



## FORMATION OF THE STATES OF CENTRAL ASIA IN THE MIDDLE AGES

**Muydinov Mukhammadali**

*Faculty of History of Fergana State University*

*3rd year student*

**Annotation:** *While studying the history of our country, we should also have information about the countries that have their place in it. In the Middle Ages, different countries and dynasties ruled our country. Formation of the states of Central Asia in the Middle Ages is also considered a very important period.*

**Keywords:** *The Ephtalite , Turkic Khaganate , Syr Darya and the Amu Darya , Khorezmians*

**Enter :**In the 5th century, Central Asia was captured by nomads - Ephtalites. The Ephtalite state existed for about a century - from the middle of the 5th century to the middle of the 6th century. The main feature of the Ephtalite period is the emergence of feudal relations. But the remnants of primitive communities are still preserved. In the history of the development of feudal relations on the territory of Central Asia, two stages can be conditionally distinguished: earlier the Middle Ages ( 5th - 8th centuries AD); the developed Middle Ages ( the 10th century to the beginning of the emergence of new production relations in the 11th century ).

Presumably, between 563 - 567 years, the Eftalite state was defeated by another nomadic people - the Turks, united in the Turkic Khaganate, which was created by nomadic tribes who lived in the 1st century AD. e. in Altai. The Chinese called these tribes tukuso, later this word became pronounced as "Turk-sot" (Turks), meaning "strong strong".

Having destroyed the state of the Hephthalites, the Turks occupied the entire territory between the Syr Darya and the Amu Darya. But due to constant internecine wars, the huge Turkic state splits into two parts - the Eastern Turkic and Western Turkic Khaganates.

The Turks made a significant contribution to the development of the economy and culture of the Sogdians, Khorezmians and other peoples. The economic upsurge that began under the Ephtalites continued under the Turks. By the 6th century, the first signs of feudal dependence appeared in Central Asia. The Turkic Khaganate played a major role in the development of feudal relations, the beginnings of which were observed in the Ephtalite state.

In the second half of the 7th century, the incessant raids of the Arabs on Central Asia began. They called the region beyond the Amu Darya River Maveraunnahr (located across the river) and in their sermons they claimed that the Prophet Muhammad himself declared the need to conquer Maveraunnahr.

In 712, after a month-long siege, the capital Samarkand was taken. The city was destroyed and burned. The Arabs began to introduce Islam by force of arms. Almost all literature in Sogdian, Khorezmian and other languages was destroyed. Ministers of the local religion, artists, literature, scientists were killed. But the most far-sighted of the Arab



governors well understood that the will of the peoples of Central Asia would not be broken only by force. And there were confirmations of that. So in 720-722 an uprising broke out in Sogdiana. Especially large was the one that captured the valleys of Zarafshan and Kashka Darya in the 70s of the 7th century under the leadership of Mukanna. Having defeated the uprising, the Arabs softened the forms of government, began to avoid violence where possible, and exempted those who converted to Islam from taxes.

The inclusion of Central Asia in the Arab Caliphate also had positive consequences: the development of feudal relations accelerated, the formation of a centralized state began, which led to the widespread development of contacts between the peoples of Central Asia.

The creators of the first centralized state in Maverannakhr were the Samanids, the heirs of the Arab ruler of Khorasan Tahir ibn Hussein.

In 900, Ismail Samani created a strong state for the first time after the Arab conquest, uniting the entire Maverannakhr around Bukhara, annexing the northeastern region of Iran and the territory of modern Afghanistan.

Under the Samanids, a clear system of state administration developed. The emir was at the head of the state. Cities flourish and strengthen: Khiva, Bukhara, Samarkand, Margilan and others. However, as a result of court strife and rebellions, the Samanid state weakened and in 992, under the onslaught of the Turkic Karakhanid tribes, fell.

Thus, by the beginning of the 11th century, all power in Maverannakhr passed into the hands of the Karakhanid dynasty. Under the Karakhanids, the system of centralized state administration collapsed. They created a specific system of governing the country. The Karakhanid state was divided into separate parts - destinies, headed by ilek - khans, members of the Karakhanid house. Under the Karakhanids in the XI - XII centuries . feudal relations in Central Asia made significant progress in their development.

During the reign of the Samanids and Karakhanids, the cultural life of the peoples of Central Asia reached a significant flourishing. During this period, great scientists - encyclopedists and poets lived and worked: Rudaki, Dakiki, Firdowsi, Abu Ali ibn Sino (Avicenna), al-Khorezmi, al-Ferghani, Abu Reykhan Beruni and others.

In the same period, in the 11th - 12th centuries, the formation of the Turkic-speaking people, which received in the 15th - 16th centuries , was completed . name - Uzbeks.

By the beginning of the 12th century, Khorezm rises, which in the 10th century was part of the Samanid state. At the turn of the 10th and 11th centuries , during the division of the Samanid state, Khorezm managed to maintain its independence and did not enter either the Karakhanid or any other state.

At the end of the 12th century, Khorezm was a territorially large state: in the northwest it reached the Volga, in the southeast it included most of Iran, Afghanistan and Northern India. The development of crafts in the cities and trade with the steppe and distant countries testified to his high culture and wealth. Khorezm became the largest center of international trade. Merchants from the Volga region, India, Iran came here, from here trade caravans went to the Middle East, East Turkestan and China. From Urgench, the capital of Khorezm, there were routes to Mongolia, through the Polovtsian steppes - and to Saksin (a port city at the mouth of the Volga), to the Russian principalities and to Europe.



Khorezm at the beginning of the 13th century was a powerful medieval state in Western and Central Asia.

At that time, when the unification of peoples into a single state was going on in Central Asia, the unification of tribes under the rule of Genghis Khan was being completed in Mongolia. By the beginning of the XIII century, the nomadic medieval state of the Mongols reached its power.

In 1219 Genghis Khan's troops entered the territory of Central Asia near Otrar. Later, during 1219-1221, the entire territory of modern Uzbekistan and Central Asia was captured. On the conquered lands, the Mongols introduced a cruel regime and took people into captivity. The peoples of Central Asia heroically resisted the Mongol invasion.

In the 40s of the 14th century, the Chagatai ulus, which included the territory of Central Asia, split into two parts - Mogolistan (East Turkestan and Semirechye) and Maverannahr. At this time, A. Temur came to power. In 1370, he proclaimed himself the sovereign of Maverannahr. A. Temur ruled for 35 years (1370-1405). He created a huge empire from the Indus and the Ganges to the Syrdarya and Zaravshan, from the Tien Shan to the Bosphorus. More details about the period of struggle of the peoples of Central Asia against the Mongols and the reign of A. Temur will be discussed below.

The formation of the statehood of the peoples of Central Asia in the XV - XVI centuries took place in difficult conditions. Internecine wars gave way to fierce raids, the population of the conquered territories was destroyed and exploited with incredible cruelty, cities and fortresses, temples and palaces, ancient cultural monuments were destroyed, states were created and disintegrated.

After the death of A. Temur, the internecine struggle for power between the descendants lasted five years. It ended with the victory of the son of A. Temur - Shahrukh (1409 - 1447), who chose Herat as his capital. Although Shahrukh was considered the head of a single Temur state, in fact it consisted of two states: one - with its center in Herat, the capital of Khorasan, the other - with its center in Samarkand, the capital of A. Temur's state.

In Samarkand, the son of Shahrukh, the grandson of A. Temur, Muhamad Taragay (Ulugbek, which means "great khan") became the ruler. For forty years (from 1409 - 1449) Ulugbek ruled the country. During his reign, Maverannahr, especially the capital, experienced a great cultural flourishing. The wars waged by Ulugbek were mainly defensive in nature. Ulugbek was not only a statesman, but also a great scientist, especially in the field of astronomy. He created an observatory in Samarkand to study the starry sky and an astronomical catalog known as "Ulugbek's Star Tables". The scientific achievements of the astronomical school of Ulugbek had a huge impact on the development of science of the peoples of the West and East, including the development of science in India and China.

On October 27, 1449, Ulugbek was killed near Samarkand. Internecine strife began.

**Discussion :** The state association of the Uzbeks, who later received the name of the state of nomadic Uzbeks, occurred at the end of the 15th century and is associated with the name of Abdulkhair - Sheibani, who united the tribes of nomadic Uzbeks who inhabited the space between the foothills of the Urals, the lower reaches of the Syr Darya and the Aral Sea basin.



In 1510, near Mevra, the troops of Sheibani Khan were defeated by the troops of the Iranian Shah Ismail I, and he himself was killed. But his descendants ruled in Central Asia for another 100 years.

The Sheibanid state was divided into separate regions (vilayets), which were headed by the sons of Sheibani - khan and the heads of nomadic tribes - bai. The creation of a specific control system was erroneous, because internecine war broke out between the sultans and khans, which greatly weakened the young Uzbek state, splitting it into a number of small states. And only under Abdullah Khan (1557-1598) another attempt was made to create a single state. Under him, Bukhara becomes an economic and cultural center. Abdullah Khan undertakes a number of military campaigns against Samarkand, Tashkent, Ferghana, Karshi, Mevr, Gissar. By the end of his reign, the entire Maverannahr was again under the rule of one ruler.

By the end of the reign of Abdullah Khan, feudal strife intensified. Abdullah Khan himself and his son Abdumumin became the victims. With the death of the latter, the hundred-year rule of the Sheibanid dynasty in Maverannahr ended.

In 1598, there was a change of power in the territory of Maverannahr. The Sheibanid dynasty was replaced by the second Uzbek dynasty - Ashtarkhan, which ruled for more than a century and a half. The reign of this dynasty is characterized by an exacerbation of feudal civil strife. Neither the restructuring of the government apparatus, nor the reorganization of the army, nor the tightening of laws could prevent this process. The strife reached such proportions that it seemed, according to historians, as if "the whole territory was given over to destruction and plunder," and the population left their places.

Under the last ruler of the Ashtarkhanid dynasty, Abdulfayz Khan (1711-1747), the central government finally loses its significance, and the khanate breaks up into separate regions. By the end of the 18th century, the three Central Asian khanates - Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand - were being strengthened.

The center of the Bukhara Khanate (Emirate) was the valley of the Zarafshan River with the main cities of Samarkand and Bukhara, the capital of the Khanate. The Khanate of Bukhara was a medieval monarchy headed by an emir. The Muslim clergy played an important role in the khanate. In his hands was the judiciary, the population of the khanate from settled and nomadic inhabitants. They were mainly descendants of numerous Uzbek tribes and Tajiks.

In the second half of the XVIII century, the Khiva Khanate was located on the territory of the present Khorezm region, Karakalpakstan and the northern regions of Turkmenistan. The main part of its population was made up of various tribes of Uzbeks, descendants of the ancient Khorezm population. In the second half of the 18th century, endless internecine wars led to a crisis of khan power, which passed into the hands of the Kungrad dynasty, which lasted until 1820.

In 1720, the Kokand Khanate was formed in the Ferghana Valley with its capital in Kokand. At the end of the 18th - beginning of the 19th centuries, the Kokand khans significantly expanded their possessions by annexing Tashkent, Turkestan, Ura-Tyube, Khojent and adjacent areas. Fortresses and cities were built in the occupied territories:



Andijan, Namangan, Margilan and others. The population of the Kokand Khanate was diverse in ethnic composition, but mostly they were Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kyrgyz and Kazakhs.

**Summary:** Throughout the entire period of existence of the Central Asian khanates, internecine wars took place on their territory, they were accompanied by barbaric devastation, robberies, and greatly undermined economic and cultural life. Unbearable oppression forced the population to rise in revolt against the oppressors. Especially large uprisings took place in Tashkent - 1612-1613, in Bukhara - 1709, Samarkand - 1714-1720. The uprisings weakened and were one of the reasons for the decline of the khanate and the enslavement of the people.

Thus, in spite of everything, in the 5th - 19th centuries in Central Asia there was a process of formation of the statehood of the peoples living on its territory.

#### REFERENCES USED:

1. Sh.Karimov. Homeland history. Eastern publishing house. Tashkent. 2010.
2. Muhammad Haydar Mirza "History of Rashidi" T. Sharq, 2010
3. Azamat Ziya "History of Uzbek statehood" From the earliest times to the Russian invasion. T. East, 2000.
5. Dadaboev XV History of Military Art. // - T.: 2013.
6. R.Shamsutddinov, Sh.Karimov. Homeland history. Eastern publishing house. Tashkent. 2010.