

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN MOVAROUNNAHR ON THE EVE OF THE INVASION OF THE ARAB CALIPHATE

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Anotation

Relationships of western Turkish Khanate with independent oasis states of Movarounnahr. Military marches of Arab Caliphate to Movarounnahr. Military marches of independent oasis of Movarounnahr to Arabian Caliphate. Invasion of Arab Caliphate to Movarounnahr

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Introduction

It is obvious historically that the Arab Caliphate was a major medieval country and a distributor of its own culture. Originally based on the Islamic faith in the Arabic Peninsula and adjacent territories, later it became a very large state as a result of invasions. It united the territories under its authority in Europe to Spain, in Asia to Molton. As can be seen from the large boundaries above, the territories of Central Asia were also occupied by the Arabs. It is known that Central Asian territories of Movarounnahr were previously occupied by the Turkish Khanate, which was part of the Western Turkish Khanate. The next problem is to illustrate the political situation in these areas before military march of Arab caliphate in Movarounnahr.

During this period, the Sogdian confederation, which politically united the Zarafshan and Kashkadarya oases and the adjacent territories, was completely independent of the Western Turkish Khanate. At that time, the Turkish khans could not interfere in the internal affairs of the confederation as a result of internal conflicts. During the reign of Ashina Misha (658-662), such protests intensified and the Khaganate became embroiled in internal strife, and its vassals were unable to interfere in its internal affairs.

The Sogdian confederation remained loyal to the khanate during (660-680), despite the instability of the internal situation in the khanate. Moreover, at the time when the political process was intensifying, it was not in the interest of the Sogd confederation and other independent states within the confederation to seek other refuge. Frequent changes in the Western Khanate dynasty reduced the centralized state capacity of the Western Turks, resulting in a weakening of control over the political situation. That was a factor that accelerated the Arabs' march to Central Asia. This gave rise to a number of factors that led to

the crisis of the official Turkish local khanate and in practice the independent local governors.

At a time when the Khorasan governors were conducting military operations in the southern provinces and Khorezm, the Sogdian king, Tarhun, the Khorasan governor in 64-72 (683-692) demanded that the rebel Musa, the son of Abdullah ibn Hazm, to leave Sogd. Tarhun gave him a chance to leave the country. But Musa came to Termez and took the country from Termez Shah. Although he learned of this, the Turkish ruler chose not to fight with Musa. This allowed Musa to plunder around Termez in 689-704. His disobedience was not pleasant for the Khorasan governors either. So they succeeded in defeating the rebel Musa with the help of Tarhun. Thus the Arabs escaped the rebellious Musa and had the opportunity for further marches, while Tarhun's aim was to prevent the Arabs from entering Sogdiana by taking advantage of inter-arab conflicts.

During the marches of the Arab armies in the late 7th and early 8th centuries, they encountered not only the Turks of Balkhs and Baghdis, the inhabitants of Sogd, Bukhara, Chach and Fergana, but also at the beginning of the 8th century it also came into conflict with the Qarluqs, who lived densely in the provinces of Tokharistan and Balkh. These new forces further strengthened the Turkish-Sogdian alliance in the fight against the Arab invasion. At the same time Qutayba invaded Movarounnahr and in 86 (705) conquered all of Khorasan and Tokharistan (Balkh, Chaghaniyan, Shuman). His success was also due to the transition of the Chaghanian king Tish to the Arab side. Although the governor of Akharun and Shuman, Gushtasban, dethroned Tish from the throne of Chaghanian, Qutayba made peace with him and appointed his brother Solih ibn Muslim as his governor in Termez.

In 89 (707-708), Qutayba, on the orders of Hajjaj ibn Yusuf planned to seize the lands of Vardona, Romitan and Sogd cutting off the northern and eastern auxiliary Turkish armies of Bukhara, which were inconvenient for defense. He first marched to Kesh and Nasaf in order to protect himself from a rear-end attack, narrowly defeating the local forces. But in a two-day battle Qutayba suffered casualties and returned to Marv. This time, too, the allied forces of the resistance movement did not continue the struggle until the end. They allowed Qutayba to leave Movarounnahr. In the same year, Turkash Khan Soghi came to power and gathered three hundred thousand troops to fight the Arabs. But this army was unable to intervene with the coalition forces stationed in Central Asia at this time. Otherwise the situation could have been completely different. Qutayba continued to retake Bukhara in 90 (708-709). In response to his invasion of Central Asia, the Eastern Turkish Khagan Qapagan (692-716) sent an army led by his nephew, 22-year-old Kultegin (687-732), the son of Eltarish. He was joined by Chief advisor and commander Bilga Tonyuquq. From the local authorities the army led by the Sogdian king Tarhun united with the eastern Turks. In Bukhara, local forces united around Vardonkhudot. In the lower Harqan, the armies of

tarhun, Hunnakkhudot and Kormaganun, i.e Kultegin, besieged Qutayba in the autumn of 709 between the villages of Tarob, Hunbun and Romitan Qutayba secretly met his man Hayoni Nabati during a battle with Tarhun of Sught. Hayoni Nabati, on the other hand, managed to arouse suspicion in Tarhun about the eastern Turks. Tarhun sent a man to Qutayba, made peace with him and paid 2.000 dirhams in compensation. Then he said to the eastern Turks who came to help, claiming that “additional aid is coming to the Arabs from Kesh and Nasaf” and invading the battlefield. Thus Tarhun did not realize that he had betrayed the “holy alliance”. As a result of the Turks fighting alone with the Arabs, Haqqan and his son were wounded. After that, both the eastern Turks and the Sogdians who remained with him left the battlefield. Especially, the wounding of Hakan and his son Kultegin had a negative effect on the morale of the united troops.

The Turkish khans, who ruled in the late 7th and early 8th centuries, when the Arab Caliphate invaded, did not take any action against them. By this time the independent oasis governments had led the struggle against the Caliphate’s armies. In particular, the reign of Sogdian Ikhshidi Tarhun (700-710) was marked by the struggle against the Arabs. It is not known what the relationship was between the independent oasis states and the khanate during this period. Tarhun went down in history as a ruler who fought against the Arabs for 10 years.

The struggle against the forces of the Arab Caliphate intensified during the reign of Gurak, the owner of the Sogdian throne, and Devashtich who claimed it. It was in 719 at the end of the reign of Al-Jarrah when the deterioration of the political condition occurred in Sogd and relationship between the Arabs and Sogd got worse. In early 719, the rulers of Central Sogd and Bukhara wrote a letter to China asking for military assistance. According to the information which Tabari brought, during this period the Sogdians revolted against the Arabs converted from Islam, and revolted again.

The main events related to the description of the events of this period are given in the text of the document number A-14 of the Mug archive. This letter was sent to the ruler of Samarkand, Devshtich by his ambassador Fatufarn. Ambassador Fatufarn was entrusted with the diplomatic mission of going to Chach, then to the Turkish Khakan and the ruler of Fergana, in order to organize a united struggle. Fatufarn who first came to governor and gave the letter of Devashtich, and received a reply letter from him. He sent letters to the Turkish khakan and the ruler of Fergana through a Fergana army commander who was in power in those days. Fatufarn went to Chach, completed the task he had set for himself while he was in Chach, and returned to the right path without passing through Ustrushana and wrote that letter and sent it to Devashtich via the roundabout Konibodom.

The Western Turkish Khanate was a clan-based that, although it occupied very large territory, could not unite into a truly central government. The governorates of the

Movarounnahr oasis maintained their independence in governing the country by paying taxes such as customs duties and bans to the Turks. During the Arab Caliphate's attacks on Central Asia, including Movarounnahr, the policies of short-sighted rulers such as Chagan virtually negated the importance of the active actions of rulers Gurak abd Tarhun, and Movarounnahr became a colony within the Arab Caliphate.

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