



Jonibek Sultan - The First Governor of Shaibani of Ferghana Valley

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the first governor of Shaibani in the Fergana Valley based on historical sources and literature.

Keywords:

Fergana Valley, Sheibaniykan, Janibek Sultan, "Baburname", "Tarikhi Rashidi", "Musakhhir al-Bilod", Ahsi, Khojand.

In 1504, the Ferghana Valley was conquered by Shaibani Khan's troops. Shaibani Khan gave the Fergana valley as a gift to Jonibek from the sultans who participated in this campaign. Muhammadyar ibn Arab Qatagan recorded that Andijan was handed over to Sultan Mahmudshah, and Akhsi was handed over to Jonibek Sultan in his work "Musaxhir al-bilad" [6:91]. But among the historians who narrated these events, Muhammad Salih, Hafiz Tanish Bukhari and Haydar mirzas state that the entire Ferghana Valley was given to Jonibek Sultan [5:243, 10:57, 4:245]. Muhammad Salih's "Shaybaniname" contains detailed information about the march to Fergana in 1504 and the sultans and great begs who participated in it, but Mahmudshah Sultan is not mentioned. Also, when Haydar Mirza narrated information about the life of the Mongol prince Sultan Said Khan, it was noted that in 1508, the governor of Andijan was Khoji Ali Baha, who was subordinate to Jonibek Sultan, who ruled the valley with Aksini as his residence. There is no information about Khoji Ali Bahadir in the works of Muhammad Salih, Hafiz Tanish Bukhari, Muhammadyar ibn Arab Qatagan. There are no documents related to the name of

Khoji Ali Bahadir in the "Collection of Labels" published by A. Juvonmardiev, which provides information about the economic life of the Fergana Valley in the 16th-19th centuries. Only Haidar Mirza writes about him as follows in his work "History of Rashidi": "When Sultan Said Khan was forced to come to Andijan, Fergana region was in the hands of Sultan Jonibek. Jonibek Sultan gave Andijan to a man named Khoja Ali Bahadir, who was one of Shahibek Khan's trusted men and held the position of father in his presence" [4:332]. It can be seen from the above information that Khoja Ali Bahadir was one of the people close to Shaibani Khan. After Shaibani Khan Mahmudshah Sultan, he did not hand over Andijan completely to Jonibek Sultan, but appointed his man Khoja Ali Bahadir there. An example of this is that although Khoja Ali Bahadir Jonibek obeyed the sultan, his relationship with him was not so good.

Based on information from historical sources, we can say that Mahmudshah mentioned in "Musahhir al-bilat" may be one of the officials appointed as governor of Andijan subordinate to Sultan Jonibek. But his rule in Andijan did not last until 1508. Because, as we said above, this year Andijan Haji Ali Bahadir

was in hand. In the "Collection of Labels" published by A. Juvonmardiev about the Ferghana Valley, there is information about the label given to Fazil Ali in the Akhsikent region in the name of "Muzafariddin Sultan Mahmudshah Bahadir" [2:76]. A. Juvonmardiev "Muzafariddin is Sultan Mahmudshah Bahadir" It was noted that Sultan Mahmud Khan was the son of Yunus Khan, who was the khan of Mongolia in 1462-1487 and took control of Tashkent in 1485-1487. Sultan Mahmud Khan ruled as the Khan of Tashkent in 1487-1503. It is known that he conducted raids in the valley in 1502-1503 in order to subjugate Ferghana. In our opinion, there is a mistake in the comment given by A. Juvonmardiev. The given document does not belong to Sultan Mahmud Khan. Firstly, the suffix "shah" was not usually added to the name of the Mongol khans. Secondly, in 1508-1509, it is impossible that this person was Mahmudshah Sultan, the governor of Andijan. Because it is illogical for a citizen of Akhsi region to be given a document by Mahmudshah Sultan, the governor of Andijan, and not Jonibek Sultan, who is in charge of this region.

From the above, it can be concluded that Shaibani Khan entrusted the governorship of the Ferghana Valley to Jonibek Sultan. That is, Jonibek found it necessary to keep the Fergona valley under the sole control of the sultan without dividing it into two.

We can note that all regions of the Fergana Valley were subordinated to Jonibek Sultan. However, there is no specific information about the administrative status of the city of Khojand and its surroundings located in the western part of the valley. Because the city of Khojand was conquered by Shaibani Khan in 1503 and separated from Ferghana Valley. Fazlullah ibn Rozibekhan in his work "Mehmonnomai Bukhara" states that during Shaybani Khan's campaign against the Kazakhs in 1509, Sevinchhoja Khan from Tashkent, Jonibek from Ferghana, as well as the emirs of Khojand and Shahrukhiya joined the army with their soldiers [9:88]. Among the sultans who participated in this campaign, the emirs of Khojand and Shahrukhiya are mentioned separately, which means that these

regions were administrative units directly subordinated to the central authority. Based on this, it can be concluded that Jonibek, the governor of Fergana region of Khojand region, was not under the authority of the sultan.

During the reign of Jonibek Sultan, the administrative center of the Ferghana Valley was the city of Akhsi. The following factors may have influenced this.

First, in 1504, in the battles between Ahmad Tanbal and Shaibani Khan's troops, the city of Andijan suffered heavy losses. Because the siege lasted more than 40 days, according to Haidar Mirza. As a result of this, the fortress and the city's population suffered a lot of damage. Muhammad Salih also tells in "Shaybaniinoma" that the city of Andijan and its surroundings were severely looted. The information in this context is also given in the work "Tawarihi guzida - Nusratnama" [8:142]. Historian scientist S. Jalilov also noted that the city arch was demolished after this battle [7:72]. Therefore, Jonibek Sultan may not have preferred to stay in Andijan.

Secondly, the city of Akhsi was the most strongly defended city of the valley during the Timurid period. Historians Hafizi Abru and Abdurazzaq Samarkandi, when they told about the conquest of the city of Akhsi by the troops of Mirzo Ulugbek, noted that this fortress was the best protected fortress in the valley [11:57, 1:255]. Also, Babur Mirza, speaking about the city of Akhsi, did not point out without reason that "Fergana does not have such a fortified fortress" [3:8].

Thirdly, the position of Jonibek sultan in Akhsi was also an obstacle for the Mongols who could invade from the north. At one time, Umarshaikh Mirza settled in Akhsi, not Andijan, for the same reason.

As it can be seen from the above, Jonibek Sultan was the first governor of the Fergana Valley during the Shaibani period. All regions of the valley except Khojand region were under his control. The cities of Andijan, Margilon, and Osh were governed by officials subordinate to Sultan Jonibek.

But Jonibek Sultan's rule in the Ferghana Valley did not last long. According to historical sources, Shaibani Khan was not satisfied with

the results of his campaign against the Kazakhs in 1509. The reason for the lack of success in this campaign was that the sultans were not sufficiently subordinated to the central authority. For this reason, Shaybani tried to lower the status of sultans by changing the favors given to them. In particular, Sultan Jonibek was given the Mionkol property and he was deprived of the Fergana court.

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