Nasrullo Niyaz killed Toxaba and Nurmuhammad in the mouth of the cannon, and instead of giving the fortress to Muhammadrahim Devonbegi, he appointed Hakim Dodhokh as governor. In this way, Jizzakh will be included in the Bukhara Emirate. Jizzakh, O'ratepa, and Zomin provinces had their own administration that existed from the beginning of the 18th century until it was occupied by the Russian Empire in 1866. These regions were governed by independent governors from the Uzbek clan. The history of the Jizzakh province was thoroughly studied by A. Pardaev based on source data, and its socio-political, administrative management, economic and cultural aspects were analyzed [6]. Oratepa hokimiyat was studied in depth by Mukhtorov [7]. It has been noted by the scientist that the administrative procedures of the state system of the Bukhara Emirate, and partly of the Kokand Khanate have had an effect on the management of these regions [8]. Jizzakh served as a unique gate for the Bukhara Emirate, while Oratepa served as a gate for the Kokan Khanate. Adjacent areas between the two khanates - Khojand, Jizzakh and Hisar - were independently managed by

hundred Uzbek clans [9]. In Jizzakh, Zomin, Oratepa, which have been studied to some extent by historians, rulers from the hundred Uzbek clans were in power, and they were called "hokim" by the Arabic term. Management power was decided on the basis of succession. This order was broken only when the administration was taken over by a neighboring region. But, in many cases, the candidate recommended to replace the new governor was appointed only after the leaders of the Yuz clan expressed their interests[10]. Also, according to the decisions of the rulers of the Bukhara and Kokan parties in different periods, those who were able to receive this position were called by the titles of biy, bek, ataliq, qushbegi and other positions. The rights of governors appointed by emirs and khans were not limited, and this situation was explained firstly by the distance of these regions from Kokand and Bukhara[11], and secondly by the desire of the appointed governors to manage independently[12]. During the period of independent hokimality in Jizzakh, Zomin and Oratepa, the hokim issued decisions and laws himself, and heralds announced on city streets, bazaars and villages. According to the decision of the rulers of the Bukhara and Kokan parties in different periods, those who were able to receive this position were named biy, bek, ataliq, qushbegi and other positions. The rights of governors appointed by emirs and khans were not limited, and this situation was explained firstly by the distance of these regions from Kokand and Bukhara[11], and secondly by the desire of the appointed governors to manage independently[12]. During the period of independent hokimality in Jizzakh, Zomin and Oratepa, the hokim issued decisions and laws himself, and heralds announced on city streets, bazaars and villages. According to the decision of the rulers of the Bukhara and Kokan parties in different periods, those who were able to receive this position were named biy, bek, ataliq, qushbegi and other positions. The rights of governors appointed by emirs and khans were not limited, and this situation was explained firstly by the distance of these regions from Kokand and Bukhara[11], and secondly by the desire of the appointed governors to manage independently[12].

## Research Methodology (Research Methodology)

The mayor determined the type and amount of taxes and duties based on the characteristics of his local administration. Hokims were responsible for appointing and releasing positions for local government. Even solving the issues of war and peace, making peace and agreements with other rulers also came under their authority. In some cases, a meeting was called to find out the opinion of subordinates in finding a solution to important issues. Majlis (council) had limited rights and did not have a permanent composition. The Council was convened by the governor in special, urgent, complex situations a local researcher who studied Oratepa administration. According to Alibekov, at the beginning of the 19th century, governor Mahmud Khan proposed to change the direction of Bukhara to Kokhan, religious leaders, military commanders, summons palace officials and influential representatives of villages to the council[13]. In the above situation, the role of the Council in the internal and external policy of Oratepa hokimity can be seen in the unanimous approval and support of the hokim's proposal. In the Kokan khanate, the composition of the council headed by the mingbashi and the activities of the Oratepa hokimity council are fundamentally different [14]. Such circumstances were typical for the Jizzakh Bey, which is a neighbor of Oratepa. In the administrative territory of Jizzakh, Zomin, Guzor, Karshi, Oratepa administrations, but also in all populated areas of Bukhara Emirate, the administrative-management system had the same influence. Relatives and close relatives of the governor were appointed viceroys in the regions dependent on him. In the 60s of the 19th century, Bektoshbek, the son of the governor of Oratepa, was appointed governor of Zomin, or the fact that representatives of the same dynasty came to power in the Jizzakh governorate can be the proof of our opinion. Yavorsky, a Russian tourist who visited Bukhara in the 70s of the 19th century, writes: "In Bukhara, every bek considers himself the sole owner of the territory. Each bek had his own palace, which was a little smaller and with fewer positions and duties[15]".

The services of religious scholars were also great in the transfer of the Jizzakh oasis to the Bukhara Emirate. It is appropriate to indicate the question of who owns the fortresses of Jizzakh, Peshagor, Zomin, Yom, Oratepa, and Khojand. For example, until this time, Fazilbi's descendants had been ruling the two provinces independently, making compromises with the

Khans of Bukhara and Kokand, and had not allowed a direct conflict between the two. This situation ended with the death of Muhammadrahim Devonbegi. In the book "History of Ferghana": "There was a dispute between Mushori Ilaykh Muhammad Alikhan Khoqand and Bukhara about the fortress named Lashghar with Nasrullah Bahadir, the Amir of Bukhara, and the Amir was rewarded for this, and Muhammad Alikhan took his father's mankukha. Maybe he said the haraam is halal. He became a disbeliever, introduced several heresies, and was being persecuted, he was coming to Khoqand" [16]. Sayyid Mansur Alimi's work "Bukhara - the Cradle of Turkestan" also mentions the following information: "Amir Nasrullah attacked Kokan Khanate in 1248 Hijri and occupied Jizzakh, Oratepa, Khojand[17]". We can see that the Khans of Bukhara and Qoqon, who placed a great emphasis on the territories of Jizzakh, Zomin, and Oratepa, constantly fought for these territories. According to the historian Muhammad Hakim Khan Tora, Khan of Kokan Muhammad Ali Khan, who started campaigning against Bukhara, came to Peshaghar[18], repaired the fortress, appointed Gadoyboy, the son of a stormtrooper, and was returning to Kokhan with 400 soldiers, when 800 soldiers of the emir of Bukhara attacked him in the village of Peshaghar. As a result, the Khan barely escaped with his 9 soldiers. After such a situation, the morale of the Kokan soldiers drops, mutual confusion begins [19]. Amir Nasrullah took advantage of the situation and besieged the Peshagar fortress in August 1840. After an eight-day siege, a truce was made between the two sides, and Gadoyboy went to Kokan. Amir Nasrullah will return after destroying the fortress. The war for this fortress was of great importance for Bukhara and laid the ground for further campaigns. Amir Nasrullah has another special position in the oasis, Zamin, Yom, O'ratepa, After taking over the fortresses of Khojand, he turned Jizzakh into a base for his soldiers. At the beginning of September 1840, Amir Nasrullah Khan's 60,000 army was prepared for battle in Jizzakh. According to Muhammad Hakim Khan Tora in his work "Muntahab al-Tawarikh", the Emirate army went to the Yom fortress and besieged it. At this time, Ishaqbek Devanbegi ibn Mahmudbi was the governor of Yom fortress and fought three days of resistance. "For three days," writes the historian Muhammad Hakim Khan Tora, "he waged such a war against Nasrullah, the lion of the field of heroism, that ninety-two Uzbeks bit the finger of surprise and praised in one voice[20]". At the beginning of September 1840, Amir Nasrullah Khan's 60,000 army was prepared for battle in Jizzakh. According to Muhammad Hakim Khan Tora in his work "Muntahab al-

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#### **4. Conclusions:**

In the end, Ishaqbek Devanbegi was captured and executed. After that, Amir Nasrullah Khan paid attention to the castles of Zamin and Savat. Thus, Zomin, Yom, Oratepa, Savot will be included in the Bukhara Emirate. Thus, the death of Muhammadrahim Devonbegi, the last descendant of Fazilbi, raised the issue of ownership for the fortresses of Zomin, Yom, Peshagor, Savod, along with Jizzakh, Oratepa, which have been of great importance in the political relations of the Bukhara Emirate and the Kokan Khanate. These territories, which became part of the Bukhara government, occupied an important place in its social and political life. Adjacent areas of Bukhara and Kokan khanates have been of geopolitical importance since ancient times as important branches of the caravan route passed. The ethnic history of the Uzbek people is directly related to the history of this region despite political boundaries.

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